Reg. No. I.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 6.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [Price, 4 as. 8 p.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No. 2.—PROGRAMME OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO VELLORE AND SALEM—FEBRUARY 1920.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or departure	Time— A.M.	Time— P.M.	Remarks.
1920						
Feb. 18 ..	Wednesday.	Madras ..	Departure ..	..	1-6	By special train. Departure private.
		Katpadi ..	Arrival ..	..	4-5	Arrival private.
" 19 ..	Thursday ..	Do. ..	Departure ..	..	7-30	By special train. Departure private
" 20 ..	Friday ..	Salem ..	Arrival ..	7-30	..	Arrival private.
" 21 ..	Saturday ..	Do. ..	Departure ..	..	7-30	By special train. Departure private.
" 22 ..	Sunday ..	Madras ..	Arrival ..	7-45	..	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, India" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will consist of—
Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E.
A. C. Duff, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Major D. P. Johnstone, R.A.M.C., Surgeon.
Captain N. S. de Brath, Aide-de-Camp.

Government House, Madras,
6th *February* 1920.

K. O. GOLDIE, Major,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

No. 30.—Under articles 238, 260 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168/C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for six months from or after the 4th February 1920.

(This cancels Public Department Notification No. 13, dated the 18th January 1920, published at page 139 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th January 1920.)

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920.

No. 31.—Under articles 253, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168/C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, and Resolution No. 1614/C.S.R., dated the 29th/30th December 1919, Mr. A. T. Forbes, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate as follows from or after the 15th April 1920:—

(*a*) Combined privilege leave and furlough on full average salary for eight months; and
(*b*) furlough on half average salary for four months in continuation.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

No. 32.—The following officers of the Indian Civil Service have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

(1) Mr. P. I. Painter, I.C.S., extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months and twenty-one days from the 12th March 1920.
(2) Mr. C. D'A. Crofton, I.C.S., extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months from the 9th February 1920.
(3) Mr. S. Burn, I.C.S., extension of furlough without medical certificate for three months and four days from the 12th November 1919.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

No. 33.—Mr. F. G. Butler, I.C.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for legal study for one year from the 23rd February 1920.

REPORT OF ARRIVAL.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1920.

No. 34.—The following gentleman appointed to the Indian Civil Service by open competition and assigned to the Madras Presidency during 1919 reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 9th February 1920:—

Mr. Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari, I.C.S.

POSTING.

No. 35.—The following posting of a gentleman appointed to the Indian Civil Service and assigned to the Madras Presidency in 1919 is notified:—

Mr. Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Bellary district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1920.

No. 36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (*1*) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English, bearing on the top a black circular seal with the letters "Administrative Department Provisional Government of India," purporting to be signed by A. H. Aziz, Assistant Administrative Minister, in English, and M. Obeidullah, Administrative Minister, in Urdu, commencing with the words "Brave Indians, Courageous Countrymen," etc., and ending with the words "your homes are safe," and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet, on the ground that the said leaflet contains words which are likely or may have a tendency to incite to murder and to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, and therefore appears to the Governor in Council to contain words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*) of the said Act.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

No. 87.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 29th January 1920.

No. 51.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

(9 & 10 Geo. 5, Ch. 101)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

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Local Governments.

Section

1. Classification of central and provincial subjects
2. Borrowing powers of local governments.
3. Revised system of local government in certain provinces.
4. Appointment of ministers and council secretaries.
5. Qualification of members of local executive councils.
6. Business of governor in council and governor with ministers.
7. Composition of governors' legislative councils
8. Sessions and duration of governors' legislative councils.
9. Presidents of governors' legislative councils.
10. Powers of local legislatures.
11. Business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.
12. Return and reservation of Bills.
13. Provision for case of failure to pass legislation in governors' legislative councils
14. Vacation of seats in local legislative councils.
15. Constitution of new provinces, etc.; and provision as to backward tracts.
16. Saving.

PART II.

Government of India.

17. Indian legislature.
18. Council of State.
19. Legislative Assembly.
20. President of Legislative Assembly.
21. Duration and sessions of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.
22. Membership of both chambers.
23. Supplementary provisions as to composition of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.
24. Business and proceedings in Indian legislature
25. Indian budget.
26. Provision for case of failure to pass legislation.
27. Supplemental provisions as to powers of Indian legislature.
28. Composition of Governor-General's executive council.
29. Appointment of council secretaries.

PART III.

Secretary of State in Council

30. Payment of salary of Secretary of State, etc., out of moneys provided by Parliament.
31. Council of India.
32. Further provisions as to Council of India.
33. Relaxation of control of Secretary of State.
34. Correspondence between Secretary of State and India
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The Civil Services in India.

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Statutory Commission.

41. Statutory commission.

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42. Modification of s. 124 of principal Act.
43. Signification of Royal Assent
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SCHEDULES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 Geo. 5, Ch. 101.)

AN ACT TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[23rd December 1919.]

WHEREAS it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration, and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the empire:

And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages, and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken:

And whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples:

And whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility:

And whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India it is expedient to give to those Provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India, which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I

Local Governments.

Classification of central and provincial subjects.

1. (1) Provision may be made by rules under the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (which Act, as so amended, is in this Act referred to as 'the principal Act')—

(a) for the classification of subjects, in relation to the functions of Government, as central and provincial subjects, for the purpose of distinguishing the functions of local Governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian legislature;

(b) for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local Governments, and for the allocation of revenues or other moneys to those Governments;

(c) for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local Governments in relation to central subjects, in so far as such agency may be found convenient, and for determining the financial conditions of such agency; and

(d) for the transfer from among the provincial subjects of subjects (in this Act referred to as 'transferred subjects') to the administration of the governor acting with ministers appointed under this Act, and for the allocation of revenues or moneys for the purpose of such administration.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, rules made for the above-mentioned purposes may—

(i) regulate the extent and conditions of such devolution, allocation, and transfer;

(ii) provide for fixing the contributions payable by local Governments to the Governor-General in Council, and making such contributions a first charge on allocated revenues or moneys;

(iii) provide for constituting a finance department in any province, and regulating the functions of that department;

(iv) provide for regulating the exercise of the authority vested in the local Government of a province over members of the public services therein;

(v) provide for the settlement of doubts arising as to whether any matter does or does not relate to a provincial subject or a transferred subject, and for the treatment of matters which affect both a transferred subject and a subject which is not transferred; and

(vi) make such consequential and supplemental provisions as appear necessary or expedient:

Provided that, without prejudice to any general power of revoking or altering rules under the principal Act, the rules shall not authorize the revocation or suspension of the transfer of any subject except with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

(3) The powers of superintendence, direction and control over local Governments vested in the Governor-General in Council under the principal Act shall, in relation to transferred subjects, be exercised only for such purposes as may be specified in rules made under that Act, but the Governor-General in Council shall be the sole judge as to whether the purpose of the exercise of such powers in any particular case comes within the purposes so specified.

(4) The expressions "central subjects" and "provincial subjects" as used in this Act mean subjects so classified under the rules.

Provincial subjects, other than transferred subjects, are in this Act referred to as "reserved subjects."

Borrowing powers of local governments.

2. (*1*) The provision in sub-section (*1*) of section thirty of the principal Act, which gives power to local governments to raise money on real or personal estate within the limits of their respective governments by way of mortgage or otherwise, shall have effect as though that provision conferred a power on local governments to raise money on the security of their allocated revenues, and to make proper assurances for that purpose.

(*2*) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the conditions under which the power to raise loans on the security of allocated revenues shall be exercised.

(*3*) The provision in sub-section (*1*) of section thirty of the principal Act, which enables the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India to prescribe provisions or conditions limiting the power to raise money, shall cease to have effect as regards the power to raise money on the security of allocated revenues.

Revised system of local government in certain provinces.

3. (*1*) The presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and the provinces known as the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, shall each be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a governor in council, and in relation to transferred subjects (save as otherwise provided by this Act) by the governor acting with ministers appointed under this Act.

The said presidencies and provinces are in this Act referred to as "governor's provinces" and the two first-named presidencies are in this Act referred to as the presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

(*2*) The provisions of section forty-six to fifty-one of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, shall apply to the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam, as they apply to the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: Provided that the governors of the said provinces shall be appointed after consultation with the Governor-General.

Appointment of ministers and council secretaries.

4. (*1*) The governor of a governor's province may, by notification, appoint ministers, not being members of his executive council or other officials, to administer transferred subjects, and any ministers so appointed shall hold office during his pleasure.

There may be paid to any minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to a member of the executive council in that province, unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the legislative council of the province.

(*2*) No minister shall hold office for a longer period than six months, unless he is or becomes an elected member of the local legislature.

(*3*) In relation to transferred subjects, the governor shall be guided by the advice of his ministers, unless he sees sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion, in which case he may require action to be taken otherwise than in accordance with that advice: Provided that rules may be made under the principal Act for the temporary administration of a transferred subject where, in cases of emergency, owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of the subject, by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules.

(*4*) The governor of a governor's province may at his discretion appoint from among the non-official members of the local legislature council secretaries, who shall hold office during his pleasure, and discharge such duties in assisting members of the executive council and ministers, as he may assign to them.

There shall be paid to council secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by vote of the legislative council.

A council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the legislative council.

Qualification of members of local executive councils.

5. (*1*) The provision in section forty-seven of the principal Act, that two of the members of the executive council of the governor of a province must have been for at least twelve years in the service of the Crown in India, shall have effect as though "one" were substituted for "two," and the provision in that section that the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India, if resident at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, shall, during his continuance there, be a member of the governor's council, shall cease to have effect.

(*2*) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the executive council of the governor of a province in any case where such provision is not made by section forty-seven of the principal Act as amended by this section.

Business of governor to be conducted with ministers.

6. (*1*) All orders and other proceedings of the government of a governor's province shall be expressed to be made by the government of the province, and shall be authenticated as the governor may by rule direct, so, however, that provision shall be made by rule for distinguishing orders and other proceedings relating to transferred subjects from other orders and proceedings.

Orders and proceedings authenticated as aforesaid shall not be called into question in any legal proceeding on the ground that they were not duly made by the government of the province.

(*2*) The governor may make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business to his executive council and with his ministers, and every order made or act done in accordance with those rules and orders shall be treated as being the order or the act of the government of the province.

The governor may also make rules and orders for regulating the relations between his executive council and his ministers for the purpose of the transaction of the business of the local government:

Provided that any rules or orders made for the purposes specified in this section which are repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act as amended by this Act shall, to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void

Composition of governors' legislative councils.

7. (1) There shall be a legislative council in every governor's province, which shall consist of the members of the executive council and of the members nominated or elected as provided by this Act.

The governor shall not be a member of the legislative council, but shall have the right of addressing the council, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

(2) The number of members of the governors' legislative councils shall be in accordance with the table set out in the First Schedule to this Act; and of the members of each council not more than twenty per cent shall be official members, and at least seventy per cent shall be elected members

Provided that—

(a) subject to the maintenance of the above proportions, rules under the principal Act may provide for increasing the number of members of any council, as specified in that schedule; and

(b) the governor may, for the purpose of any Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in his legislative council, nominate, in the case of Assam one person, and in the case of other provinces not more than two persons, having special knowledge or experience of the subject-matter of the Bill, and those persons shall, in relation to the Bill, have for the period for which they are nominated all the rights of members of the council, and shall be in addition to the members above referred to; and

(c) members nominated to the legislative council of the Central Provinces by the governor as the result of elections held in the Assigned Districts of Berar shall be deemed to be elected members of the legislative council of the Central Provinces

(3) The powers of a governor's legislative council may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the council

(4) Subject as aforesaid, provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

(a) the term of office of nominated members of governors' legislative councils, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, resignation duly accepted, or otherwise; and

(b) the conditions under which and manner in which persons may be nominated as members of governors' legislative councils; and

(c) the qualification of electors, the constitution of constituencies, and the method of election for governors' legislative councils, including the number of members to be elected by communal and other electorates, and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto; and

(d) the qualifications for being and for being nominated or elected a member of any such council; and

(e) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of any election; and

(f) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect:

Provided that rules as to any such matters as aforesaid may provide for delegating to the local government such power as may be specified in the rules of making subsidiary regulations affecting the same matters.

(5) Subject to any such rules any person who is a ruler or subject of any State in India may be nominated as a member of a governor's legislative council

Session and duration of governors' legislative councils.

8. (1) Every governor's legislative council shall continue for three years from its first meeting:

Provided that—

(a) the council may be sooner dissolved by the governor; and

(b) the said period may be extended by the governor for a period not exceeding one year, by notification in the official gazette of the province, if in special circumstances (to be specified in the notification) he so thinks fit; and

(c) after the dissolution of the council the governor shall appoint a date not more than six months or, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the council

(2) A governor may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of his legislative council as he thinks fit, and may also, by notification or otherwise, prorogue the council

(3) Any meeting of a governor's legislative council may be adjourned by the person presiding

(4) All questions in a governor's legislative council shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the person presiding, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

Presidents of governors' legislative councils.

9. (1) There shall be a president of a governors' legislative council, who shall, until the expiration of a period of four years from the first meeting of the council as constituted under this Act, be a person appointed by the governor, and shall thereafter be a member of the council elected by the council and approved by the governor;

Provided that if at the expiration of such period of four years the council is in session, the president then in office shall continue in office until the end of the current session, and the first election of a president shall take place at the commencement of the next ensuing session.

(2) There shall be a deputy-president of a governor's legislative council who shall preside at meetings of the council in the absence of the president, and who shall be a member of the council elected by the council and approved by the governor.

(3) The appointed president of a council shall hold office until the date of the first election of a president by the council under this section, but he may resign office by writing under his hand addressed to the governor, or may be removed from office by order of the governor, and any vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of office of an appointed president shall be filled by a similar appointment for the remainder of such term.

(4) An elected president and a deputy-president shall cease to hold office on ceasing to be members of the council. They may resign office by writing under their hands addressed to the governor, and may be removed from office by a vote of the council with the concurrence of the governor.

(5) The president and the deputy-president shall receive such salaries as may be determined, in the case of an appointed president, by the governor, and in the case of an elected president or deputy-president, by an Act of the local legislature.

Power of local legislatures.

10. (1) The local legislature of any province has power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make laws for the peace and good government of the territories for the time being constituting that province.

(2) The local legislature of any province may, subject to the provisions of the subsection next following, repeal or alter as to that province any law made either before or after the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature.

(3) The local legislature of any province may not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make or take into consideration any law—

(a) imposing or authorizing the imposition of any new tax unless the tax is a tax scheduled as exempted from this provision by rules made under the principal Act; or

(b) affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the authority of the Governor-General in Council for the general purposes of the Government of India, provided that the imposition or alteration of a tax scheduled as aforesaid shall not be deemed to affect any such tax or duty; or

(c) affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces; or

(d) affecting the relations of the government with foreign princes or states; or

(e) regulating any central subject; or

(f) regulating any provincial subject which has been declared by rules under the principal Act to be, either in whole or in part, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, in respect of any matter to which such declaration applies; or

(g) affecting any power expressly reserved to the Governor-General in Council by any law for the time being in force; or

(h) altering or repealing the provisions of any law which, having been made before the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature, is declared by rules under the principal Act to be a law which cannot be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction; or

(i) altering or repealing any provision of an Act of the Indian legislature made after the commencement of this Act, which by the provisions of that Act may not be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction:

Provided that an Act or a provision of an Act made by a local legislature, and subsequently assented to by the Governor-General in pursuance of this Act, shall not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under this Act.

(4) The local legislature of any province has not power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament.

Business and procedure in certain legislative councils.

11. (1) Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section eighty of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted at meetings of local legislative councils) shall cease to apply to a governor's legislative council, but the business and procedure in any such council shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year, and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed:

Provided that—

(a) the local government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject; and

(b) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorize such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department; and

(c no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor, communicated to the council.

(3) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council relating to the following heads of expenditure:

(i) contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council; and

(ii) interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and

(iii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and

(iv) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(v) salaries of judges of the High Court of the province and of the Advocate-General.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the governor shall be final.

(4) Where any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the governor may certify that the Bill or any clause of it or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of his province or any part of it or of another province, and may direct that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken by the council in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, and effect shall be given to any such direction.

(5) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this section and for regulating the course of business in the council, and as to the persons to preside over meetings thereof in the absence of the president and deputy-president, and the preservation of order at meetings; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on and the discussion of any subject specified in the rules.

(6) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the council, in so far as those matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the Governor in Council, but may, subject to the assent of the governor, be altered by the local legislatures. Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the council, there shall be freedom of speech in the governors' legislative councils. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in any such council, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of any such council.

Return and reservation of Bills.

12. (1) Where a Bill has been passed by a local legislative council, the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, instead of declaring that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Bill, return the Bill to the Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which he may recommend, or, in cases prescribed by rules under the principal Act may, and if the rules so require shall, reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General.

(2) Where a Bill is reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General, the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) The governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner may, at any time within six months from the date of the reservation of the Bill, with the consent of the Governor-General, return the Bill for further consideration by the council with a recommendation that the council shall consider amendments thereto:

(b) After any Bill so returned has been further considered by the council, together with any recommendations made by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner relating thereto, the Bill, if re-affirmed with or without amendment, may be again presented to the governor, lieutenant-governor, or chief commissioner:

(c) Any Bill reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General shall, if assented to by the Governor-General within a period of six months from the date of such reservation, become law on due publication of such assent, in the same way as a Bill assented to by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner but, if not assented to by the Governor-General within such period of six months, shall lapse and be of no effect unless before the expiration of that period either—

(i) the Bill has been returned by the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, for further consideration by the council; or

(ii) in the case of the council not being in session, a notification has been published of an intention so to return the Bill at the commencement of the next session.

(3) The Governor-General may (except where the Bill has been reserved for his consideration), instead of assenting to or withholding his assent from any Act passed by a local legislature, declare that he reserves the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and in such case the Act shall not have validity until His Majesty in Council has signified his assent and his assent has been notified by the Governor-General.

Provision for case of failure to pass legislation in governors' legislative councils.

13. (1) Where a governor's legislative council has refused leave to introduce, or has failed to pass in a form recommended by the governor, any Bill relating to a reserved subject the governor may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the subject, and thereupon the Bill shall, notwithstanding that the council have

not consented thereto, be deemed to have passed, and shall, on signature by the governor, become an Act of the local legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the council or (as the case may be) in the form recommended to the council by the governor.

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the governor, and the governor shall forthwith send an authentic copy thereof to the Governor-General who shall reserve the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council, and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the local legislature and duly assented to:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, he may, instead of reserving such Act, signify his assent thereto, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject however to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

(3) An Act made under this section shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before each House of Parliament, and an Act which is required to be presented for His Majesty's assent shall not be so presented until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat.

Vacation of seats in local legislative councils.

14. An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of a local legislative council, and if any non-official member of a local legislative council, whether elected or nominated, accepts any office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat on the council shall become vacant.

Provided that for the purposes of this provision, a minister shall not be deemed to be an official and a person shall not be deemed to accept office on appointment as a minister.

Constitution of new provinces, etc., and provisions as to backward tracts.

15. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, after obtaining an expression of opinion from the local government and the local legislature affected by notification, with the sanction of His Majesty previously signified by the Secretary of State in Council, constitute a new governor's province, or place part of a governor's province under the administration of a deputy governor to be appointed by the Governor-General, and may in any such case apply, with such modifications as appear necessary or desirable, all or any of the provisions of the principal Act or this Act relating to governor's provinces, or provinces under a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, to any such new province or part of a province.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may declare any territory in British India to be a "backward tract," and may, by notification, with such sanction as aforesaid, direct that the principal Act and this Act shall apply to that territory subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be prescribed in the notification. Where the Governor-General in Council has, by notification, directed as aforesaid, he may by the same or subsequent notification, direct that any Act of the Indian legislature shall not apply to the territory in question or any part thereof or shall apply to the territory or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor-General thinks fit, or may authorize the governor in council to give similar directions as respects any Act of the local legislature.

Saving.

16. (1) The validity of any order made or action taken after the commencement of this Act by the Governor-General in Council or by a local government which would have been within the powers of the Governor-General in Council or of such local government if this Act had not been passed, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that by reason of any provision of this Act or of any rule made by virtue of any such provision such order or action has ceased to be within the powers of the Governor-General in Council or of the government concerned.

(2) Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made thereunder, shall be construed as diminishing in any respect the powers of the Indian legislature as laid down in section sixty five of the principal Act, and the validity of any Act of the Indian legislature or any local legislature shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that the Act affects a provincial subject or a central subject, as the case may be, and the validity of any Act made by the governor of a province shall not be so open to question on the ground that it does not relate to a reserved subject.

(3) The validity of any order made or action taken by a governor in council, or by a governor acting with his ministers, shall not be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that such order or action relates or does not relate to a transferred subject, or relates to a transferred subject of which the minister is not in charge.

PART II.

Government of India.

Indian legislature

17. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Indian legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two chambers, namely, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

Except as otherwise provided by or under this Act, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Indian legislature unless it has been agreed to by both chambers, either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both chambers.

Council of State

18. (1) The Council of State shall consist of not more than sixty members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act, of whom not more than twenty shall be official members.

(3) The Governor-General shall have power to appoint, from among the members of the Council of State, a president and other persons to preside in such circumstances as he may direct.

(4) The Governor-General shall have the right of addressing the Council of State, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

Legislative Assembly

19. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall consist of members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under the principal Act.

(2) The total number of members of the Legislative Assembly shall be one hundred and forty. The number of non-elected members shall be forty, of whom twenty-six shall be official members. The number of elected members shall be one hundred:

Provided that rules made under the principal Act may provide for increasing the number of members of the Legislative Assembly as fixed by this section, and may vary the proportion which the classes of members bear one to another, so, however, that at least five-sevenths of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be elected members, and at least one-third of the other members shall be non-official members.

(3) The Governor-General shall have the right of addressing the Legislative Assembly, and may for that purpose require the attendance of its members.

President of Legislative Assembly

20. (1) There shall be a president of the Legislative Assembly, who shall, until the expiration of four years from the first meeting thereof, be a person appointed by the Governor-General, and shall thereafter be a member of the Assembly elected by the Assembly and approved by the Governor-General:

Provided that, if at the expiration of each period of four years the Assembly is in session, the president then in office shall continue in office until the end of the current session, and the first election of a president shall take place at the commencement of the ensuing session.

(2) There shall be a deputy-president of the Legislative Assembly, who shall preside at meetings of the Assembly in the absence of the president, and who shall be a member of the Assembly elected by the Assembly and approved by the Governor-General.

(3) The appointed president shall hold office until the date of the election of a president under this section, but he may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor-General, or may be removed from office by order of the Governor-General, and any vacancy occurring before the expiration of his term of office shall be filled by a similar appointment for the remainder of such term.

(4) An elected president and a deputy-president shall cease to hold office if they cease to be members of the Assembly. They may resign office by writing under their hands addressed to the Governor-General, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Assembly with the concurrence of the Governor-General.

(5) A president and deputy-president shall receive such salaries as may be determined, in the case of an appointed president by the Governor-General, and in the case of an elected president and a deputy-president by Act of the Indian legislature.

Duration and sessions of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.

21. (1) Every Council of State shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years, from its first meeting:

Provided that—

(a) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General; and

(b) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances he so thinks fit; and

(c) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months, or, with the sanction of the Secretary of State not more than nine months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber.

(2) The Governor-General may appoint such times and places for holding the sessions of either chamber of the Indian legislature as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by notification or otherwise, prorogue such sessions.

(3) Any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(4) All questions in either chamber shall be determined by a majority of votes of members present other than the presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(5) The powers of either chamber of the Indian legislature may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the chamber.

Membership of both chambers.

22. (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature, and, if any non-official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat in that chamber shall become vacant.

(2) If an elected member of either chamber of the Indian legislature becomes a member of the other chamber, his seat in such first-mentioned chamber shall thereupon become vacant.

(3) If any person is elected a member of both chambers of the Indian legislature, he shall, before he takes his seat in either chamber, signify in writing to the chamber of which he desires to be a member, and thereupon his seat in the other chamber shall become vacant.

(4) Every member of the Governor-General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers.

Supplementary provisions as to composition of Legislative Assembly and Council of State.

23. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to—

(a) the term of office of nominated members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted, or otherwise; and

(b) the conditions under which and the manner in which persons may be nominated as members of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly; and

(c) the qualification of electors, the constitution of constituencies, and the method of election for the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (including the number of members to be elected by communal and other electorates) and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto; and

(d) the qualifications for being or for being nominated or elected as members of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly; and

(e) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of an election; and

(f) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect.

(2) Subject to any such rules, any person who is a ruler or subject of any State in India may be nominated as a member of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly.

Business and proceedings in Indian legislature.

24. (1) Sub-sections (1) and (2) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act (which relate to the classes of business which may be transacted by the Indian legislative council) shall cease to have effect.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act for regulating the course of business and the preservation of order in the chambers of the Indian legislature, and as to the persons to preside at the meetings of the Legislative Assembly in the absence of the president and the deputy-president; and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on, and the discussion of, any subject specified in the rules.

(3) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers: provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers.

(4) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor-General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may, where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chamber.

(5) Rules made for the purpose of this section may contain such general and supplemental provisions as appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to this section.

(6) Standing orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in either chamber of the Indian legislature in so far as those matters are not provided for by rules made under the principal Act. The first standing orders shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, but may, with the consent of the Governor-General, be altered by the chamber to which they relate.

Any standing order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under the principal Act shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber.

Indian budget.

25. (1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year.

(2) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General.

(3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—

(i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and

(ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law; and

(iii) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(iv) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners; and

(v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—

(a) ecclesiastical;

(b) political;

(c) defence.

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue or moneys does or does not relate to the above heads, the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final.

(5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads of expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants

(6) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant.

(7) The demands as voted by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the legislative assembly.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor General shall have power, in cases of emergency, to authorize such expenditure as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof.

Provision for case of failure to pass legislation

23. (1) Where either chamber of the Indian legislature refuses leave to introduce, or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor-General, any Bill, the Governor-General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof, and thereupon—

(a) if the Bill has already been passed by the other chamber, the Bill shall, on signature by the Governor-General, notwithstanding that it has not been consented to by both chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Indian legislature, or (as the case may be) in the form recommended by the Governor-General; and

(b) if the Bill has not already been so passed, the Bill shall be laid before the other chamber, and, if consented to by that chamber in the form recommended by the Governor-General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor-General's assent, or, if not so consented to, shall, on signature by the Governor-General, become an Act as aforesaid

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor-General, and shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat; and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council, and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and duly assented to:

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor-General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject, however, to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

Supplemental provisions as to powers of Indian legislatures.

37. (1) In addition to the measures referred to in sub section (2) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General, it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature any measure—

(a) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature;

(b) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature;

(c) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General.

(2) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced, or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill, or any clause of it, or the amendment, affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment, and effect shall be given to such direction.

Composition of Governor-General's executive council.

28 (1) The provision in section thirty-six of the principal Act, imposing a limit on the number of members of the Governor-General's executive council, shall cease to have effect.

(2) The provision in section thirty-six of the principal Act as to the qualification of members of the council shall have effect as though the words "at the time of their appointment" were omitted, and as though after the word "Scotland" there were inserted the words "or a pleader of the High Court" and as though "ten years" were substituted for "five years."

(3) Provision may be made by rules under the principal Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the Governor-General's executive council, in any case where such provision is not made by section thirty-six of the principal Act as amended by this section.

(4) Sub-section (2) of section thirty-seven of the principal Act (which provides that, when and so long as the Governor-General's executive council assembles in a province having a governor, the governor shall be an extraordinary member of the council) shall cease to have effect.

Appointment of council secretaries.

29. (1) The Governor-General may at his discretion appoint, from among the members of the legislative assembly, council secretaries who shall hold office during his pleasure and discharge such duties in assisting the members of his executive council as he may assign to them.

(*3*) There shall be paid to council secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by the Indian legislature.

(*4*) A council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the legislative assembly.

PART III.

Secretary of State in Council.

Payment of salary of Secretary of State, etc., out of moneys provided by Parliament.

30. The salary of the Secretary of State, the salaries of his under secretaries, and any other expenses of his department may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, instead of being paid out of the revenues of India, be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the salary of the Secretary of State shall be so paid.

Council of India.

31. The following amendments shall be made in section three of the principal Act in relation to the composition of the Council of India, the qualification, term of office, and remuneration of its members :—

(*1*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall have effect as though "eight" and "twelve" were substituted for "ten" and "fourteen", respectively, as the minimum and maximum number of members, provided that the council as constituted at the time of the passing of this Act shall not be affected by this provision, but no fresh appointment or re-appointment thereto shall be made in excess of the maximum prescribed by this provision.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*3*) shall have effect as if "one-half" were substituted for "nine" and "India" were substituted for "British India."

(*3*) In sub-section (*4*) "five years" shall be substituted for "seven years" as the term of office of members of the council, provided that the tenure of office of any person who is a member of the council at the time of the passing of this Act shall not be affected by this provision.

(*4*) The provisions of sub-section (*5*) shall cease to have effect and in lieu thereof the following provisions shall be inserted :

"There shall be paid to each member of the Council of India the annual salary of twelve hundred pounds: provided that any member of the council who was at the time of his appointment domiciled in India shall receive, in addition to the salary hereby provided, an annual subsistence allowance of six hundred pounds.

Such salaries and allowances may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament."

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or rules, where any person in the service of the Crown in India is appointed a member of the council before completion of the period of such service required to entitle him to a pension or annuity, his service as such member shall, for the purpose of any pension or annuity which would be payable to him on completion of such period, be reckoned as service under the Crown in India whilst resident in India.

Further provisions as to Council of India.

32. (*1*) The provision in section six of the principal Act which prescribes the quorum for meetings of the Council of India shall cease to have effect, and the Secretary of State shall provide for a quorum by directions to be issued in this behalf.

(*2*) The provision in section eight of the principal Act relating to meetings of the Council of India shall have effect as though "month" were substituted for "week."

(*3*) Section ten of the principal Act shall have effect as though the words "all business of the council or committees thereof is to be transacted" were omitted, and the words "the business of the Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India shall be transacted, and any order made or act done in accordance with such direction shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be treated as being an order of the Secretary of State in Council" were inserted in lieu thereof.

Reservation of control of Secretary of State.

33. The Secretary of State in Council may, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, by rule regulate and restrict the exercise of the powers of superintendence, direction, and control, vested in the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council, by the principal Act, or otherwise, in such manner as may appear necessary or expedient in order to give effect to the purposes of this Act.

Before any rules are made under this section relating to subjects other than transferred subjects, the rules proposed to be made shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and such rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but upon such approval being given the Secretary of State in Council may make such rules in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules on being so made shall be of full force and effect.

Any rules relating to transferred subjects made under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Correspondence between Secretary of State and India.

34. So much of section five of the principal Act as relates to orders and communications sent to India from the United Kingdom and to orders made in the United Kingdom, and sections eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen of the principal Act, shall cease to have effect, and

the procedure for the sending of orders and communications to India and in general for correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council or any local government shall be such as may be prescribed by order of the Secretary of State in Council.

High Commissioner for India.

35. His Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, and for the pay, pension, powers, duties, and conditions of employment of the High Commissioner and of his assistants; and the order may further provide for delegating to the High Commissioner any of the powers previously exercised by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council whether under the principal Act or otherwise in relation to making contracts, and may prescribe the conditions under which he shall act on behalf of the Governor-General in Council or any local government

PART IV.

The Civil Services in India.

The civil services in India.

36. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of the principal Act and of rules made thereunder, every person in the civil service of the Crown in India holds office during His Majesty's pleasure, and may be employed in any manner required by a proper authority within the scope of his duty, but no person in that service may be dismissed by any authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed, and the Secretary of State in Council may (except so far as he may provide by rules to the contrary) reinstate any person in that service who has been dismissed

If any such person appointed by the Secretary of State in Council thinks himself wronged by an order of an official superior in a governor's province, and on due application made to that superior does not receive the redress to which he may consider himself entitled, he may, without prejudice to any other right of redress, complain to the governor of the province in order to obtain justice, and the governor is hereby directed to examine such complaint and require such action to be taken thereon as may appear to him to be just and equitable.

(*2*) The Secretary of State in Council may make rules for regulating the classification of the civil services in India, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline and conduct. Such rules may, to such extent and in respect of such matters as may be prescribed, delegate the power of making rules to the Governor-General in Council or to local governments, or authorise the Indian legislatures or local legislatures to make laws regulating the public services

Provided that every person appointed before the commencement of this Act by the Secretary of State in Council to the civil service of the Crown in India shall retain all his existing or accruing rights, or shall receive such compensation for the loss of any of them as the Secretary of State in Council may consider just and equitable.

(*3*) The right to pension and the scale and conditions of pensions of all persons in the civil service of the Crown in India appointed by the Secretary of State in Council shall be regulated in accordance with the rules in force at the time of the passing of this Act. Any such rules may be varied or added to by the Secretary of State in Council and shall have effect as so varied or added to, but any such variation or addition shall not adversely affect the pension of any member of the service appointed before the date thereof.

Nothing in this section or in any rule thereunder shall prejudice the rights to which any person may, or may have, become entitled under the provisions in relation to pensions contained in the East India Annuity Funds Act, 1874.

37 & 38 Vict., c. 18.

(*4*) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that all rules or other provisions in operation at the time of the passing of this Act, whether made by the Secretary of State in Council or by any other authority, relating to the civil service of the Crown in India, were duly made in accordance with the powers in that behalf, and are confirmed, but any such rules or provisions may be revoked, varied, or added to by rules or laws made under this section.

Appointments to the Indian Civil Service.

37. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section ninety-seven of the principal Act the Secretary of State may make appointments to the Indian Civil service of persons domiciled in India, in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India.

Any rules made under this section shall not have force until they have been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 47

(*2*) The Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (which confers power during the war and for a period of two years thereafter to make appointments to the Indian Civil Service without examination), shall have effect as though "three years" were substituted for "two years."

Public service commission.

38. (*1*) There shall be established in India a public service commission, consisting of not more than five members, of whom one shall be chairman, appointed by the Secretary of State in Council. Each member shall hold office for five years and may be re-appointed. No member shall be removed before the expiry of this term of office, except by order of the Secretary of State in Council. The qualifications for appointment, and the pay and pension (if any) attaching to the office of chairman and member, shall be prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

(*2*) The Public Service Commission shall discharge, in regard to recruitment and control of the public services in India, such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council.

Financial control.

39. (*1*) An auditor-general in India shall be appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, and shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. The Secretary of State in Council shall, by rules, make provision for his pay, powers, duties, and conditions of employment, or for the discharge of his duties in the case of a temporary vacancy or absence from duty.

(*2*) Subject to any rules made by the Secretary of State in Council, no office may be added to or withdrawn from the public service, and the emoluments of no post may be varied, except after consultation with such finance authority as may be designated in the rules being an authority of the province or of the Government of India, according as the post is or is not under the control of a local government.

Rules under Part IV.

40. Rules made under this part of this Act shall not be made except with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India.

PART V.

Statutory Commission.

Statutory commission.

41. (*1*) At the expiration of ten years after the passing of this Act the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, shall submit for the approval of His Majesty the names of persons to act as a commission for the purposes of this section.

(*2*) The persons whose names are so submitted, if approved by His Majesty, shall be a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of Government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith, and the commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable.

(*3*) The commission shall also inquire into and report on any other matter affecting British India and the provinces, which may be referred to the commission by His Majesty.

PART VI.

General.

Modification of s. 110 of principal Act.

42. Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act, it any member of the Governor General's Executive Council or any member of any local government was at the time of his appointment concerned or engaged in any trade or business, he may, during the term of his office, with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General, or, in the case of ministers, of the governor of the province, and in any case subject to such general conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, retain his concern or interest in that trade or business, but shall not, during that term, take part in the direction or management of that trade or business.

Signification of Royal Assent.

43. Any assent or disallowance by His Majesty, which under the principal Act is required to be signified through the Secretary of State in Council, shall as from the passing of this Act be signified by His Majesty in Council.

Power to make rules.

44. (*1*) Where any matter is required to be prescribed or regulated by rules under the principal Act and no special provision is made as to the authority by whom the rules are to be made, the rules shall be made by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not be subject to repeal or alteration by the Indian legislature or by any local legislature.

(*2*) Any rules made under this Act or under the principal Act may be so framed as to make different provision for different provinces.

(*3*) Any rules to which sub-section (*1*) of this section applies shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next thirty days on which that House has sat after the rules are laid before it praying that the rules or any of them may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rules or any of them, and those rules shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder:

Provided that the Secretary of State may direct that any rules to which this section applies shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament, and in such case the rules shall not be made unless both Houses by resolution approve the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions to which both Houses agree, but, upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules so being so made shall be of full force and effect, and shall not require to be further laid before Parliament.

Amendments of principal Act to carry Act into effect.

45. (*1*) The amendments set out in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act, being amendments to incorporate the provisions of this Act in the principal Act, and further amendments consequential on or arising out of those provisions, shall be made in the principal Act, and any question of interpretation shall be settled by reference to the principal Act as so amended. The provisions of the principal Act specified in Part III of that schedule, being provisions which are obsolete or unnecessary, or which require amendment in detail, are hereby repealed or modified, and shall be dealt with, in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule.

(2) Every enactment and word which is directed by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, to be substituted for or added to any portion of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall form part of the Government of India Act, 1915, in the place assigned to it by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, or that schedule; and the Government of India Act, 1915, and all Acts, including this Act, which refer thereto, shall, after the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the said enactment or word had been enacted in the Government of India Act, 1916, in the place so assigned, and, where it is substituted for another enactment or word, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment or word

A copy of the Government of India Act, 1915, with the amendments, whether by way of substitution, addition or omission, required by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and by this section and the Second Schedule to this Act, shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments, and deposited with the Rolls of Parliament and His Majesty's printer shall print, in accordance with the copy so certified, all copies of the Government of India Act, 1915, which are printed after the passing of this Act, and the Government of India Act, 1915, as so amended, may be cited as "The Government of India Act"

Sub-section (3) of section eight of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, is hereby repealed

Definition of official.

46 In this Act the expressions "official" and "non-official," when used in relation to any person, mean respectively a person who is or is not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India:

Provided that rules under the principal Act may provide for the holders of such offices as may be specified in the rules not being treated for the purposes of the principal Act or this Act, or any of them, as officials.

Short title, commencement, interpretation, and transitory provisions.

47. (1) This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act, 1919, and the principal Act, as amended by any Act for the time being in force, may be cited as the Government of India Act.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and for different parts of India

On the dates appointed for the coming into operation of the provisions of this Act as respects any executive or legislative council all the members of the council then in office shall go out of office, but may, if otherwise qualified, be re-appointed, renominated or re-elected, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(3) Any reference in any enactment, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any enactment repealed by the principal Act, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the principal Act as amended by this Act, or to the corresponding provision thereof.

(4) Any reference in any enactment in force in India, whether an Act of Parliament or made by any authority in British India, or in any rules, regulations or orders made under any such enactment, or in any letters patent or other document, to any Indian legislative authority, shall for all purposes be construed as references to the corresponding authority constituted by the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(5) If any difficulty arises as to the first establishment of the Indian legislature or any legislative council after the commencement of this Act or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor-General in Council, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

Section 7

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Number of members of Legislative Councils.

Legislative Council.	Number of members
Madras	118
Bombay	111
Bengal	139
United Provinces	118
Punjab	83
Bihar and Orissa	98
Central Provinces	70
Assam	53

SECOND SCHEDULE. Section 48.

Part I.

The provisions of this Act set out in the first column of the following table shall be incorporated in the principal Act in the manner shown in the second column of that table, subject to the modifications specified in the third column of that table:—

Table.

Provisions of Act.	Place and method of Incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications.
Section 2	To be inserted as a new section (46a) after s. 46	"this Act" to be substituted for "the Government of India Act, 1915" and for "the principal Act," and for "that Act."
Section 3 (1)	To be substituted for s. 46 (1)	....
Section 4	To be substituted for s. 52	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 5	To be substituted for s. 59	"any other rules made under this Act" to be substituted for "any rules made under the principal Act as amended by this Act."
Sections 7, 8, 9	To be inserted as new sections (72a, 72b and 72c) after s. 72.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 10	To be inserted as a new section (80A) after s. 81	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act", "the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "the commencement of this Act" and "such first-mentioned Act" to be substituted for "that Act" in sub-section (3).
Section 11	To be inserted as a new section (72d) after s. 72c	The following sub-section to be substituted for sub-section (1):— "(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in Governors' legislative councils." "this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 12	To be inserted as a new section (81A) after s. 81	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 13	To be inserted as a new section (72e) after s. 72c.	....
Section 14	To be inserted as a new section (80c) after s. 80A	The following new section to be inserted at the end thereof:— "80c. It shall not be lawful for any member of any local legislative council to introduce, without the previous sanction of the governor, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, any measure affecting the public revenues of a province or imposing any charge on those revenues."
Section 15	To be inserted as a new section (82c) after s. 82	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act or this Act" and for "the principal Act and this Act."
Section 16 (1) and (2) ..	To be inserted as a new section (42a) after s. 42a.	"the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act," where those words first occur, and "that Act" to be substituted for "this Act," where those words secondly occur, and "that Act or this Act" to be substituted for "this Act," where those words thirdly occur.
Section 16 (3)	To be inserted as a new sub-section (3) of s. 84	"Nothing in the Government of India Act, 1919, or this Act" to be substituted for "Nothing in this Act" and "such Act," to be substituted elsewhere for "the principal Act."
Sections 17-29 inclusive..	To be inserted as new sections in lieu of ss. 63 and 64, and numbered 63, 63a, 63b, 63c, 63d, 63e, and 64.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 24 (3)	To be inserted as sub-section (1) of s. 67 in lieu of the existing sub-section (1).	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."
Section 24 (2) (7)	To be inserted as sub-sections (1)-(7) of section 67 in lieu of the existing sub-section (3)	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act"
Sections 25 and 26 ..	To be inserted as new sections (67a and 67b) after s. 67.	....
Section 29	To be inserted as a new section (103A) after s. 103	....
Section 33	To be inserted as a new section (120A) after s. 120	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and "the Government of India Act, 1919" to be substituted for "this Act."
Section 34	To be inserted as a new section (1A) in Bassas section 1 to 34 inclusive.	For the words from the beginning of the section down to and including the words "effect and" there shall be substituted the words "Subject to the provisions of this Act."
Section 35	To be inserted as a new section (120a) after s. 120	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act."

Provision of Act.	Place and method of incorporation in the Principal Act.	Modifications.
Sections 34, 35, 36 and 40.	To be inserted as new sections (35a, 35b, 35c and 35d) after section 35, constituting a new Part (VIIA) after Part VII.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act," and "the Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act" except in s. 40
Section 37 (1)	To be inserted as a new sub-section (2) of s. 97.	"the section" to be substituted for "section ninety-seven of the principal Act," and "any rules made under this sub-section" to be substituted for "any rules made under this section."
Section 41	To be inserted as a new section (91A) after s. 91, constituting a new Part (VIA) after Part VI.	"The Government of India Act, 1919," to be substituted for "this Act"
Section 43	To be inserted as a proviso to s. 124.	"Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Act," to be substituted for "Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and twenty-four of the principal Act."
Section 44	To be inserted as a new section (129A) at the beginning of Part XI.	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "this Act or under the principal Act."
Section 45	To be inserted as a new paragraph at the end of s. 134.	"in this Act" to be omitted, and "this Act," to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "the principal Act or this Act,"
Section 47 (3) and (4) ..	To be inserted as new paragraphs at the end of s. 130	"this Act" to be substituted for "the principal Act" and for "the principal Act as amended by this Act."
First Schedule	To be inserted in lieu of Schedule I.	....

Part II.

The provisions of the principal Act specified in the first column of this table shall be amended in the manner shown in the second column :—

Table.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
2	In sub-section (2) "or rules made thereunder" shall be inserted after "this Act"
	The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (3) :—
	"(3) The salary of the Secretary of State shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and the salaries, if any, and pensions payable out of any other moneys of his department may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament."
4 (1)	"eight" shall be substituted for "ten," and "twelve" shall be substituted for "fourteen," and the following words shall be inserted at the end of the sub-section :—
	"Provided that the Council as constituted at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, shall not be affected by this proviso, but its composition and re-appointment thereafter shall be made in terms of the enactment re-enacted by this provision."
5 (3)	"one-half" shall be substituted for "some," and "India" shall be substituted for "British India."
5 (4)	"five years" shall be substituted for "seven years," and the following words shall be inserted at the end of the sub-section :—
	"Provided that the tenure of office of any person who is a member of the Council at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, shall be the same as though that Act had not been passed."
6 (2)	The following sub-sections shall be substituted for this sub-section :—
	"(2) There shall be paid to each member of the Council of India the annual salary of twelve hundred pounds: Provided that any member of the Council who was at the time of his appointment domiciled in India shall receive, in addition to the salary hereby provided, an annual remittance allowance of six hundred pounds.
	Such salaries and allowances may be paid out of the revenues of India or out of moneys provided by Parliament.
	(2) Notwithstanding anything in any Act or rule, where any person in the service of the Crown in India is appointed a member of the Council before the completion of the period of such service required to entitle him to a pension or annuity, his service as such member shall, for the purpose of any pension or annuity which would have been payable to him on completion of such period, be reckoned as service under the Crown in India whilst resident in India."
8	The words of this section from and including the words "but every order" to the end of the section shall be omitted.
9	For "not less than five members are present" there shall be substituted "such number of members are present as may be prescribed by general directions of the Secretary of State."
9	For "week" there shall be substituted "month"
10	For "all the issues of the Council or committees thereof as to be transacted" there shall be substituted "the business of a Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India shall be transacted, and any order made or act done in accordance with such directions shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be treated as being an order of the Secretary of State in Council."
19	The words at the beginning down to and including "Provided that" shall be omitted.
20 (2) (a)	After "under this Act" there shall be inserted "except as for so far as otherwise provided under this Act."
21	At the beginning of this section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."
27 (3)	After "revenues of India" there shall be inserted "or out of moneys provided by Parliament."
29	In sub-section (1) at the beginning there shall be inserted the words —
	"Subject to the provisions of this Act regarding the appointment of a High Commissioner for India."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
34	After sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted :— "(1a) A local Government may on behalf and in the name of the Secretary of State in Council raise money on the security of revenues allocated to it under this Act and make proper assurances for that purpose, and rules made under this Act may provide for the conditions under which this power shall be exercisable."
	In sub-section (2) "sub-section (1) of this section" shall be substituted for "this section."
31	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
32	At the beginning of this section there shall be inserted "subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."
35	This section shall be omitted.
36	"ordinary" in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be omitted.
	In sub-section (2) for the words from and including "five" to the end of the sub-section there shall be substituted "such as His Majesty thinks fit to appoint."
	In sub-section (3) "at the time of their appointment" shall be omitted after "Scotland" there shall be inserted "or a pleader of a High Court," and "for" shall be substituted for "five."
	In sub-section (4) for "person appointed an ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief for the time being of His Majesty's forces in India)."
	At the end of the section the following new sub-section shall be inserted :—
	"(5) Provision may be made by rules under this Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council in any case where such provision is not made by the foregoing provisions of this section."
37	The following section shall be substituted for section thirty-seven :—
	"37. If the Commander-in-Chief for the time being of His Majesty's forces in India is a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have rank and precedence in the Council next after the Governor-General."
38	In sub-section (2) for "one ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "one member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
40	At the end of sub-section (1) there shall be inserted—"and where so signed shall not be called in question in any legal proceeding on the ground that they were not duly made by the Governor-General in Council."
42	For "ordinary member" there shall be substituted "member (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
44	At the beginning of the section there shall be inserted "Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder."
46	The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (2) :—
	"(2) The governors of the said presidencies are appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, and the governors of the said provinces shall be so appointed after consultation with the Governor-General."
	In sub-section (3) "the governors' provinces" shall be substituted for "those presidencies" and "province" shall be substituted for "presidency."
47	In sub-section (2) "One at least of these must be a person who at the time of his appointment has been" shall be substituted for "Two at least of them must be persons who at the time of their appointment have been."
	The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (3) :—
	"(3) Provision may be made by rules under this Act as to the qualifications to be required in respect of members of the executive council of the governor of a province in any case where such provision is not made by the foregoing provisions of this section."
48	"province" shall be substituted for "presidency."
53 (2)	"provinces" shall be substituted for "presidency."
53 (1)	For the words from the beginning down to "the Punjab and" (exclusive) there shall be substituted "The provinces of," and the words "with or without an executive council" shall be omitted.
57	At the end of the section there shall be inserted "An order made as aforesaid shall not be called into question in any legal proceedings on the ground that it was not duly made by the lieutenant-governor in council."
58	"Assam, the Central Provinces," shall be omitted.
65	For "Governor-General in Legislative Council" there shall be substituted "Indian legislature."
67	"either chamber of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "the council."
	At the end of sub-section (2) the following shall be inserted :—
	"or any measure—
	(i) repealing any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under this Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature ; or
	(ii) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature ; or
	(iii) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General.
	(2a) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced, or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill, or any clause of it, or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment ; and effect shall be given to such direction."
68	"Bill" shall be substituted for "Act" and "a Bill" for "an Act," "by both chambers of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "at a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council," and "whether he was or was not present in council at the passing thereof" shall be omitted.
	"A Bill passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature shall not become an Act" shall be substituted for "An Act of the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not validity."
	"in Council" shall be inserted after "His Majesty" and "to the Governor-General through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.
69	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council"; "in Council" shall be inserted after "His Majesty" and "through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.
70	This section shall be omitted.
71 (2)	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
72	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
73	In sub-section (1) "a governor or of" shall be omitted and "and of members nominated or elected in pursuance of hereinafter provided" shall be substituted for "with the addition of members nominated or elected in accordance with rules made under this Act."
	In sub-section (3) "as hereinafter provided" shall be substituted for "in accordance with rules made under this Act."
	Sub-section (4) shall be omitted.

Section of Act.	Amendment.
71	This section shall be omitted.
75	This section shall be omitted.
76	In sub-section (1) "governor" shall be substituted for "Act" and the following proviso shall be substituted for the existing proviso :—
	"Provided that the number of members so nominated or elected shall not, in the case of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor, exceed one hundred."
	In sub-section (2) "Non-official" shall be substituted for "persons not in the civil or military service of the Crown in India."
	In sub-section (4) "Indian legislature or the local legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
78	The following provision shall be inserted at the beginning of sub-section (1) :—
	"A lieutenant-governor or a chief commissioner, who has a legislative council, may appoint such time and place for holding the sessions of his legislative council as he thinks fit, and may also, by notification or otherwise, prorogue the council, and any meeting of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor or a chief commissioner may be adjourned by the person presiding."
	In sub-section (2) "in accordance with rules made under this Act" shall be omitted.
	For sub-section (3) the following sub-sections shall be substituted :—
	"(3) All questions at a meeting of the legislative council of a lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present other than the lieutenant-governor, chief commissioner or presiding member, who shall, however, have and exercise a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.
	(4) Subject to rules affecting the council, there shall be freedom of speech in the legislative councils of lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in those councils, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of those councils."
79	This section shall be omitted.
81	In sub-section (1) after "local legislative council," there shall be inserted "(other than a governor's legislative council)."
	Sub-section (2) shall be omitted.
	In sub-section (3) after "local government" there shall be inserted "of a province other than a governor's province," the word "governor," where it occurs immediately before the word "lieutenant-governor," shall be omitted, and "Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in legislative Council."
	At the end of the section the following new sub-sections shall be inserted :—
	"(4) The local Government of any province (other than a governor's province) for which a local legislative council is hereafter constituted under this Act shall, before the first meeting of that council, and with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules for the conduct of legislative business in that council (including rules for prescribing the mode of promulgation and authentication of laws passed by that council).
	(5) The local legislature of any such province may, subject to the assent of the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner, alter the rules for the conduct of legislative business in the local council (including rules prescribing the mode of promulgation and authentication of laws passed by the council), but any alteration so made may be disallowed by the Governor-General in Council, and if so disallowed shall have no effect."
84	Throughout sub-sections (1) and (3) and in sub-section (2) where it first occurs, for "Act," there shall be substituted "Bill" and, in sub-section (4) "by" shall be substituted for "at a meeting of."
	For "an Act," there shall be substituted "a Bill," and for "has no effect" there shall be substituted "shall not become an Act."
85	For "any such Act" where those words occur for the first and third times, there shall be substituted "an Act," and for those words where they occur for the second time there shall be substituted "the Act."
	In sub-section (1) after "His Majesty" there shall be inserted "in Council" and the word, "through the Secretary of State in Council" shall be omitted.
88	This section shall be omitted.
94	"an Act of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "a law made by the Governor-General in Legislative Council," and "non-official members" shall be substituted for "members not holding office under the Crown in India."
	In paragraph (c) "an Act of" shall be substituted for "a law made by."
96	In sub-section (1) "ordinary" shall be omitted, and after the words "Executive Council" where they first occur there shall be inserted the words "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
97	"ordinary" shall be omitted, and after "Governor-General," where it occurs for the second time, there shall be inserted "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
99	In sub-section (2) for "ordinary member of the council" there shall be substituted "member of the council (other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
99	In sub-section (3) after "Governor" there shall be inserted "of a presidency."
	In sub-section (4) "ordinary" shall be omitted, and after "executive council" there shall be inserted "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
99	"a member" shall be substituted for "an ordinary member" and for "any ordinary member," and after "executive councillor the Governor-General" there shall be inserted "(other than the Commander-in-Chief)."
	In sub-section (5) (c) "under this Act" shall be omitted.
99 (1)	"other member of the Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "the Indian Legislative Council."
95	Before "offices" wherever that word occurs, before "offices," and before "promotions" where it occurs for the second time, there shall be inserted "military."
97	"Section 96 A of this Act" shall be substituted for "the last foregoing section."
103	In sub-section (1) after "Governor or Lieutenant-Governor" there shall be inserted "and a minister appointed under this Act."
104	In sub-section (4) after "Lieutenant-Governor" where it secondly occurs, there shall be inserted "or being a minister appointed under this Act."
112	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."
124 (4)	The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (4) :—
	"(4) 'Local Government' means, in the case of a governor's province, the Governor in Council or the Governor acting with ministers (as the case may require), and, in the case of a province other than a governor's province, Lieutenant-governor in council, lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner.
	'Local Legislative Council' includes the Legislative Council in any governor's province and any other legislative council constituted in accordance with this Act.
	'Local legislature' means, in the case of a governor's province, the Governor and the Legislative Council of the province, and, in the case of any other province, the lieutenant-governor or chief commissioner in legislative council."
126	The following section shall be substituted for section 125 :—
	"126. This Act may be cited as the Government of India Act."

Section of Act.	Amendment.
Second Schedule.	The following schedule shall be substituted for the Second Schedule:—

SECOND SCHEDULE.

OFFICIAL SALARIES, ETC.

Office	*Maximum Annual Salary.*
Governor-General of India	Two hundred and fifty-six thousand rupees.
Governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces.	One hundred and twenty-eight thousand rupees.
Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India.	One hundred thousand rupees.
Governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa	Do
Governor of the Central Provinces	Seventy-two thousand rupees.
Chief Commissioner of Assam	Sixty-six thousand rupees.
Lieutenant-Governor	One hundred thousand rupees.
Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief).	Eighty thousand rupees.
Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces.	Sixty-four thousand rupees.
Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.	Sixty thousand rupees.
Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces.	Forty-eight thousand rupees.
Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam.	Forty-two thousand rupees.

Third Schedule.	The following schedule shall be substituted for the Third Schedule:—

THIRD SCHEDULE.

OFFICES RESERVED TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A.—Offices under the Governor-General in Council.

1. The offices of secretary, joint secretary, and deputy secretary in every department except the Army, Marine, Education, Foreign, Political, and Public Works Departments: Provided that if the office of secretary or deputy secretary in the Legislative Department is filled from among the members of the Indian Civil Service, then the office of deputy secretary or secretary in that department, as the case may be, need not be so filled.

2. Three offices of Accountants-General.

B.—Offices in the provinces which were known in the year 1861 as Regulation Provinces.

The following offices, namely:—

(1) Member of the Board of Revenue.
(2) Financial Commissioner.
(3) Commissioner of Revenue.
(4) Commissioner of Customs.
(5) Opium Agent.
(6) Secretary in every department except the Public Works or Marine Departments.
(7) Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
(8) District or Sessions Judge.
(9) Additional District or Sessions Judge.
(10) District Magistrate.
(11) Collector of Revenue or Chief Revenue Officer of a district.

Fifth Schedule.	"Indian legislature" shall be substituted in the heading for "Governor-General in Legislative Council."

Section of Act.	How dealt with.
18	To be omitted.
42	"and signifies his intended absence to the Council" shall be omitted.
46 (2)	To be omitted.
51	"and signifies his intended absence to the Council" and "civil" shall be omitted.
54 (3)	To be omitted.
55 (1)	In paragraph (*d*) after "illness or otherwise" there shall be inserted "and for supplying a vacancy until it is permanently filled."
65	In sub-section (1) (*a*) "servant" shall be inserted after "soldier" and "or the Air Force Act" shall be inserted after "the Army Act."
	In sub-section (2) (*b*) "the Air Force Act" shall be inserted after "the Army Act."
67	"naval, or air" shall be substituted for "or naval."
73 (2)	To be omitted.
91	In sub-section (1) "whether he was or was not present in Council at the passing of the Act" shall be omitted.
95	The following provisoshall be inserted at the end of sub-section (3):—
	"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the allowances or other forms of profit and advantages which may have been sanctioned for such persons by the Secretary of State in Council."
97	For "subject to the foregoing provisions of the Act as to leave of absence" there shall be substituted "save in the case of absence on special duty or on leave under a medical certificate."
	After "council of a governor" there shall be inserted "or of a lieutenant-governor."
98	To be omitted.
99	"entitled under a conditional appointment to succeed to the office of Governor-General, or" and "absolutely" shall be omitted, and for "that office" there shall be substituted "the office of Governor-General."

Note.—In parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Act reference to any word or expression in any provision of the principal Act or this Act apply, unless the contrary is stated, to that word or expression wherever the word or expression occurs in that provision.

Section of Act.	How dealt with.
66	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted, In sub-section (3) for "this Act" there shall be substituted "section eighty-nine of this Act," and "requiring the assumption of the office by a person conditionally appointed to succeed thereto" shall be omitted.
	In sub-sect on (4) "conditional or other" shall be omitted
91	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted.
92	In sub-section (1) "conditional or other" shall be omitted.
	In sub-section (2) "then, if any person has been conditionally appointed to succeed to his office and is on the spot, the place of that member shall be supplied by that person and if no person conditionally appointed to succeed to the office is on the spot" shall be omitted.
	In sub-section (4) "conditionally or" shall be omitted.
115	At the end of sub-section (1) the following shall be inserted :— "His Majesty may also by letters patent make such provision as may be deemed expedient for the exercise of the episcopal functions and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop during a vacancy of any of the said sees or the absence of the bishop thereof." At the end of sub-section (2) the following shall be inserted :— "and an metropolitan shall have, enjoy and exercise such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and functions as His Majesty may by letters patent direct His Majesty may also by letters patent make such provision as may be deemed expedient for the exercise of such jurisdiction and functions during a vacancy of the See of Calcutta or the absence of the bishop."
118	In sub-section (1) "and archdeacons" shall be omitted, and after "letters patent" there shall be inserted "and the archdeacons of those dioceses by their respective diocesan bishops."

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No. 10.—The Reverend Hugh Hamilton Flynn, A.M.S., combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from the 7th February 1920 or date of departure, under articles 593 and 687 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No. 11.—Mr. Christopher Hughes Masterman, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Rajahmundry, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 12.—Mr. Cecil Bourke Connell, A.M.I.E., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Bezwada, to fill an existing vacancy.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No. 13.—The Reverend Arthur Price, B.A., is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of England) with effect from the 15th January 1920.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920

No. 14.—The Reverend John Jacintho Diogio Borlase, M.A., LL.D., M.R.S., to be Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, on return from leave.

No. 15.—The Reverend Ernest Oswald Jervis, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, to be Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, on relief by the Reverend Dr. J. J. D. Borlase, *vice* the Reverend Hacking, M.A., granted leave.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No. 16.—The Reverend Henry Clement Lessby, M.A., of the Church of England, Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 2nd February 1920.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Political.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

No. 2.—The following extract from the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 1st January 1920.

No. 19-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * *

Civil Assistant Surgeon Siva Rao Manjunth Tirau, M.B., B.S., Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Lecturer, Medical School, Vizagapatam, and lately Resident Assistant Surgeon, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Secunderabad.

* * * *

Mr. Savukkai Krishnamachari, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920

No. 130.—M.R.Ry. Gopala Ayyangar Anantanarayana Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Judge, third grade, privilege leave on half salary for the 3rd January 1920 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays and to affix Sunday, the 4th idem under articles 274 and 218 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

No. 131.—Mr. Frank Armitage, Commissioner of Police, Madras, combined privilege leave and furlough for seven months and fifteen days from or after the 19th February 1920 under articles 230, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations. (This cancels Home Department Notification No. 44, dated the 12th January 1920, published at page 67 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th idem.)

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

No. 132.—Mr. J. T. W Filson, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, combined privilege leave and furlough on average salary for seven months from or after the 1st April 1920, under articles 230, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and G.Os. No. 177, Financial, and No. 61, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919 and 22nd January 1920, respectively. (This cancels Home Department Notification No. 67, dated the 14th January 1920, published at page 140 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th idem.)

Fort St. George, February 9, 1920.

No. 133.—Mr. L. B. Gasson, Acting Superintendent of Police, combined privilege leave and furlough for one year from or after the 18th April 1920 (privilege leave for four months and seventeen days, furlough on average salary for three months and thirteen days and on half average salary for the remaining period) under articles 230, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and G.Os. No. 177, Financial and No. 61, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919 and 22nd January 1920, respectively.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

No. 134.—Under the provisions of section 9 (*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Subordinate Judge, Sub-Court, Kurnool, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge for the Kurnool Sessions division.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

No. 135.—M.R.Ry. Kadambi Sundararama Ramaswami Sastri Avargal, District Mounsif, sub. *pro tem.* first grade, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, third grade, and is posted to the Sub-Court, Cuddapah, during the employment of M.R.Ry. Tandalam Jivaji Rao Avargal on other duty or until further orders.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No. 136.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Narasapur in the district of Kistna conferred on the undermentioned gentleman, who has resigned his appointment :—

M.R.Ry. Atmuri Sarvesam Garu.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

No. 137.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Edward Varanasi David Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Nellore.

M.R.Ry. Rajacharya Gopala Rao Avargal, Assistant Sessions Judge in the district of Kurnool.

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Gopala Ayyangar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Tinnevelly.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Tandalam Jivaji Rao Avargal, District and Sessions Judge, Ramnad.

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

No. 138.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 787, dated the 13th August 1910, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 23th idem, as amended by Notification No. 909, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1244 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

M.R.Ry. Sankara Subba Rao Garu—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Narasapur in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920

M.R.Ry. Pinapati Lakshminarayana Garu—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ongole in the district of Nellore.

M.R.Ry. Sivasankaram Pillai Sivagurunatha Pillai Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Srivilliputtur in the district of Ramnad.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No. 138.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. Mudabidri Ganesha Rao, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of South Kanara.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Swaminatha Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920.

No. 140.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Egurseara Swaminatha Ayyar Avergal, to be a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Conjeveram in the district of Chingleput, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class, and further to direct under section 15 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench established for that area.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1920.

No. 141.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to try offences summarily under section 260 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

M.R.Ry. Akkipeddi Subbayya Garu, Tahsildar in the district of Anantapur.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

In Home Department Notification No. 214, dated the 29th January 1920, published at page 206 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd February 1920, *for* the words "from or after the 25th February 1920" *substitute* the words "from date of relief".

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

In Home (Judicial) Department Notification No. 198, dated the 20th January 1920, published at page 176 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th January 1920, *for* "from the 10th March 1920" *read* "from the 10th February 1920".

In Home Department (Judicial) Notification No. 28, dated the 20th January 1920, published at page 173 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th January 1920, *for the words* "on the 20th January 1920" *read* "on or before the 2nd February 1920".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 25, 1919.

No. 110.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), it is proposed to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the Presidency of Madras, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st March 1920.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendments before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendments to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum.

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words 'otherwise than in bulk' shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words 'other than in bulk' shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—

(*a*) the words 'otherwise than in bulk', wherever they occur, shall be omitted; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the form, after the words 'The petroleum' the words 'if not in bulk' shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—

(*a*) *for* the words '$\frac{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}$' the words 'in bulk or otherwise than in bulk', shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the form, after the words 'The petroleum' the words 'if not in bulk' shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A *for* the words '$\frac{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}$', wherever they occur, the words 'in bulk or otherwise than in bulk' shall be substituted.

(6) In Form K—

(*a*) the words 'cases or packages containing 10 all' shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely:—

'*To be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk,'* and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the form, after the words 'The petroleum' the words 'if not in bulk' shall be inserted.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1920.

No. 142.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st April 1920 the undermentioned thirty villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Pattukkottai and the undermentioned three villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Muttupet be detached therefrom and constituted into a new sub-district under the denomination of the registration sub-district of Adirampatnam in the Tanjore district. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.—

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
FROM PATTUKKOTTAI SUB-DISTRICT.		
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK.		
(Government.)		
1	28	Pattirippattam.
(Inam.)		
2	..	Ahamadikkadu.
3	..	Anchikadu.
4	..	Avadaiyanvayal.
5	..	Alagiyanayakapuram.
6	..	Chanakkanvayal.
7	..	Ettivayal.
8	..	Kallivayal.
9	..	Kallivayalottam.
10	..	Kulikkadu.
11	..	Marudankavayal.
12	..	Odaiyanuliyam.
13	..	Talaiyar.
14	..	Sinna Avidaiyankoyil.
15	..	Valavayal.
(Government.)		
16	19	Vallagudi.
Inam villages grouped under vattam belonging to other sub-districts.		(Anaikadavattam survey No 24.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
FROM PATTUKKOTTAI SUB-DISTRICT—*concl.*		
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK—*concl.*		
(Government)—*concl.*		
17	..	Sankkottai.
18	..	Tavvankarai.
(Chairmi inam villages.)		
19	..	Adirampatnam
20	..	Eripankaram.
21	..	Mugilankottai.
22	..	Mukkankadu
23	..	Nirmpugaparam.
24	..	Palanjur.
25	..	Pudukkottai.
26	..	Rajamadam Sanjayam.
27	..	Rayandam Shivirayam.
28	..	Sundaravayapuram.
29	..	Tamilakkadu.
30	..	Tekkikkadu.
FROM MUTTUPET SUB-DISTRICT.		
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK.		
(Inam.)		
31	..	Krishnapuram
32	..	Tamilkkallavakkadai.
33	..	Pambakkottai.

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

No. 143.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st March 1920, the villages noted in column (3) of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column (2) and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column (5).

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included (1)	Police station in which now situated (2)	Name of village. (3)	Circle in which hereafter included. (4)	Police station to which hereafter attached. (5)
Mahanapalle ..	Mahanapalle ..	Kondamarri	Pungauur ..	Sogata.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920.

No. 144.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Madras Town Nuisances Act, 1889 (III of 1889), the Governor in Council extends, for a period of one month, from the 15th March 1920, the provisions of sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised within the limits of the village of Muthan, in the Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, during the occurrence of the Panguni Uttiram festival in that village.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920.

No. 145.—In partial modification of notification No. 1231, Home (Judicial), dated the 1st December 1919, published on pages 1414–15 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 9th idem, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the scale of monthly allowances for third-class Indian Civil debtors in the Madura district shall be Rs. 2 for a period of one year with effect from the 1st December 1919.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

No. 146.—The following names of auditors who have been granted auditor's certificates by the Government of Madras in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, are published for general information:—

(1) Name—W. J. Sirsmani, G D A.
Address—Stanes Cottage, Trichinopoly road, Coimbatore
Restricted or unrestricted—Unrestricted.
Permanent or temporary—Permanent.

(ii) Name—L. S. Muthreebotham, B. Com., G.D.A.
Address—Assistant, Messrs. Fraser & Ross, 17 Armenian street, Madras.
Restricted or unrestricted—Unrestricted.
Permanent or temporary—Permanent.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920

No. 147.—The following name of an auditor, whose certificate granted by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, has been renewed, is published for general information:—

Name—T. C. Ranganatha Rao.
Address—Part-time Accountant and Auditor, 147, South Chitra Street, Srirangam P.O (Trichinopoly district)
Restricted or unrestricted—Restricted.
Permanent or temporary—Temporary.
Date of expiry after renewal—31st December 1920.
Languages the accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit—English and Tamil.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

No. 7.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1920.

No. 268-F.—In modification of the notification in the Finance Department No. 196-F., dated the 19th January 1920, it is hereby notified, for public information, that the rates for Treasury Bills, with effect from Monday, the 26th January 1920, and until further notice, will be as follows:—

For three months' Bills	.. ..	Rupees ninety-nine annas two per cent.
For six months' Bills	.. ..	Rupees ninety-seven annas twelve per cent.
For nine months' Bills	.. ..	Rupees ninety-six annas nine per cent.
For twelve months' Bills	.. ..	Rupees ninety-five annas six per cent.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th January 1920.

No. 126-F.E.—Mr. S. Ambravaneswar, a probationer of the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to Class II of the General List, with effect from the 20th November 1919, and has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, with effect from the same date.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 27th January 1920.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ADVISE ON THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER THE REFORMS SCHEME.

No. 330-F.—On the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has been pleased to appoint a Committee to advise on the financial relations between the Government of India and Local Governments under the Reforms Scheme, and more particularly on the question of the contributions to be paid by the Local Governments in aid of the central exchequer. This Committee is constituted as follows:—

1. The Right Hon'ble Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar, K.C.S.I. .. *President.*
2. Mr. Charles Roberts .. .. } *Members.*
3. Lieutenant Commander E. Hilton Young, D.S.O., M.P. .. ..

Mr. D. N. Dutt will be the Secretary of the Committee.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee will be—

To advise on—

(a) the contributions to be paid by the various provinces to the Central Government for the financial year 1921-22;

(b) the modifications to be made in the provincial contributions thereafter with a view to their equitable distribution until there ceases to be an all-India deficit;

(c) the future financing of the provincial loan accounts.

3. The Committee will assemble in Delhi at the beginning of February 1920, and will endeavour to visit the headquarters of the provinces.

No. 4.—

Statement of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for November 1919.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1919-20, compared with Budget percentage granted month.	EXPENDITURE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1919-20, compared with proportionate amount of Revised grant plus or minus.
	Nov. 1919	April 1919 to Nov. 1919.	Budget proportion.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Nov. 1918.	April 1918 to Nov. 1918.			Nov. 1919.	April 1919 to Nov 1919.	Proportionate altered grant.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Nov. 1918.	April 1918 to Nov 1918.	
Civil Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Civil Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ..	1,08,003	22,70,920	20,95,000	3,58,78,000	1,11,054	23,11,941	+ 1,32 232	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	63,594	4,71,618	1,85,000	2 19 000	17,218	2,01,824	+ 2 93,810
IV.—Stamps	8,28,317	21,19,645	42,10,000	92,50,000	8,46,005	21,90,646	+ 3,29,000	3. Assignments and Compensations ..	11,497	1,89,387	2,00,000	3,10 000	11 539	2,01 421	— 10,033
								8. Land Revenue	11,60,851	99,20,278	89,12,000	1,84,94 000	20,06,755	45,81,485	+ 1 38 278
V.—Excise	17,66,701	1,66,15,635	1,43,10,000	3,24,02,000	10,10,475	1,42,10,815	+21,40 636	6. Stamps	10,035	1 08,991	1,18 000	2 31 000	14 238	1,22,810	+ 35,991
								7. Excise	87,301	7,65,026	7,32,000	11,73,000	81,51	6 41 784	+ 24,038
VI.—Income-tax ..	2,96,882	35,67,724	21,00,000	39,00,000	1,41,445	21 89,610	+14,02,524	10. Income-tax	5,854	49,079	30,000	68 000	4 181	38,126	+ 6,316
IX.—Forest	3,17,301	26,96,940	20,20,000	40,20,000	2 59 277	26 58 784	+ 7,15 969	11. Forest	2 84,749	21, 2,748	21,76,000	33 25 000	2,48,282	18,86,272	— 10, 32
X.—Registration	6,68 441	23,21,961	18,76,000	37,10,000	1,82,497	19 34,210	+ 4,96 561	12. Registration	1,42,454	10,32,340	10,48,000	16,20 000	1,37 910	9,74,809	+ 46,140
XII.—Interest	10,482	3,17,167	2,24,000	5,33,000	8,110	2 94,057	— 6 113	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	4,70,000	..	..	..
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,17,786	8,61,031	7,50,000	18,01,000	5,083	7,24,048	+ 61,134	14. General Administration ..	2,01,113	13,07,367	13,50,000	17,04,000	1,18 861	1,08 084	+ 1,81 367
								15-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	8 13,604	58,35,120	61 93,000	88 26,000	5,18,090	54,46 788	+ 32 130
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	20,189	3,24,728	3,19,000	7,10,000	4,581	6,29,823	— 94,212	15-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	2,30 000	17,41 307	11 50,000	18 23 000	1 90 000	11,68,719	+ 5,86,307
XVII.—Police	46,461	3,76,780	3,60,000	6,46,000	43,305	3,81,021	+ 6,756	21. Ports and Pilotage	1,937	16,131	24,000	49 000	5 925	23,705	— 7,868
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	..	218	..	1,000	20	93	+ 21	22. Education	10,28,74	63,81,849	65,14,000	1,28 96 000	7,13 251	1,00,140	— 2,82 451
XIX.—Education	20,154	8,18,246	8,85,000	5,20,000	28,093	2,39,050	+ 21,256	24-A. Medical	7,61,12	6,06,140	21,24,000	37 87 000	2,90,81	14,48,469	— 3,27,324
XX-A.—Medical	41,378	1,96,109	1,84,000	3,71,000	37,000	2,56,794	+ 3,109	24 B. Sanitation	1,48,7	17,81,026	19,89 000	24,35 000	82 172	11 95,116	— 2,08,978
XX-B.—Sanitation	192	10,403	11,000	15,000	203	41,356	— 69	25. Political	8,183	67,867	63,000	92,000	7,841	61 867	+ 6 867
XXI-A.—Agriculture	81 698	3,79,195	2,47,000	5,74,000	18,672	1,79,4-6	— 27,805	26-A. Agriculture	1,66,314	11,30,84-	12 85,000	20 91,000	1,18,395	9,91,558	— 1,19 457
XXI-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	53,00.	7,23 809	7,97,000	19,28,000	60,632	6,90,026	+ 18,300	26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	1,28,543	9,09,200	13,80,000	22 91,000	1,44,838	8,93,459	— 3,49,250
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	12,360	1,87,592	95,000	1,47,000	3,033	85,547	+ 42,305	29. Superannuations, etc.	1,78,038	28,72,598	24,40,000	37,03,000	2,95,800	29,81,48-	— 88,449
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	7,405	97,217	82,000	1,63,000	7,919	80,032	+ 5,211	30. Stationery and Printing	40,448	3,03,827	3,46,000	5,81,000	41 278	3 34,03	— 3,176
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	16,144	88,480	1,01,000	1,84,000	60,677	2,50,354	— 7,651	32. Miscellaneous	35,868	4,21,-35	4,13,000	10,00,000	36,778	2 81,856	+ 11,823
XXIX.—Major Works—								33. Famine Relief—							
Direct Receipts ..	11,281	1,32,069	1,19,000	1,61,000	29,810	1,23,052	+ 9,069	Civil Officers	27,931	3,41,857	3,60,000	27,0 0	..	..	— 143
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—								Public Works Officers ..	89,16	5,76,703	5,75,000	33,000	..	..	+ 8,709
Civil Officers ..	1,814	28,178	16,000	25,000	700	13,192	+ 6,173	42 Major Works—							
Public Works Officers.	22,510	2,64,-77	1,14,000	2,90,000	28,176	1,70,229	+ 8,177	Working Expenses	84,527	5,10,923	4,42,000	8,82,000	57,243	3,18,992	+ 17,931
								Interest on Debt	..	..	..	16,66,000	..	..	..
XXXI.—Civil Works—								48. Minor Works and Navigation—							
Civil Officers ..	1,057	8,753	8,000	10,000	29,037	27,993	+ 2,763	Civil Officers	53 410	3 81,27-	4,07,000	8,09,001	44 847	3,84 213	— 1,12,732
Public Works Officers.	75,378	3,33,696	2,48 000	4,26,000	88,184	2,37,293	+ 83,840	Public Works Officers ..	1,22,77	15,84,956	17 51,000	26 90,001	1,40,603	13,02,962	+ 1,86,084
								49 Civil Works—							
								Civil Officers	20 532	12,85,816	23,88 000	36,34,000	61,260	26,20 654	— 32,79,354
								Public Works Officers ..	6 91,27-	49,50,189	54,66,000	69,81,000	5,10,62	42,52,189	+ 1,06,393
Total, Revenue ..	41,96,3	4,58,01,232	3,97,43 000	9 66,61,000	24 96,14	3,94,48,855	+50 18,202	Total Expenditure ..	96,75,08	4,77,01,133	5,93,18,000	9 60 93,000	62 80,519	5,13 28,70	— 21,18,466

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

No 4.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 10th March 1920.

2. Under rule 81 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council; the application should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday the 6th March 1920.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

No. 32.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919 M.R.Ry Mallat Vaikuntha Vellodi Avargal, acting Deputy Collector, seventh grade, Coimbatore district, undergoing treasury training in the Chingleput district, privilege leave for six months with effect from the date of completion of the treasury training.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

No 33.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry T. A. Rama Pattar Avergal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. II Party, privilege leave for two months and one day with effect from 8th January 1920.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 34.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry R. Venkatavaradha Aeyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector, seventh grade, is granted, on extension of privilege leave for three months from 20th February 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No 35.—The following appointment in the Madras Custom House is ordered:—
M.R.Ry. P. S. Ramanuja Nayudu Garu, Assistant Weaving Master, Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Limited, to be Appraiser on probation in the grade Rs. 200—10—350 reverting M.R.Ry. C. Duraiswamy Nayakkar Avargal as Superintendent of Statistics.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920.

No 36.—The following appointment in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department is ordered:—
Mr. Arthur Henry Taylor Fawn, Assistant Inspector, third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed as probationary Inspector, *vice* Mr. E. V. Miller, resigned.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1920.

No 37.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—
M.R.Ry. T. Govindaswami Krishnaswami Nayudu Avargal, on completion of special duty, Godavari, to general duty, South Arcot.
M.R.Ry. Ramakrishna Nagoondasan Ayyar Avargal, from general duty, South Arcot, to South Arcot treasury.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Aringanaram Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, from South Arcot treasury to Trichinopoly treasury.

NOTE.—This cancels the postings of M.R.Ry Saraswati Sachchidananda Sastri Avargal and M.R.Ry Yedupaty Venkatapathia Sriniwasa Ayyar Avargal to general duty, Ramnad and Trichinopoly treasury, respectively ordered in Notification No. 22, dated 20th January 1920, published on page 179 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th January 1920.

REVERSION

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920.

No 38.—The following reversion of an officer in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department is ordered:—

Mr. John Clement Upshon, Inspector, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem*, Dhanushkodi Custom-house to revert as Assistant Inspector, first grade, with effect from date of relief.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

No. 39.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Public.

Delhi, the 19th January 1920.

No. 181.—The following rules made by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate relating to the quarantine of dogs imported into that country, are published for general information:—

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

Rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor, by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following rules:—

(1) These rules may be cited as "The Diseases of Animals (Importation of Dogs) Amendments Rules (No. 2) 1919," and shall be read as one with "The Diseases of Animals Rules, 1918," and all amendments thereof.

2. Rules 2 and 3 of "The Diseases of Animals (Importation of Dogs) Amendment Rules, 1919," shall be deleted and the rules following substituted therefor:

(2) All dogs imported from the United Kingdom and India shall be subjected to four months' quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner.

(3) The period of such quarantine shall be reckoned from the date of landing in the Protectorate.

(By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor.)

NAIROBI:
The 9th day of December 1919.

G. A. S. NORTHCOTE,
for Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

No 40.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, as amended by the Malabar Land Registration Amendment Act 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Special Settlement Officer, the Nilgiri and Malabar Wynads, to exercise the powers of a Collector under the Act.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1920.

No 41.—Under section 3 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act of 1890, the Governor in Council declares the undermentioned ferry in the Tanjore taluk of the Tanjore district to be subject to the provisions of that Act with effect from the date of this notification:—

Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Mathur ..	Kodamuruttu ferry.	*Northern bank.*—From the Uthamapallur boundary stone in the south-west corner of S. No. 456 of Mathur village to the south-east corner of S. No. 447 of the same village, opposite to D.P.W. 41/5 milestone on the northern bund of the river. Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 2,600 links or about 2½ furlongs. *Southern bank.*—From the north-west corner of S. No. 431 of Mathur village to the north-east corner of S. No. 410 of the same village. Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 2,200 links or about 1½ furlongs.

Under section 10 of the Act the Governor in Council hereby declares that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the ferry:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) For a man, woman or child of six years and over	0	0	1
(2) For a sheep, goat or pig	0	0	1
(3) For an unladen buffalo, bullock bull, cow or calf	0	0	2
(4) For a laden buffalo, bullock, bull or cow	0	0	3
(5) For a horse, pony, mule or donkey	0	0	2

	Rs.	A.	P.
(6) For an unladen camel	0	4	0
(7) For a laden camel	0	4	0
(8) For an unladen elephant	0	8	0
(9) For a laden elephant	0	8	0
(10) For a palanquin, manchil, dhelly or tonjon, including the bearers and the passengers when their number is less than eight ..	0	1	1
(11) For a palanquin, manchil, dhelly or tonjon, including the bearers and the passengers when their number is eight or more ..	0	1	2
(12) For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0	1	0
(13) For a motor-cycle including the rider	0	2	0
(14) For a motor-cycle with side-car including the rider and passenger.	0	2	8
(15) For an unladen conveyance without springs including the men or animals driving it and the driver	0	2	0
(16) For a laden conveyance without springs including the men or animals driving it and the driver	0	2	0
(17) For an unladen conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	2,	0
(18) For a laden conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	2	0
(19) For every fifty pounds of luggage or goods in excess of the twenty-five pounds allowed free with every passenger	0	0	1

Explanation.—(1) A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods exceeding one cwt. in weight will be considered to be laden.

(2) In the case of items (2) to (9) any attendant or rider will pay in accordance with item (1).

Fort St. George, February 2, 1920.

No. 42.—Under section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act of 1890, the Governor in Council declares the undermentioned ferry in the Kumbakonam taluk of the Tanjore district to be subject to the provisions of that Act with effect from the date of this notification :—

Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
56. Swamimalai ..	Chavery ferry ..	*Southern bank.*—From the south-eastern corner of S. No 101 of Swamimalai village to the south western corner of S. No. 232 of the same village. Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,320 yards. *Southern bank.*—From the north-eastern corner of S. No 34 of Tiruvalanjuli village, Kumbakonam taluk, to the north-western corner of S. No. 243 of Alavandipuram village, Papanasam taluk. Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,320 yards.

Under section 10 of the Act, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles, and goods conveyed across the ferry :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For a man, woman, or child of six years and over	0	0	1
2. For a sheep, goat or pig	0	0	1
3. For an unladen buffalo, bullock, bull, cow or calf	0	0	3
4. For a laden buffalo, bullock, bull or cow	0	0	3
5. For a horse, pony, mule or donkey	0	0	6
6. For an unladen camel	0	4	0
7. For a laden camel	0	4	0
8. For an unladen elephant	0	8	0
9. For a laden elephant	0	8	0
10. For a palanquin, manchil, dhelly or tonjon, including the bearers and the passengers when their number is less than eight ..	0	1	1
11. For a palanquin, manchil, dhelly or tonjon, including the bearers and the passengers when their number is eight or more ..	0	1	2
12. For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0	1	0
13. For a motor-cycle including the rider	0	2	0
14. For a motor cycle with side-car including the rider and passenger ..	0	2	8
15. For an unladen conveyance without springs including the men, animals drawing it and the driver	0	2	0
16. For a laden conveyance without springs including the men, animals drawing it and the driver	0	2	0
17. For an unladen conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	2	0
18. For a laden conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	2	0
19. For every 50 pounds of luggage or goods in excess of the 25 pounds allowed free with every passenger	0	0	1

Explanation.—(1) A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods exceeding one cwt in weight will be considered to be laden.

(2) In the case of item (2) to (9) any attendant or rider will pay in accordance with item (1).

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

No. 43.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, and in supersession of notifications No nil dated 10th January 1871, and No. 846, Revenue, dated 16th December 1890, at pages 51 and 1055 respectively of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 17th January 1872 and 18th December 1890, so far as they relate to the Arasalur ferry at Tiruvalanjuli, the Governor in Council hereby declares the undermentioned ferry in the Kumbakonam taluk of the Tanjore district to be subject to the provisions of the Act with effect from the date of this notification :—

Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
95. Tiruvalanjuli ..	Arasalur ferry ..	*Northern bank.*—From the south eastern corner of S No. 2 of Tiruvalanjuli village to the south-western corner of S No. 58 of the same village. Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,760 yards. *Southern bank.*—From the north western corner of S No 79 of Tiruvalanjuli village to a point in the eastern Inam Pattinal village lying just opposite to the eastern boundary of S. No. 208 of Tiruvalanjuli village. Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,760 yards.

Under section 10 of the Act the Governor in Council hereby declares that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the ferry :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) For a man, woman or child of six years and over	0	0	1
(2) For a sheep, goat or pig	0	0	1
(3) For an unladen buffalo, bullock, bull, cow or calf	0	0	3
(4) For a laden buffalo, bullock, bull or cow	0	0	3
(5) For a horse, pony, mule or donkey	0	0	6
(6) For an unladen camel	0	4	0
(7) For a laden camel	0	4	0
(8) For an unladen elephant	0	8	0
(9) For a laden elephant	0	8	0
(10) For a palanquin, manchil, dholy or tonjon, including the bearers and the passengers when their number is less than eight ..	0	1	1
(11) For a palanquin, manchil, dholy or tonjon, including the bearers and the passengers when their number is eight or more ..	0	1	2
(12) For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0	2	0
(13) For a motor cycle including the rider	0	2	0
(14) For a motor-cycle with side-car including the rider and passenger.	0	2	3
(15) For an unladen conveyance without springs including the men and the animals drawing it and the driver	0	2	0
(16) For a laden conveyance without springs including the men and the animals drawing it and the driver	0	2	0
(17) For an unladen conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	2	0
(18) For a laden conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	2	0
(19) For every 50 pounds of luggage or goods in excess of the 24 pounds allowed free with every passenger	0	0	1

Explanation.—(1) A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods exceeding one cwt. in weight will be considered to be laden.

(2) In the case of items (2) to (9) any attendant or rider will pay in accordance with item (1).

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

No. 44.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, the Governor in Council directs that the enfranchisement of village service inams in the proprietary villages of the Attagada estate specified in the schedule hereto annexed and the payment of money salaries to the establishments of the said villages shall take effect from 1st March 1920.

SCHEDULE.

GANJAM DISTRICT.

Kodala taluk.

Names of villages.	Names of villages.
(1) Sadharthi Nowgam (J).	(4) Kengatigalli (J)
(2) Kandasara (J).	(5) Ghosara Ghat (J).
(3) Chingudi Ghat (J).	

Fort St. George, February 8, 1920.

No. 48.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, the operation of the Act was extended to the whole of the villages of Konappampatti and Agrahara Urukkavai in the Trichinopoly district by notification No. 339, dated 10th August 1909, published on page 826 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th August 1909. The Governor in Council

hereby declares that this notification shall be withdrawn so far as it relates to the said inam villages of Konuppampatti and Agraharu Urakkarai and that the provisions of the Act shall cease to apply thereto with effect from 15th February 1920.

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

No. 48.—Under section 8 of the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, the Governor in Council hereby cancels, with effect from the date of this notification, the following notifications so far as they relate to the establishment of the Padipudi ferry in the Yernagudem taluk of the old Godavari and present Kistna district:—

Notification No. 154, dated 28th May 1885, published at pages 303-308 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 9th June 1885.

Notification No. 646, dated 15th December 1890, published at page 1056 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th December 1890.

Notification No. 52, dated 31st January 1900, published at pages 213-218 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th February 1900.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·82 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site; and, under section 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Ramachandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Ramachandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Vedurupaka village.

	Acres.
Government, wet, S. No. 397-1, belonging to Velagala Subbarayudu and Venkanna, bounded on the north by S. No. 397-1; east by S. No. 397-24; south by S. No. 393; west by S. No. 397-1	0·82

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for village-site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nandyal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nandyal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Nandikotkur taluk, Siddeswaram village.

	Acs.
nanjdry, S. No. 13-2, belonging to Tolukula Nagamma alias Gurmi, bounded on the north by No. 4; east by No. 13-3, south by No. 12 B; west by No. 13-1	1·09
Eputwari dry, S. No. 12 A-2, belonging to Kallur Sangayya, bounded on the north and east by No. 12 A-1; south by No. 14; west by No. 2 E	0·16
Ryotwari dry, S. No. 364-1, belonging to Kallur Sangayya, bounded on the north by Nos. 2 H and 12 A-1 K 2; east by No. 365; south by No. 361-2; west by nil	0·27
Total ...	1·42

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·46 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house sites for Pallas in Panavali hamlet; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 66, Thenpennattur village.

	Acs.
Wet, No. 37 K-1, belonging to 120, Singaravela Murukkadan, Sivaswami Manikkadan and Thalai Iyah Murukkadan, bounded on the north by No. 37 L; east by No. 37 K-2; south by No. 214; west by No. 37 G	1·15
Wet No. 37 L, belonging to 243, Sivasumani, M. Swaminatha Nadan, M. Muruthamutha Nadan, Thalai Ayyah Sholagan, K. Sangili Sholagan, A. Sappan Sholagan, A. Vadivela Sholagar, R. Nallaperumal Sholagan, Kalandai Sholagan, Nallaperumal Sholagan, Kanniammal and Annamalai Sholagan, bounded on the north by Nos. 38 and 18, east by No. 37 M 2; south by No. 37 K-1; west by No. 37 M	0·10
Wet, No. 37 M, belonging to 203, Sangilimuthu Sholagan, bounded on the north by Nos. 38; east by No. 37 L; south by No. 37 O; west by No. 37 N	0·33
Wet No. 37 N, belonging to 221, V. Govinda Sholagan, bounded on the north by No. 38; east by No. 37 M; south by No. 37 O; west by No. 37 Q	0·04
Wet No. 37-O, belonging to 203, Sangilimuthu Sholagan, bounded on the north by No. 37 N & M; east by No. 37 T-1, south by No. 118; west by No. 37-P	0·11
Wet, No. 37 P, belonging to 213, Kandaswami Manikkadan Muruthamutha Manikkadan, Govindaswami Manikkadan, bounded on the north by No. 37 Q; east by No. 37 O; south by No. 118; west by No. 37 S & T	0·14
Wet, No. 37 Q, belonging to 256, Duraisayathendaram, bounded on the north by No. 38; east by No. 37 N; south by No. 37 P; west by No. 37 R	0·05
Wet, 37 R belonging to 248, Kamalammal, Arumuga Thandrayan Manikka Thandrayan, Subrahmani Thandrayan, Duraisami Thandrayan, Krishnaswami Thandrayan, Palaniyandi Thandrayan, bounded on the north by No. 38; east by No. 37 Q; south by No. 37 S & U; west by No. 37-2 A	0·03
Wet, No. 37 S, belonging to 249, Sangili Veeramudai Samayah Manikkadan, bounded on the north by No. 37 R; east by No. 37 P; south by No. 37 T; west by No. 37 U	0·10

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 66, Thanpernmber village—*cont.*

Wet, No. 37 T, belonging to 155, Velumuthukudan, bounded on the north by No. 37 S; east by No. 37 F; south by Nos. 114 and 113; west by No. 37 U	0·28
Wet, No. 37 V, belonging to 141, Sami Ayyan Viramudan, bounded on the north by No. 37 Z; east by No. 37 U; south by No. 113; west by No. 37 W	0·44
Wet, No. 37 W, belonging to 139, Visvanatha Viramudan, bounded on the north by No. 37 Z; east by No. 37 V; south by No. 113; west by No. 37 X	0·05
Wet, No. 37 X belonging to 139, Visvanatha Viramudan, bounded on the north by No. 37 Z; east by No. 37 W; south by No. 113; west by No. 37 Y	0·07
Wet, No. 37-Y, belonging to 138, Sivaswami Viramudan, bounded on the north by No. 37 Z; east by No. 37 X; south by No. 111; west by No. 37-2 E	0·07
Wet, No. 37 Z, belonging to 109, Samiatha Nadar, bounded on the north by No. 37-2 A, east by No. 37 U; south by No. 37 Y, W, X and V, west by No. 37-2 E	0·37
Wet, No. 37-2 A, belonging to 238, Samiatha Nadar and A. Marathan Kaladi, bounded on the north by No. 33; east by No. 33-E, south by No. 37 Z; west by No. 37 Z O	0·38
Total ..	1·48

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No. 49.—Under the Government of India Resolution recorded in G O. No. 61, Financial, dated 22nd January 1920, M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas Avargal, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, privilege leave up to 22nd February 1920 with effect from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

No. 50.—M.R.Ry. T. V. Tyagaraja Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, sixth grade, posted for training under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, privilege leave for a month and a half with effect from 1st February 1920.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No. 51.—M.R.Ry. E. B. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, District Forest Officer, North Salem, to be in charge of the south Salem forest division in addition to his own duties until he is relieved by M.R.Ry. A. Raja Nayakkar Avargal.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No 52.—The Reverend G. H. Smith, M.A., resigns his appointment as Honorary Chaplain 1st Madras Guards, I.D F., with effect from 25th January 1920

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 21, 1920.

No. 58.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MINES REGULATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th January 1920.

No. 219-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the rules regarding Mines Managers and their certificates published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 290-82 (G & M), dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(1) For rule 29 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely —

"29. Certificates of competency under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout British India, and shall be of two classes, namely, first and second class."

(2) Rules 38, 39 and 40 of the said rules are hereby cancelled.

2. The amendments shall take effect from the 30th June 1920.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 24th January 1920.

No. 480-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 19th December 1919 (as corrected up to 25th December 1919), on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, ETC., 19TH DECEMBER 1919, AS CORRECTED UP TO 25TH DECEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

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This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Imports and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S.W.-1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamation or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (See, however, page 268).
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connexion with aircraft. (See, however, page 268.)
Alkanna, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses)
Apatites, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases fumes, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor cars
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
Bacon, see Meat.
Banknotes, see Notes
(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Boats and craft.
Bran, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grain, see grains.
(A) Bullion, see Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.
(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Calf meal, see Calves and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts,
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnances and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

of rifles and shot gun cartridges. (See however, page 256.)
Castings, see Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, see Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, see Patent.
Cattle hides, see Hides.
Caustic potash, see Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, creosote acid and mixtures containing creosote acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
(A) Cocoa raw.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, see Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
Combings, see Malt.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
(A) Copra.
Corn offals, see Offals.
(A) Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, see Cakes and Meal.
Cows, bulls, etc., see Animals.
Craft, see Boats.
Culms, see Malt.
(A) Dari.
Dariliees' grains, see Grains, etc.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dried figs.
(A) * Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
Earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, see Aeroplane.
Equipment web, see Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives. (See, however, page 256.)
Fats, edible, see Oils.
(A) Figs, dried.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (See, however, page 256.)
(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, oilmeharda, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flax seed, sowing fibre.
Flour see Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, see specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, e.g., Cakes; Hay, Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.
(A) Fruit preserved and dried fruit, the following:—
Figs
Raisins (except Californian seedless raisins).
Sultanas.
(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
(A) Grass forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Ground-nuts.
(A) Guanos, except whole guano.
Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(B) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, see Fruit preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(B) Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
(B) Linseed.
Linseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, see Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, composed, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, see Fruit preserved.
Meals, see Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Middlings, see Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, see Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, see Feeding Stuffs.
(B) Nicotine and its compounds.
† Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
Cocoanut oil;
Ground-nut oil;
Palm kernel oil.
Oil, cod liver, see Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, see Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Palm Kernels.
(A) Periscopes and their component parts.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, see Firearms.
Pollard, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—Delly dyes. Diamond dyes. Dreadnought dyes. Hudson's home dyes. Maypole dyes.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(a) Potash, murate, sulphate, and crude mineral potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances
(a) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(b) Potassium permanganate.
(a) Potatoes
(a) Poultry.
Preserves, see fruit, etc.
(a) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts
(a) Quinine sulphate.
(a) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
(a) Range-finders and their component parts
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, see Offals of Corn.
(a) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, see fire arms.
Russian rouble notes, see Notes.
(a) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, see Fish.
(a) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, see Offals of Corn.
(c) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, see Cereals mentioned by name.
(a) Semolina
Sharps, see Offals of Corn.
Sheep, see Animals.
Signalling apparatus, see Submarine.
(a) Silver bullion, Specie and British coin.
Skins, see Calf; Hides.
(a) Spirits, see Whisky.
(c) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(a) Sugar, cane and beet, see also Confectionery.
(a) Sultanas.
(a) Superphosphates.
(c) Tea other than green tea.
(c) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(c) Torpedo nets.
(c) Torpedo tubes.
(a) Uniform clothing, naval, military and air force.
Vegetables, see Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, see Game.
(a) Vessels.
(c) Web equipment.
(a) Whalebone, raw.
(a) Whale fins.
(a) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal
(a) Whisky.
Wool and Woollen Goods.
(a) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof. (See also Appendix No 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(a) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(a) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof.
(a) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
Yarns, see Wool.
(a) Yeast.

List C.

List C comprises *all goods* not included in List A or B
Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for Exports

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on list C (see supra) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Glue.
Horseradish.
Kaffo,
Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney and tomato ketchup.
Marmite
Mincemeat and mince pies
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosta" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

Samples.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bona fide samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (see supra). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are bona fide samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within the scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.

An open general licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double-barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates.
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.
Africa.
Japan and Korea
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An open general licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and not for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, ETC.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (see Turkey).

Austria, Hungary—

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia.)

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, see notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.—

Licences are required for goods on lists A and B

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported via Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welzlehaus 12, Schaarsteinwegbrucke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported via any other available route.

Denmark.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Estonia (principal port—Reval). Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.—Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only:—

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.

2. Soaps, candles and starch, of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lb).

3. Food stuffs for the personal use of the addressee, with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pineapples, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters, and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No 262 coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without license is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.)

5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

Greece.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Kigi).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxemburg.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (see *Jugo-Slavia*).

Norway.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European)—(a) *Northern Districts—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern Districts—approached via the Black Sea and Taganrog or the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far south as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Baghdad railway terminus).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made on the proper form to the Export Licences Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (4) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their inquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connexion with the telegraphic inquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Transhipment in the United Kingdom.—The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds,
Butter and cheese,
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports,
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports,
Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Food-stuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa),
Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dye-stuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate,
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

EMIGRATION.

The 24th January 1920.

No. 377-D.—In pursuance of section 116 A., sub-section (4), of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve of the election of Mr A. D. Gordon, with effect from the 3rd January 1920, to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Indian Tea Association, (Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London, *vice* Mr. C. Reomme resigned.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

No. 84.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS—LICENCE.

Delhi, the 31st January 1920.

No. 566-D.—Whereas by paragraph 2 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 5th day of September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation, dated the 25th June 1915, and by the Proclamation, dated the 10th November 1915, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa, were prohibited; and

Whereas by paragraph 3 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons; and

Whereas by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated the 5th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General;

Now, therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger, *Baron* Chelmsford, hereby authorize all persons and bodies of persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa:

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in British India is first obtained.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1899.

No. 55.—Whereas the Zamindar of the Yelumalai estate in the Madura district has applied under section 32 (*a*) of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, for the continued application to the whole of the Yelumalai estate of sections 26 of the said Act and of the rules framed thereunder, the Governor in Council, in the exercise of the power vested in him under section 32 of the said Act, is hereby pleased to continue the provisions of section 26 of the said Act to the said estate.

RULES TO REGULATE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOREST AND WASTE LANDS WITHIN THE YELUMALAI ESTATE, MADURA DISTRICT.

Under the powers vested in him by sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Yelumalai estate in the Madura district. These rules are subject to all rights now legally vested in individuals and communities :—

I. Land at the disposal of the zamindar will, for the purposes of these rules, be classed as follows:—

(*a*) Reserved land . | (*b*) Unreserved land.

II. "Reserved land" includes all lands entitled under the next following rule. "Unreserved land" includes all other lands at the disposal of the zamindar.

III. Subject to the concurrence of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any areas within the said zamindari and may constitute them "reserved lands." Upon the limits of these areas being notified in the District Gazette, it shall be unlawful for any person to fell, remove, convert, cut, saw, girdle, mark, lop, tap, uproot, burn or strip off the bark, leaves or fruit from or otherwise damage any tree or timber within such area, or collect, use, injure or remove any forest produce found thereon, unless he is permitted to do so by some one duly empowered by the zamindar to grant such permission.

IV. On reserved lands no fresh clearing shall be made for cultivation or for any other purpose unless a patta or lease has first been obtained from the zamindar or from any person duly authorized by him.

V. On all unreserved land in any village, the grazing of cattle, the cutting of grass the collection of dry wood, thorns and leaves of shrubs and trees other than reserved trees and the felling of such trees and of shrubs will be permitted free of charge, provided that the grass, wood, thorns, leaves, shrubs or trees are required by the inhabitants of the same or neighbouring villages for agricultural or domestic purposes. Heads of villages will be held responsible for seeing that the above privileges are not abused and in the case of dispute the Collector will decide which are neighbouring villages within the meaning of this rule.

VI. The Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette select any areas within the reserved lands and may constitute them fuel or fodder reserves or grazing grounds or may direct them to be placed under special fire protection. Upon the limits of any such area being notified in the District Gazette it shall be unlawful for any person wilfully or negligently to set fire to any trees, timber, grass, or other forest produce or to kindle or to keep burning any fire, to graze cattle or to permit cattle to trespass with such person except at such places and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Collector by notification in the District Gazette. Goat browsing is absolutely prohibited.

VII. Trees of the following species are reserved trees, wherever found, whether upon reserved or unreserved lands, and shall not be felled or otherwise interfered with except in accordance with a permit which may be granted by such officials of the zamindari and which shall contain such conditions as the Collector may, from time to time by notice in the District Gazette, direct.

Subject to the concurrence of the Chief Conservator of Forests the Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, modify or add to the list of reserved trees from time to time as he thinks fit.

List of reserved trees.

Scientific name.	English or common name.	Tamil name.
1. Acacia arabica	Babul	Karuvelam.
2. Acacia planifrons	Umbrella thorn	Vel-tadai.
3. Albizzia lebbeck	Indian walnutwood	Vagai.
4. Artocarpus integrifolia	Jaak	Pila.
5. Bambusa arundinacea	Bamboo	Mungil.
6. Bassia longifolia		Illuppai.
7. Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Panai.
8. Chloroxylon swietenia	Satinwood	Vamarai.
9. Dalbergia latifolia	Rose or blackwood	Thathagalbi.
10. Mangifera indica	Mango	Ma.
11. Azadirachta indica	Nim or margosa	Vembu.
12. Strychnos nux-vomica	Nux-vomica	Yetti.
13. Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Puli.
14. Tectona grandis	Teak	Teka.
15. Terminalia arjuna		Vellai marudu.
16. Eugenia jambolana		Naval.
17. Pongamia glabra		Pungam.
18. Acacia sundra	Catechu	Karungali.
19. Acacia leucophlœa		Velvelam.

VIII. The felling, conversion, or removal of trees and timber, the collection or removal of other forest produce and the use of the pasturage on reserved land and, except as provided for in rule V, on unreserved land also may be effected in one or other of the following ways, but in no other ways:

(*a*) Departmentally, that is, by the officers of the zamindari forest department having control over the produce or by persons acting under the immediate superintendence, control or orders of such officers.

(*b*) By persons holding permits duly issued by any person authorized in that behalf. The fees payable for permits issued under this clause shall not exceed the rates for the time being in force in Government land in the district as notified from time to time in the District Gazette.

(*c*) By any person, holding the right under a lease, contract or permit granted by the zamindar or by any person duly authorized by him.

NOTE.—In this rule as well as in rule III above the term 'forest produce' should be so construed as not to include minerals including limestone, gravel, laterite, stone, earth, or spirit.

IX. The Collector may appoint by notification in the District Gazette any person or class of persons by name or by virtue of his or their office to issue or receive permits under the foregoing rules and may also prescribe thanas or places to which timber or other forest produce shall be brought for examination and where permits shall be checked or received.

Permits must be obtained before any felling, conversion, collection or removal is commenced. Permit holders must comply with the regulations of the zamindari forest department and the conditions entered in the permit.

X. The Collector may notify that no person shall boil catechu, distil wood-oil or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved land except in such places as may be specially set apart for the purpose under the authority of the zamindar.

XI. Any breach or infringement of any of the above rules or of any permit or lease issued thereunder shall render the offender liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or to both.

XII. Any power to select areas or issue notification given by these may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires and any orders or notifications made or issued hereunder may be cancelled or modified by the authority making them.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

No. 12.—Mr. Rushard H. Whitehouse, the Marine Biologist, privilege leave for nineteen days from 16th February 1920 subject to his being eligible therefor.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

Under articles 238 and 239 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraph 415 (5), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Lieutenant Robert Cuthbert, A.I.E., Sub-Engineer, first grade, provisionally substantive, and Assistant Engineer, supernumerary Inspector of Lighthouses, Madras, with effect from the 2nd March 1920, combined leave for three months, preparatory to retirement, viz., privilege leave for one month and twenty days and leave out of India for the remaining period.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, M.&S.Ry. Vengal Tirumangalathu Ayyangar Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division, privilege leave from the 19th January 1920 to the 2nd February 1920, both days inclusive.

APPOINTMENT.

M.R.Ry. Nadamuni Mudaliyar Tanguvadivelu Mudaliyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, in charge of the Proddatur subdivision of the Cuddapah division, to hold charge of the division during the absence of M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal on leave.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

Lieutenant John Dover Way, R.E., Executive Engineer, is, on return from military duty attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

PROMOTION.

M R.Ry. Gopalakrishna Acharlyar Rangachari, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, and Sub-divisional Officer in charge of No. 1 Subdivision of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle, to be a temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem with effect from 3rd January 1920 and for so long as he holds charge of a subdivision or its equivalent.

TRANSFER.

Lieutenant John Dorar Way, M.C., Executive Engineer, from the office of the Chief Engineer Public Works Department, to the charge of the Godavari Eastern division, I Circle, in succession to Mr Alfred Egerton Fryar, Executive Engineer, granted leave.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 5·49 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating Raju drain; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office-hours.

Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Matukumilli-Vegayammapeta estate.

	Acs.
Quit-rent, inam, dry wet, No. 26-2, belonging to Govinda Raju Sathi Raju, being under mother Mahalakshmi, bounded on the north by No. 21, east by No. 24-3, south by No. 26, west by No. 24-3	1·33
S.Q. I dry wet, No. 26, belonging to Dakshayama Gupatru Trustee, Pydi Subba Rao and Rao Sahib Pydi Ayanna, bounded on the north by No. 25; east by No. 24; south by Mandals; west by No. 26 .. .. ..

Fort St. George, February 2, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 7 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Ichchapur channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Berhampur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, 105 Sahula village.

	Acres.
Government, wet, S. No. 338 northern portion measuring 4 cents mixed up in S. No. 339 canal, belonging to Harikrishna Patro, bounded on the north by S. No. 340, east and south by S. No. 336; west by S. No. 352	5
Dry, S. No. 768 measuring 2 cents mixed up in S. No. 339 canal, belonging to Harikrishna Patro, bounded on the north by S. No. 352; east by S. No. 338, south by S. No. 340; west by S. No. 339	2
Total ..	7

Fort St. George, February 5, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·17 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for digging field bothin to Idupalli east branch in Idupalli; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Guntur district, Repalle taluk, Idupalli village.

[*All wet fields.*]

	Acres.
(Revenue wet 2 8, dry 0·5 unauthorised wet) No. 360-6 C, belonging to Dulla Venkata Ratnam and Sitharamayya, bounded on the north by Idupalli east branch, east by No. 358-3 C, south and west by No. 360-3 C.	0·08
Dry, No. 360 C, belonging to Pamgonda Seshayya, bounded on the north by Idupalli east branch, east by No. 359; south by No. 360 C, west by No. 360	0·02
(Revenue wet 0·4 dry 0 1) No. 360-6 A, belonging to Dulla Venkata Ratnam and Seetharamayya, bounded on south by No. 360-4 A; west by No. 359; south by Idupalli east branch; west by No. 360-7 A	0·05
Dry, No. 359 A, belonging to Pamgonda Seshayya, bounded on the north and east by No. 359 A; south by Idupalli east branch; west by No. 360	0·02
Total ..	0·17

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·48 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Agaram Periya Eri channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Tirukkoyilur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tirukkoyilur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Kulathipamangalam village.

	Acres.
Dry, S. No. 744, belonging to Ramaswami Ayyar, son of Annava Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by Kulathipamangalam tank, south by Sanders Pillai Patta; west by Alagar karandan, patta and Velandai ari	0·31
Dry, S. No. 743, belonging to Alaga karandan, son of Koliya karandan, bounded on the north by Ramaswami Ayyar patta; east by Ramaswami Ayyar patta and channel, south by channel, west by Velandai village limit	0·17
Total ..	0·48

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·08 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Raju drain at Yendamuru; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Yendamuru village.

	Acs.
Manal, wet, quit-rent inam, S. No. 631, belonging to Kulapadubhotla Narayana Sastri, bounded on the north by S. No. 858, west by S. No. 637, south by S. No. 619, west by S. No. 634	0·20
Manal, wet, quit-rent inam, S. No. 505-3, belonging to Kulapadubhotla Narayana Sastri and Suryanarayana Sastrulu wife Lakshmamma, bounded on the north by S. No. 509; east and south by S. No. 513; west by S. No. 505	0·41
Manal, wet, quit-rent inam, S. No. 511-1, belonging to Mocle Virabhadrayya, etc., bounded on the north, east and south by S. No. 513, west by S. No. 611-2	0·20
Manal, wet, quit-rent inam, S. No. 617-1, belonging to Velaga Venkataratnam, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 618, south by S. No. 91-1, west by S. No. 616	0·15
Manal, wet, quit-rent inam, S. No. 617-2, belonging to Kalamchetiola Venkataratnam, bounded on the north by S. No. 616, east by Aryavattam, south by S. No. 617, west by S. No. 616 .. ..

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 37,799 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Head Post office, Madura; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Madura, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Madura taluk, Sithalampattara village.

	sq. ft.
Ryotwari poramboke, T S Nos. 749, 750 and 751, belonging to the President of the Tamil Sangam, Madura, and to A. C. Chet Annamalai Nadar bounded on the north and east by Satapati high school, south by North Veli vithi, west by West Veli vithi	37,799

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 3RD AND 10TH FEBRUARY 1920.

LABOUR COMMISSIONER—appointed. G.O. No. 271, Revenue, 2nd February 1920. [1 s.]

PASSPORT—Mesopotamia Regulations. G.O. No. 260, Home (Miscellaneous), 29th January 1920. [1 s.]

GRANT.—Improvement of pilgrim centre—Rs. 23,050—, distributed
G.O. No. 10, L. & M. (Local), 8th January 1924 [2 s.]

PANCHAYAT FUND.—Making certain alterations in the rules for the working of—institutions.
G.O. No. 92, L. & M. (Local), 29th January 1920. [1 s.]

TALUK.—South Kanara—Coondapoor taluk—division into three taluk—, approved.
G.O. No. 84, L. & M. (Local), 28th January 1920. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Reviewing the — of the Rajahmundry municipality for 1918-1919.
G.O. No. 2091, L. & M. (Municipal), 16th December 1919. [1 s.]

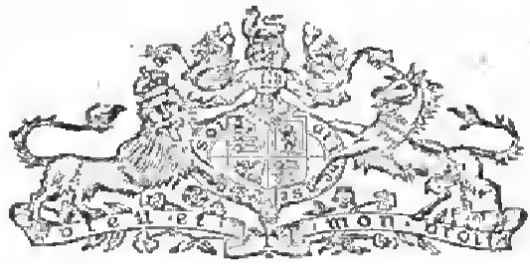
CORPORATION OF MADRAS.—Administration report for 1918-1919, reviewed.
G.O. Nos. 3, G.A., L. & M. (Municipal), 3rd January 1920. [2 s.]

[*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

E. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. A—M



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 6.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

No. 137.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Kotapalli Kamaraju Garu as a member of the Koraput District Board.

No. 138.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Sista Gopalam Pantulu Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Anakapalle.

No. 139.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edmund Cresswell Eyres, M.B.E., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coonoor.

No. 140.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Pulickamparambu Fergusia George to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vellore.

No. 141.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Medical Officer, Anantapur, to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Anantapur.

No. 142.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. B Rama Baliga Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cannanore.

No. 143.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Rev. Father Charles Leigh, S.J., D.D., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Trichinopoly.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 144.—Under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations be made in Schedule I to the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published under notification No. 1371 on pages 882–891 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1915:—

Number of electoral circles and specification of areas included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board.
Godavari District.		
Rajahmundry Taluk Board.		Rs.
1. Kothapalli	1	
2. Kapavaram	2	
3. Rajahmundry	1	
4. Anaiagaram	2	
5. Mamidikuduru	1	
6. Kalavachera	1	
7. Allavaram	1	
8. Nagavalli	1	
9. Ryali	2	30
10. Godumelianka	1	
11. Mungonda	1	
	14	

No. 145.—Under clause (x) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alteration in the rules* for combating epidemics of cholera in municipal areas:—

* Published in notification No. 1631 on pages 560-563 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th October 1919

"*Substitute* the following *for* rule 5 :—

"For each division the chairman should have ready in the municipal stores not less than the following quantities of apparatus and disinfectants; he is responsible for seeing that these stores are always in stock and that they are in good condition :—

Twelve portable tin canisters for disinfectants.
Six hundred lb. of saw-dust
Six hundred lb. of unslaked lime.
Ten lb. of Hydrargyri Perchloridum, commercial (Perchloride of mercury).
Ten lb. of Acidum Hydrochloridum Crudum.
Fifty lb. of Cresol Saponified (supplied in drums of 50 lb.).
Twenty lb. of Potassi Permanganas."

No. 146.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (x) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the notification No. 391 published at page 196 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 6th May 1919, the Governor in Council proposes to divide the Bezwada municipality into ten wards and to distribute among them the fifteen elective seats as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions in respect of this arrangement will be received by Government on or before the 1st April 1920; none received after that date will be considered :—

SCHEDULE.

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elective seats.
WARD No. I—*North.*—A line drawn along the northern boundaries of T.S Nos. 3916, 3915, 3912; thence along the foot of and north of the hill T.S. No 3834 to the north-west corner of T.S. No. 3826; thence along the northern boundaries of T.S. No. 3826 to the north-western corner of T.S. No 3825. *East.*—A line drawn southwards along the western boundaries of Tadepalli toll-gate road and Brahman street comprising of T.S. Nos. 3825, 3823, 3301, 3792, 3630; thence crossing T.S. No 3661 along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 3640, 3535, 3344, 3243, 3194, 2988 and 3063; thence a line produced in the same direction to meet the southern municipal limits. *South.*—The southern municipal limits intercepted between the eastern and western boundary lines of the ward *West.*—A line drawn along the western boundary of T.S. No. 3930 southwards to meet the southern boundary and northwards along the western boundaries of T.S. Nos. 3929, 3928 (Hyderabad road), 3925, 3924, 3919, 3918, 3917 and 3916	2
WARD No. II—*North.*—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 3187 across the Brahman street and along the southern boundary of Kanuvari street comprising of T.S. Nos. 2948, 2929 and 2714 up to the junction of Bazar street at the north-eastern corner of T.S. No 2715 *East.*—A line drawn southwards from the north-eastern corner of T S No. 2715 along the western boundary of Bazar street comprising of T.S. Nos. 2946, 1886 and 3006 up to the junction of Hyderabad road; thence crossing Hyderabad road T.S No. 3070 and the eastern delta main canal in the same direction to meet the southern municipal limits. *South.*—The southern municipal limits intercepted between the eastern and western boundary lines of the ward. *West.*—The eastern boundary of ward No. I up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 3187 in Brahman street.	1
WARD No. III—*North.*—A line drawn from the north-western corner and along the northern boundary of T S Nos. 3680 and 3663. *East.*—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of T S. No. 3663 along the western boundary of Bazar street comprising of T.S. No 3662; thence crossing T.S. No. 3661 along the western boundaries of T.S. Nos. 2695 and 2714 up to the junction of Kanuvari street to meet the north-eastern corner of ward No. II. *South.*—The northern boundary of ward No. II. *West.*—The eastern boundary of ward No I commencing from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No 3187 northwards up to the starting point.	1
WARD No. IV—*North.*—A line drawn from the north-western corner of T.S. No. 3825 along the northern boundaries of T S. Nos. 3825 and 3940 (disaffected hill corresponding to old survey No. 262) as far as north-western corner of T S. No. 1452. *East.*—A line drawn from the north-west corner of T.S No. 1452 southwards along the toe of the hill T.S. No. 3940 up to the north-western corner of T.S.	1

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elective seats.

No. 3791; thence along the western boundary of T.S. No. 3791 and south-eastern boundary of T.S. No. 3809 and along the western boundary of New Paracheri road comprising of T.S. Nos. 2463, 2427 and 1728 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2388 (Drain street)

South.—A line drawn westwards along the northern boundary of drain street T.S. No. 2388; thence crossing T.S. No 2541 along the northern boundary of 2544; thence crossing T.S. No. 2555 along the northern boundary of T.S. No. 2575; thence crossing T.S. No. 2584 along the northern boundary of 2591 produced to meet the western side of Bazaar street T.S. No. 2595.

West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. III northwards from the southern boundary of this ward, the northern boundary of ward No. III and the eastern boundary of ward No. I from the north-western corner of ward No. III northwards to meet the starting point

WARD No. V—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No. IV and also the eastern boundary of the same from the south to the north up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 3791; thence a line drawn eastwards along the northern boundary of the road along the toe of the hill T.S. No. 1715 produced to meet the eastern limit of railway approach road in T.S. No 1448. 2

East.—A line drawn along the eastern limits of the railway approach road running through T.S. Nos. 1448, 1433, 1430, up to the north-western corner of 1440; thence along the eastern boundary of T.S. No. 1744 till it meets the southern boundary of convent road T.S. No. 1745 produced.

South.—A line drawn from the southern end of the eastern boundary westwards along the southern limits of convent road and Hanumakondavari street comprising of T.S. Nos. 1745, 2233, 2127 up to the south-west corner of T.S. No. 2713 (Bazaar street).

West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. III along bazaar street up to the drain street to meet the starting point.

WARD No. VI—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No V from the west to east up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 2128 (Dhobi street). 2

East.—A line drawn along the western boundary of Dhobi street T.S. No. 2128 from the north-western corner of T.S. No 2128; thence crossing T.S. No 2138 (Kandulaveri street) along the western limits of T.S. No 2199; thence crossing T.S. No. 2095 (Fakir Tekiya street) along the western limit of T.S. No. 2023; thence crossing T.S. No -1885 (Sivalayam street) eastwards along the southern boundary of T.S. No. 1885 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No 1831; thence southwards along the western limits of matam street comprising of T.S. Nos. 1830, 1819; thence a line drawn in the same direction crossing the Hyderabad road T.S. No. 1816 and the main canal of the eastern delta along the eastern limit of the girder bridge to meet the southern municipal limits

South.—The southern municipal limits intercepted between the eastern and western boundaries of the ward.

West.—Eastern boundary of ward No II.

WARD No VII—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No. V from the north-western corner of Dhobi street (T.S No. 2128) eastwards. 1

East.—A line drawn southwards along the eastern limits of railway approach road T.S. Nos. 1744, 1798, 1800 and 1803 from the north-eastern corner of ward No. V to meet the railway line at the level crossing in T.S. No. 1429; thence a line produced southwards to meet the southern municipal limits.

South.—The southern municipal limits intercepted between the eastern and western boundaries of the ward.

West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. VI.

WARD No. VIII—*North.*—A line drawn along the northern boundaries of T.S. Nos 1452, 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 15 and 17. 2

East.—A line drawn from the eastern corner T.S. No. 17 along the eastern boundaries of T.S. Nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 38, 40, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 54.

South.—The southern limits of the Ryves canal comprising of T.S. Nos. 54, 695, 1066 and 1243 to meet the eastern boundary of ward No. VII at the level crossing in T.S. No. 1429.

West.—The eastern boundary of ward No VII northward from the level crossing (T.S. No 1429) the eastern boundary of ward No V the northern boundary of ward No V up to south-western corner T.S. No. 3791 and the eastern boundary of ward No IV from the south-western corner of T.S. No 3791 northwards to meet the starting point.

WARD No. IX—*North.*—The southern boundary of ward No. VIII. 1

East.—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No 54 along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75 (hill) 80 and 81 (hill)

South.—A line drawn along the southern and western boundary of T.S. No. 81 up to the north-eastern corner of 79; thence a line drawn westwards along the

Name and boundaries of wards.	Number of elective seats.
northern boundary of quarry road comprising of T.S. Nos. 77, 87, 89, thence crossing Polimera road T.S. No. 220 along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 224, 226, 802, 405; thence crossing T.S. No. 1070 along the northern boundary 1129, thence crossing T.S. No. 1124 along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 1197 and 1204 to meet the Ryves canal.	
WARD No. X—*North*.—The southern boundary of ward No. VIII from the railway level-crossing up to the junction of quarry road and Ryves canal and the southern boundary of ward No. IX.	2
East.—A line drawn along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 84 and 83 up to the north-east corner of 91; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of revenue Survey Nos. 41 and 42 across 47 along the northern boundary of 65 of Mogalrajapuram village; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of 65 across No. 75 Bandar road at milestone 40/6 along the eastern boundary of 86, 85 and 83; thence westwards along the southern boundary of revenue Survey Nos. 83, 87, 91 and 92 to join the tram line; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 102 (Bandar canal), 109 and 110; thence, westwards along the southern boundary of 110 and 111 and thence southwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 112 and 123 to the river; thence an imaginary line produced in the same direction to meet the southern boundary.	
South.—An imaginary line to the Kistna river intersected by the eastern and western boundaries of the ward.	
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. VII from the southern limit northwards along the railway line up to the level crossing in T.S. No. 1429.	
	15

No. 147.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that, with effect from 15th March 1920, the Kodiayakkanur municipality shall be divided into four wards and the six elective seats sanctioned in G.O. No. 1314 M., dated 5th September 1919, shall be distributed as shown in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elective seats.
WARD I—*North*.—River.	1
East.—Western limit of Velasaiturai road, Koranganu road, Kamaraja Pandiyan road, West Raja street and Hospital road.	
South.—Northern limit of Periyandavar high road commencing from the southern limit of the Hospital road running westward to the municipal limits.	
West.—Municipal boundary line.	
WARD II—*North*.—River.	2
East.—Municipal boundary line till it meets Periyakulam road.	
South.—A line commencing from the above point running along the northern limit of Kaliammankoil road till it reaches East Velivedhi, thence a line turning southward along the eastern boundary limit of Velivedhi up to Church road, and thence a line running westward along the northern limit of Church road and South Raja street up to the eastern limit of ward I near the three lanterns.	
West.—Eastern boundary of ward I.	
WARD III—*North*.—Southern boundary of ward II.	1
East.—Municipal boundary line up to Nallatanikinar.	
South.—A line commencing from Nallatanikinar at the south-eastern limit of the eastern extremity of ward III running westward along the northern limit of Periyandavar high road up to the south-eastern extremity of ward I.	
West.—Eastern boundary line of ward I up to three lanterns.	
WARD IV—*North*.—Southern boundary line of wards I and III.	2
East, south and west.—Municipal boundary line.	
Total ..	6

No. 148.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats published under notification No. 936 on page 470 of Part I-A of the *Fort St.*

George Gazette, dated 20th August 1918, the Governor in Council hereby directs that, with effect from 1st March 1920, the Anakapalle municipality shall be divided into five wards with two elective seats each as shown in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Name of ward and description of boundaries.	Number of elective seats.
A OR WOODPETA WARD—*North*.—Road from the junction near the agricultural station to the entrance of the local fund bungalow, channel north of said gorja of the southern side of the said bungalow until it reaches the river embankment at Koyya Jogy's jirayati dry land.	2
East.—Town road from the Government agricultural station to the railway goods shed where it joins Peddavidhi, and Peddavidhi as far as four roads' junction in the bazaar.	
South.—Trunk road from the four roads' junction in the bazaar to the toll-gate on the river embankment.	
West.—River bund or embankment from the toll-gate as far as the western extremity of the northern boundary.	
B OR RAILWAY STATION WARD—*North*.—Tummapala gorja from the Government agricultural station from the point of its curve towards east to Cheruvulapalu kalava; Moguhmann Done as far as Seukuram limits by Boyanna Hill, Pulikalva drain as far as Venkamma cheruvu, and the godda from Venkamma cheruvu to Jaggappa cheruvu.	2
East.—Koppaka boundary limits commencing from Jaggappa cheruvu as far as Koppaka toll-gate on the Vizagapatam-Anakapalle road.	
South.—Vizagapatam-Anakapalle road from Koppaka toll-gate as far as the four roads' junction in the bazaar.	
West.—Peddavidhi from the four roads' junction in the bazaar as far as railway goods shed, thence town road as far as Government agricultural station and from thence Tummapala Gorja to its bend towards east.	
C OR GENERAL MARKET WARD—*North*.—Trunk road from the river toll-gate until it meets Kasya street.	2
East.—Kasya street from the trunk road to the Aggimarri tree, from thence the lane leading by Sarvanayakulu well to and through the Nakalamma temple road, from whence the Chakravalu gorja and the Thotada country road or gorja until it terminates at Donerevu on Avakalava.	
South.—Northern bund of Avakalava from Donerevu until it meets Nagulapallo Ava gorja, from thence the said Nagulapalli Ava gorja to the local fund road, a small portion of the said road, Jaggayyapeta boundary limits along the Ava channel and Ummalada boundary limits until the river bund.	
West.—River bund from the southern boundary terminus as far as the river toll-gate.	
D OR OLD FORT WARD—*North*.—Trunk road from the Kasya street as far as Sunkammettu.	2
East.—Dasarigedda road from Sunkammettu until it meets Nidanamdoddi road.	
South.—Nidanamdoddi road, a portion of the branch road to the east till it meets Sathakampattu road, Sathakampattu road until its termination at Budda Ramadas well, and gorja from here to the terminus of the Peddavidhi.	
West.—The eastern boundary of the General Market ward from the southern extremity of the Peddavidhi.	
E OR GAVARAPALEM WARD—*North*.—Nidanamdoddi road commencing from the Branch road until it meets and through the Dasarigedda gorja road and Anakapalle-Vizagapatam road from Sunkammettu to the Koppaka toll-gate.	2
East.—Koppaka boundary limits commencing from the toll-gate, Rajupalem boundary limits, Vullaru boundary limits as far as Sorisipilli boundary limits.	
South.—Sorisipilli boundary limits, Thotadu boundary limits as far as Donerevu on Avakalava.	
West.—Thotadu-Anakapalle gorja commencing from Donerevu on Avakalava until its termination near Santahyalu, thence gorja to Budda Ramadas well, Sathakampattu road a portion of branch road until it meets Nidanamdoddi road.	

No. 110.—Under section 23 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the date of this publication, the piece of land known

as Kandalmund Bridlepath in the Ootacamund Municipality mentioned in the following schedule and measuring two cents, be the same a little more or less, be excluded from the operation of the said Act —

SCHEDULE.

	CENTS.
Dry, poramboke, portions of S. Nos. E-4 (1) and E-667 A, bounded on the north by parts of A-131 (1), E-667 A and E-4 (1); east by No. E-4 A; south by No. E-4 (4); west by Nos. E-667 A (1) and A-131 (3) A.	2

No. 150.—Under section 40 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council notifies that from and after the date of this notification the lands mentioned below and situated in Kuppam union of the North Arcot district, shall be excluded from the operation of the Act :—

North Arcot district, Kangundi zamindari, Kuppam union, Kuppam village, (Kuppam-Palmaner road).

	sq. yd.
Portion in patnah No. 446, belonging to M. Chinna Krishnappa Chetti, anjuvar; bounded on the north by Anjaneya swami temple; east by Palmaner road; south by channel and road; west by Chinna Krishnappa's house	120
Patnah No. 293, belonging to A. Nanjundayya, anjuvar; bounded on the north by street, east by Nanjundayya's house; south by P. G. Bangarusami Chetti's house; west by Kuppam-Palmaner road	453

(Kuppam-Krishnagiri road)

Patnah No. 462, belonging to K. Govinda Chetti, anjuvar; bounded on the north by Railway B class lands; east by K. Govinda Chetti's house; south by Soniyya Chetti's house; west by Krishnagiri road ..	181

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 151.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of the feeder channel to the Ettikulam tank, Suramangalam village, Salem; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Namakkal taluk, Pottanam village.

	acs.
Zamindari, dry, Chinna Kavandan kollai, belonging to Alagappa Udayan and Nallasami of Salaiyur, bounded on the north by Nada Sellamuttu Udayar Thoppu punjai, east by Ettikulam feeder channel; south by Ennaidigaran thittu; west by Vasumalai Udayan Kadandappuvan punjai	2·54
Zamindari garden, Ennaidittan thottam belonging to Alagappa Udayan and Nallasami of Salaiyur, bounded on the north by Chinna Kavandan kollai; east by Ettikulam feeder channel, south by Vilwamaram thottam; west by Ennaikaran punjai	3·64
Zamindari garden, Vilwamaram thottam, belonging to Sundaram *alias* Ayyamuttu Udayan, bounded on the north by Ennaidaran thottam; east by Ettikulam feeder channel; south by Nagarattnam Ammal Alamaram thottam, west by Vilwamaram punjai	1·43
Proprietors—Rimur Rajasa Reddi alias Pottanuswami Reddiyar, guardian mother Viramma) and Nallappa Reddiyar, minor pupillars.	

Pachandaiyampalaiyam village.

Zamindari, dry, Parichari Adi-punjai, belonging to Ayyamuttu Udayan, Chinnan *alias* Sellamuttu Udayan, Inga *alias* Chidambara Udayar and Subbaraya Udayan, proprietors or melwarudar, M. Paramasiva Chettiyar, bounded on the north by channel, east by Ramaswami Udayan land, south and west by Parichari Adi-punjai	1·32
Total ..	8·33

No. 152.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a diversion road at 10·3 miles of Guvvalakonda-Vayalpad road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chittoor district, Vayalpad taluk, Gudramkonda village.

	acs.
S. No. 561, formerly part of S. No. 518, dry, Mokaddma Masjid inam (religious), belonging to Nawab Mir Mazaruddin Alikhan Bahadur, bounded on the north by S. No. 519, east by S. No. 560; south by S. No. 561, west by S. No. 518	1·13

No. 153.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·16 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing two public latrines in the Bodinayakanur municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Tahsildar of Periyakulam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Periyakulam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Periyakulam taluk, Melachokkanathapuram village, Bodinayakanur zamindari.

	Acres
Pannah No. 302, dry, garden land, belonging to Andiaramudan, No 1020, Savarimuthu Servai (Dead) Brother's son, Pandithi Kamakshi Servai and Pekkammayal, bounded on the north and east by pannah No. 302, dry, garden land; south by municipal road; west by pannah No. 303, dry, garden land	0·08
Pannah No. 307, dry, garden land, belonging to Sadivarasuthan, No 352 M. Kandiappa Thevan Kattappanna Thevan and Rama Thevan, joint pattadarsand malwarsundar, Zamindarsi of Bodinayakanur, bounded on the north by pannah No. 307, dry, garden land; east by odai and path; south by odai; west by pannah No. 308, dry, garden land	0·08
Total ..	0·16

No. 154.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·45 acres of assessed land and 3,851½ square yards of village-site, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the play-ground of the Board Secondary School, Pennkonda; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pennkonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pennkonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Anantapur district, Pennkonda taluk; Pennkonda village.

	Acres.	Cts.	Sq. yds.
Dry, S. No. 409 A, belonging to Kavda Venkatappa, bounded on the north by vacant village-site; east by S. No. 409 B, south by S. Nos. 405 and 407 B-1, west by village-site	0·04		
Dry, S. No. 409 C, belonging to N. Kavthalwar, bounded on the north by village-sites plots (Nos. 1 to 5) in S. No. 395-395 A; east by S. No. 395-395 A; south by S. No. 409 B; west by S. No. 395-395 A (village-site plot No. 6)	0·06	64	1296
Plot No. 1 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395 which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A; belonging to No. 1, Kavthalwar, bounded on the north by house of Kavthalwar; east by road, south by S. No. 409 C; west by plot No. 2 of Nana Rao		77½	
Plot No. 2 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395 which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to Ambikar Nana Rao, owner of sites 2 and 3 in the sketch, bounded on the north by house of Kavthalwar; east by plot No 1; south by S. No. 409 C; west by plots Nos. 4 and 6 of Ganga Subba Rao and Nana Rao		77	
Plot No. 3 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395, which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to Ambikar Nana Rao, owner of sites 2 and 3 in the sketch, bounded on the north by plots Nos. 4 and 6 of G. Subba Rao and Nagoji Rao; east by plot No. 2 of Nana Rao; south by Government vacant site (plot No. 8); west by S. No. 6 of Nagappa		15	
Plot No. 4 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395, which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to Ganga Subba Rao, bounded on the south by houses; east by plot No. 2 of Nana Rao; south by plots Nos. 2 and 3 of Nana Rao; west by plot No. 5 of Nagoji Rao		70	
Plot No. 5 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395, which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to S. Nagoji Rao, bounded on the north by houses; east by plot No. 4 of G. Subba Rao; south by plots Nos. 3 and 6 of Nagappa and Nana Rao; west by plots Nos. 6 and 7 of Nagappa and Ramaswami		69	
Plot No. 7 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395, which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383-A, belonging to Ambikar Hanuman, bounded on the north by houses and Government site; east by houses and plot No. 6 of Nagoji Rao; south by plot No. 8 of Nagappa and Government site (plot No. 9); west by houses and plot No. 11 of Kashanji Rao		266½	
Plot No. 9 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395 which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to P. Nagappa, son of Subbanna, bounded on the north by plots Nos. 7 and 8 of Ramaswami and Nagoji Rao, east by plots Nos. 8 and 5 of Nana Rao and Nagoji Rao and plot No. 3 of village-site; south by play-ground; west by Government site (plot No. 9)		118½	
Plot No. 10 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395, which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to Ambikar Kunnoji Rao, bounded on the north by house; east by plot No. 7 of Ramaswami; south by Government site plot No. 9; west by plot No. 11 of Kasi Rao		49	
Plot No. 11 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395 which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to Kasi Rao, son of Devaji Rao, bounded on the north by house; east by plot No. 10 belonging to Kunnoji Rao; south by Government site (plot No. 9); west by plot No. 12 of Lanni Venkatappa		81	
Plot No. 12 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395 which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to Doraa Venkatappa, bounded on the north by houses and road and plot No. 11 of Kasi Rao; east by play-ground; south by old mall site; west by old mall site and plot No. 13		126½	
Plot No. 13 in village-site poramboke, S. No. 395 which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to Margunda, bounded on the north by houses; east by plot No. 12 of Venkatappa; south and west by old mall site		45	
Plot No. 14 in village-site poramboke S. No. 395, which is a portion of the minor circuit field S. No. 383 A, belonging to Jr. Nawab Sahib, bounded on the north by vacant village-site; east by house; south by vacant village-site; west by vacant site		410	
Dry, S. No. 407 A-1, belonging to Sankula Subbanna and Hanumantappa, of Pennkonda, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 408, 409 A, 409 C, 409 D and 410; east by S. Nos 407 B, 407 D and 408 D; south by S. No. 407 A-2; west by S. Nos. 409 B-1 and 408	0 85		
Total ..	1 16	Acres and 1,851½ sq. yds.	

No. 155.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3,125 square feet, is the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a lane for connecting new street with Periyar street in the Negapatam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Negapatam village.

	Sq. ft.
Ryotwari, nattam poramboke (house-site), T.S. No. 347 of Block No. 11 of ward No. 1, belonging to Doctor Francis, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 351; east by T.S. No. 357; south and west by T.S. No. 359.	993
Portion of T.S. No. 359 of block No. 11 of ward No. 1, belonging to Doctor Francis, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 356; east by T.S. No. 347; south by T.S. No. 358; west by T.S. No. 354	985
Portion of T.S. No. 304, belonging to Qadir Mohaddin Rawuther, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 304; east by T.S. No. 308; south by T.S. Nos. 303 and 304; west by T.S. No. 303	1,147
Total ..	3,125

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

No. 6-P.—In modification of Notification No. 5-P., published on pages 125–126 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd February 1920, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published.—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur—		Coimbatore—*contd.*	Savuripalayam.	Madura—	Anappatti.
Dharmavaram.	Chenna Kottapalle.		Singanallur.		Dindigul Municipality.
	Dharmavaram.		Tudiyalur.		Dindigul.
	Rayatipalle.		Vadavalli.		Kambai.
	Buddamppalli.		Vellakkinar.		Kambor.
Kadiri.		Dharapuram.	Dharapuram Municipality.		Mallapuram.
Arcot, North—Vellore.	Ambur.		Kapgayam.		Sirumadu.
	Sanakappam.		Kulattupalaiyam.	Nilakkottai.	Kumaram.
Bellary—			Munduvelampath.		Ornattettu.
Hadagalli.	Adavimallankeri.		Sivamalai.		Amarapundi.
	Hanakalle.		Virapmangalam.		Ayakkudi.
	Hadagalli.	Erode.	Erode Municipality.		Chattrappatti.
	Hagari Bommanahalli.	Gobichettipalaiyam.	Marur.		Erramanayakkanapatti.
	Hampasagaram.	Kollegal.	Hondarahalu.		Kanakkanpatti.
	Holagondi.		Kandayampalaiyam.		Kodumangalam.
	Nandihalli.		Lingansapuram.	Palni.	Korakkadayu.
	Tambrahalli.		Lokkanahalli.		Manur.
Harpanahalli.	Alabaru.		Biangalam.		Marichchilambu.
	Chigateri.		Chittambalam.		Palni Municipality.
	Gajapuram.		Elavandi.		Pottampatti.
	Maidura.		Karadiballi.		Puliyampatti.
	Ragimaselarada.		Madappur.		Pusarpatti.
			Mallakurandanpalaiyam.		Vilvadampatti.
Kudligi.	Aymahalli.	Palladam.	Annapuram.	Periyakulam.	Allinagaram.
	Bevuru.		Odderpalayam.	Malabar—Kottayam.	Tellicherry Municipality.
	Hiresiderahalli.		Palladam.		
	Hyaliyan.		Salur.	Palghat ..	Palghat Municipality.
	Kottaru.		Tirappur Municipality.		
Siruguppa.	Langaladigne.	Pallachi.	Singanallur.	The Nilgiris—Coonoor.	Coonoor Municipality.
	Vattamaravasi.	Udumalpet.	Gudimangalam.		Kotagiri.
Coimbatore—Avanashi.	Chikkadasampalaiyam.		Kondampatti.		Wellington Cantonment.
	Alandurai.		Alanapatti.	Vizagapatam—Bimlipatam.	Hullatti.
	Korchchi.		Udumalpet Municipality.	Salem—Hosur.	Begepalli.
	Korudampalaiyam.	Cuddapah—Cuddapah.	Pata Cuddapah.		Nagondapalli.
Coimbatore—	Marudur, hamlet of Ramanathapuram village in the Coimbatore Municipality.	Guntur—Ongole.	Kothapatnam.		Nandimangalam.
		Sepalle.	Addapallo.		Sattanur.

D.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) District—Thana.
   (b) Town and port—Bombay
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and East and West Khandesh.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.
   (b) Town—Hubli.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and port—Karachi.
5. *Feudal Charges*—
   States and Agencies—Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur and Southern Maratta Country, Mangrol Port, and Sawanur State.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Santal Parganas, Saran and Shahabad.
(b) Towns—Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

(a) Districts—Gujranwala, Jhelum, Lyallpur, Multan, Rawalpindi, Rohtak and Shahpura.
(b) State—Patiala.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Bassein, Henzada, Insein, Katha, Magwe, Minbu, Pegu, Prome, Sagaing, Shwebo, Tharrawaddy, Thaton, Toungoo and Yamethin.
(b) Towns and ports—Bassein, Mandalay and Rangoon.
(c) States—Northern Shan State.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Bara Banki, Basti, Benares, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur and Sultanpur.
(b) Town—Cawnpore City and Fyzabad.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

(a) Districts—Amraoti, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Chanda, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jabbulpore, Mandla, Nagpur, Saugor, Seoni and Wardha.
(b) Towns—Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

(a) Towns—Bhopal and Sehore Cantonment.
(b) States—Bhopal, Gwalior and Rewa.

X. BENGAL.

District—24 Parganas.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, dated 10th January 1920 (26th Dhanu 1095), is published :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other adjacent localities and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from this and other plague-infected ports are allowed to attend the Ekadesi festival and fair at Thiruvilwamala in the Talappilly taluk of the Cochin State on Sunday, the 3rd Kumbham 1095, corresponding to 15th February 1920, and the four succeeding days, the Diwan hereby notifies in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation, I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Ekadesi festival and fair at Thiruvilwamala is prohibited.

(2) All persons proceeding to the festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

(3) Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

(Medical.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920.

No. 7.—Lieut.-Col. George Bidie, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough in India for eight months with effect from date of availing.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1920.

No. 9.—Lieut.-Col. R. K. Mitter, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for eight months from the 20th January 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920.

No. 8.—Major Alexander James Hutchison Russell, I.M.S., to be Port and Marine Surgeon, Madras, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure with effect from date of taking charge.

No. 10.—Major W. S. Patton, I.M.S., temporarily to look after the duties of the Civil Surgeon Coonoor, in addition to his own duties.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

No. 11.—Major Walter Scott Patton, I.M.S., to act as Director, Pasteur Institute, Southern India, Coonoor, with effect from the 29th December 1919, vice Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S., on leave.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

No. 42.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

The 30*th January* 1920.

No. 61.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Diwan Bahadur Trichinopoly Gopaswami Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal, L.M.S., to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Exc-Baney's personal staff, with effect from the 2nd February 1920, *vice* Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao, retired.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kandaswami Nadar Nallamuttu Nadar has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board (Tirukkattuppalli circle) in the district of Tanjore.

J. E. HUGGINS,
Collector

Tanjore Collector's Office,
30th January 1920.

Under rule 21 of the rules for the conduct of elections in district municipalities, M.R.Ry. Pusarla Jagannadha Appalanarasayya Chetti Garu is hereby declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Bimlipatam Municipality.

S. W. G. I MacIVER,
Collector.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
1st February 1920.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kolar Guru Goud Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Bellary Taluk Board.

H. LAKSHMANA RAO,
President.

Bellary District Board's Office,
6th February 1920.

The President, District Board of Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, hereby appoints Muhammad Abdul Ah Sahib of Mangapatidevipeta to be a member of the Polavaram Taluk Board.

D. SESHAGIRI RAO,
President.

Godavari District Board's Office,
5th February 1920.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. D. Ellareddi Garu of Maddikera, Pattikonda taluk has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kurnool District Board by the Dhone Taluk Board.

S. V. NARASIMHA RAO,
1st President,

Kurnool District Board's Office,
31st January 1920.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. C. Ponnuswami Nayudu Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Madura District Board by the Dindigul Taluk Board.

Madura District Board's Office,
28th January 1920.

In exercise of the power delegated to him under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Madura, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Pachangudi Narayana Ramachandra Aryar Avargal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dindigul range, as a member of the Dindigul Taluk Board

H. T. REILLY,
President.

Madura District Board's Office,
31st January 1920.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Malabar, hereby appoints Mulla Vittil Imtichi Ahammad Haji Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Calicut Taluk Board

E. F. THOMAS,
President.

Malabar District Board's Office,
30th January 1920.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Allampati Polireddi Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Nellore District Board by the Atmakur Taluk Board.

A. RAMACHA NADUNGADI,
President.

Nellore District Board's Office,
4th February 1920.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Khan Bahadur Mir Muhammad Habibul-lah sahib has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Salem District Board by the Hosur Taluk Board.

P. MACQUEEN,
President.

Salem District Board's Office,
2nd February 1920.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. T. S. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, B.A., to be a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

A. SUBBARAYULU,
President.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
2nd February 1920.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 6.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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Government Technical Examinations, November 1919 (Tailoring).—Candidates passed.
List of teachers who have passed the examination in school management and the art of teaching held on the 19th December 1919.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Education.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 6, 1920.

No. 30.—Under articles 277, 283 (i), 301 (*b*) and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and G O No. 91, Financial, dated the 22nd January 1920, Mr. H. J. Allen, Principal, Presidency College, Madras, furlough on average salary for four months and twenty-eight days and on half average salary for ten months and twenty two days in continuation of the ensuing summer vacation of the college.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 4, 1920.

No. 31.—Miss Mildred E. Prager, Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, to act as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, in the Indian Educational Service, during the employment of Mrs. C. M. Dyedale on other duty or until further orders, with effect from the date of taking charge.

No. 32.—M.R.Ry. O. T. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore district, sub. *pro tem.* and acting Inspector of Sch ols Twelfth Circle, to act as Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, sub *pro tem*, in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service during the employment of M.R Ry. N. S Krishnamma Avargal on other duty or until further orders. To join expeditiously on relief by Mr. C. Rareford.

No. 33.—Mr. Charles Augustus Wilkinson, Lecturer, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, to act, with effect from 9th December 1919, as Principal of the same college during the absence of Mr. O. J. Coldrey on leave or until further orders.

No. 34.—M B Ry. Devalapalli Appala Narasimham Garu, Assistant Lecturer, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, to act as Lecturer in the same college in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service, *vice* Mr. C. A. Wilkinson on other duty or until further orders.

No. 35.—M B Ry. Panchanada Rajagopala Ayyar Avargal, Lecturer, Government College, Kumbakonam, to act, with effect from the 12th December 1919, as Principal of the same college during the employment of Mr. R. M Statham on other duty or until further orders.

No 36.—M.R Ry. Mannargudi R Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras, to act as Lecturer, Government College, Kumbakonam, in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service, *vice* M.R Ry. P. Rajagopala Ayyar Avargal on other duty or until further orders, with effect from the date of taking charge.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 9, 1920.

No. 37.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 16, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to renominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University with effect from the 8th February 1920 :—

The Reverend Allen Frederick Gardiner, M.A.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1920.

No 38.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 16, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University :—

Raja Vungaud Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Vohya Nambidi of Kollengode, C.I.E.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1920.

At the top of Home (Education) Department Notification No. 11, published at page 43 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th January 1920, *for* "Fort St. George, January 13, 1920" *read* "Fort St. George, December 27, 1919" and *for* the words "dated the thirteenth day of January 1920" occurring in line 5 of Notification No. 12, published on the same page, *substitute* the words "dated the 27th day of December 1919."

At the top of Notification No. 13, published at page 47 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th January 1920, *insert* the words "Fort St. George, January 6, 1920" and in lines 4 and 5 of Notification No. 14, published on the same page *for* "dated the thirteenth day of January 1920" *read* "dated the 5th day of January 1920."

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 17,248 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Ramdurai Secondary school, Kumbakonam ; and, under sections 9 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order *for* the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept on the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77. Kumbakonam patnam village.

	Sq. ft.
Nattam T.S. No. 466/2-2 No 12-2 B-1, belonging to Kaliperumal Pillai, Gangaimuthachi, Mahalingam Pillai, Narayanasami Pillai, Ramaswamy Sivagura, Kupperami and mortgagee A. S. Venkatanarayana Pillai, bounded on the north by Ramdurai south street, east by T.S. No. 345; south by T.S. No. 344; west by T.S. No 467	17,248

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Privilege leave on full salary for three months from the date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. R. Seederam Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Villupuram range, and acting Headmaster, Government Training School, Rasipur.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R.Ry. N. Narayanaswami Nayudu, Headmaster, Government Training School, Anantapur, to act as Headmaster, Government Training School, Rasipur, in his own class in the Sub Assistant Inspector's cadre during the absence of M.R.Ry. R. Sundaram Ayyar on leave or until further orders. To join immediately after handing charge to the First Assistant.

M.R.Ry. Y. S. Hanumantha Rao, sub. *pro tem.* second assistant, Government Training School, Bellary, to act as Headmaster, Government Training School, Anantapur, in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors

Madras, 7th February 1920.

The Director is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. V. Venkatachalam, Headmaster, Government Girls' School, Guntur, and sub. *pro tem.* Supervisor of Schools, Tenkasi sub-range, to act as Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore range, in the probationary class during the employment of M.R.Ry T. Venkatesa Ayyar on other duty or until further orders.

The following appointment is sanctioned as a strictly temporary measure :—

M.R.Ry. Ch. Sarvarayudu, clerk, Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kulkalur range, and sub *pro tem.* Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Palavaram sub-range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhadrachalam range, in the probationary class, with effect from the 14th October 1919.

The following appointments are now sanctioned:—

(1) M.R.Ry. M. Suryanarayana, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Palkonda range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam range, sub. *pro tem.* in his own class, *vice* M.R.Ry. P. Virraju Pantulu on other duty.

(2) M.R.Ry. T. Suryanarayanamurti, Assistant, Government Training School, Vizagapatam, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Palkonda range, sub. *pro tem.* in the probationary class, *vice* No. (1).

The Director is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R.Ry. M. C. Sundaram Ayyangar, Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School for Masters, Triplicane, Madras, to be teacher, Secondary Training class attached to the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Dindigul (temporary) in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors—To join expeditiously on relief.

(2) M.R.Ry. N. Swaminatha Ayyar, Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly range (on leave), to be sub. *pro tem.* Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Triplicane, Madras, in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors—To join immediately.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 3rd February 1920.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1919.

NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed one or more tests at the Special Test Examinations held in October 1919, are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st March next *and for three months only from that date*

2. All candidates except such of them as were examined at Madras, Pudukkottai, or Mercara, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined; those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Tahsildar of Madras, those examined at Pudukkottai, to the Political Agent for Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly, and those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they passed the Special Tests held in October 1919 (the test being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after 1st June next will be required, under G.O. No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee for each certificate.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should *not* be made to the undersigned, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* paragraph 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 28th January 1920.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE CURZON PRIZE.

1. The prize for 1921 shall be for a thesis on "Hygiene with special reference to the conditions of Indian towns and villages."

2. All theses should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1921.

3. All essays and theses for University Prizes shall be forwarded to the Registrar by the prescribed date by registered post. No essay or thesis shall bear upon it the name of the competitor or anything whereby his identity can be ascertained by the persons to whom it is to be submitted for examination. Each essay or thesis for a University Prize shall be sealed by a motto or a *nom-de-plume* selected by the competitor and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover bearing on the outside the competitor's motto or *nom-de-plume* and containing his name, designation and address and a signed declaration that the essay or thesis has been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and has not in any manner been previously published. Essays or theses may be printed, type written, lithographed or written (but not in the competitor's own hand).

Senate House, 10th February 1920.

ORIENTAL TITLES EXAMINATIONS (VIDVAN TITLE) 1920, AND 1921.

It is hereby notified that the question papers in Malayalam for the Vidvan Title Examinations of 1920 and 1921 will be set on the text books published in pages 483 and 489 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1919. The text-books in Malayalam as revised, notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 16th December 1919, and published at page 497 of Volume I of the Calendar for 1920, will apply to the examination of 1922.

Senate House, 7th February, 1920.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following alterations in the list of text-books in Persian prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science and the B.A. Degree Examination of 1921 have been made by the Syndicate :—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1921.

Part II—Group (iv), *Persian.*

For Diwan-i-Nasiri-Radifs Tal and Dal, *substitute* Diwan-i-Urfi-Radifs Alif, Ba and Ta.
For Baharistan-i-Jami, *substitute* Baharistan-i-Jami with the exception of Rowza-i-Sheshum.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1921.

Part II—Group (iv), *Persian.*

For Diwan-i-Zahir-i-Faryabi, *substitute* Kulliyat-i-Khusraw, Odes headed Tuhfat-us-Sigrh and Ghurratul Kamal.

Senate House, 27th January 1920.

It is hereby notified that the following time-tables have been determined by the Syndicate for the ensuing Vidwan (Preliminary and Final) Examinations :—

ORIENTAL TITLE EXAMINATION, 1920.

Vidwan (Preliminary).

Days.		Hours.	Subjects.
Monday, 19th April 1920	.. ..	10-1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books in Poetry and Prose.
Tuesday, 20th " "	.. ..	10-1	Vernacular Composition.
Wednesday, 21st " "	.. ..	10-1	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-books.

Vidwan (Final).

Monday, 26th April 1920	..	10-1	History of Sanskrit Language and Literature.
Tuesday, 27th " "	.. ..	10-1	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-books
Wednesday, 28th " "	.. ..	10-1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody, and Poetics.

Candidates for the Vidwan Title who passed the Preliminary Examination with Sanskrit held in April 1919 shall take their Final Examination in accordance with the Regulations in force in April 1919. The time-table for such candidates for the ensuing examination will be as follows :—

Days.		Hours.	Subjects.
Tuesday, 20th April 1920	.. ..	10-1	Vernacular Composition.
Monday, 26th " "	.. ..	10-1	History of Sanskrit Language and Literature.
Tuesday, 27th " "	.. ..	10-1	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-books.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

Senate House, 2nd February 1920.

SECONDARY TRAINING CLASS, CEDED DISTRICTS COLLEGE, ANANTAPUR.

Applications are invited from teachers residing or serving in the Ceded districts for admission into the above class for the year 1920–21.

2. The Matriculation or the S.S.L.C. Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission. Holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should attach copies of their school and public examination records to their applications, the originals being produced on the date of admission.

3. The ordinary rate of provincial stipends is Rs. 12 per mensem

4. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries the undersigned will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds and also candidates as free students.

5. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized institution or by an inspecting officer, and should be accompanied by a medical certificate issued by a competent Medical officer of the Madras Government. Teachers in local fund or municipal service should clearly give in their applications information as to whether they hold permanent or sub. *pro tem* or acting appointments in the schools in which they are employed and whether they have permanent lien on any other appointments in case they are sub, *pro tem.* or acting.

6 Every candidate should submit with his application copies of his conduct certificates, the originals being produced on the date of admission.

7. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

8. Applications for admission should reach the Principal not later than the 15th March 1920 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from this office or from the office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Bellary.

9. The period of training will be for two years. In the case of students who have passed the late F.A. Examination or the present Intermediate Examination in Arts, the period will, however, be only one year.

Ceded Districts College, Anantapur,
19th January 1920.

A. ARULANANDAM,
Principal.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, FOURTH CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of assistant and sub-assistant inspectors and managers of aided schools in the circle that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1920 in the following Government training schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		Total.
		Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	
1	Government Training School, Bellary	40	40	80
2	Do. Anantapur ..	—	40	40
3	Do. Rayachoti ..	—	40	80
4	Do. Kurnool	—	40	80
5	Do. Bellary for Muhammadans		40	40

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists, one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. Their attention is invited to rule 119 of the Inspection Code.

4. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training, and the nature of their appointment, and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training schools, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned stipendiaries.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training as also private candidates as free students without stipends.

9. In the case of teachers employed in Board and Municipal schools clear information should be furnished regarding the nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, sub. *pro tem.*, or acting as the case may be) and whether the local bodies have made any provision in their budgets towards the cost of their training. The attention of the inspecting officers is invited to the rules 122-123 of the Madras Educational Rules. The applications of such candidates should be signed by the Presidents of Local Boards and in these cases no Provincial stipends will be sanctioned.

10. As regards qualification for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the lower class. Preference should be given as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an inspecting officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the sub-assistant inspector of schools. The number of candidates recommended for each range should not exceed ten.

12. Printed forms of application can be obtained on indent from the assistant and sub-assistant inspectors of schools.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 1st May 1920.

14. Admission into training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by paragraphs 2, 11 and 12 in addition to rules contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

A. RAMA RAO,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Camp Proddatur, 4th February 1920.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS, 1920.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from European and Eurasian students of the male sex domiciled in the Madras Presidency who desire to be nominated for the State scholarship of £200 per annum tenable at a University in the United Kingdom. The scholarship will be raised from £200 to £250 per annum if the scholar is admitted to a college at Oxford or Cambridge.

2. Candidates should have completed 19 years of age and should not have completed 21 years of age on 31st March 1920; they should have attended a recognized school or college in India during the years 1918 and 1919 and should have passed the High School Examination under the Code of Regulations for European Schools in India or the degree examination of an Indian University.

3. Applications should be made in the subjoined form in the candidate's own handwriting, and should reach the Inspector's office not later than 25th February 1920. In the case of a candidate who is out of India his parent or guardian may submit the application.

4. Each application should be accompanied by a birth certificate, a certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon, and by testimonials of character and ability. (If original testimonials are not sent in, certified copies should be submitted).

5. The application should be accompanied by a full statement of the candidate's parentage and family circumstances.

6. Before a male State scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship, his parent or guardian should show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £25 for initial expenses.

7. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Application for the State Scholarship for Europeans and Eurasians to be awarded in 1920.

1. Name of applicant (in full)
2. Date and place of birth of applicant (in full).
3. Whether European or Eurasian.
4. Name of father or guardian.
5. Place of residence of father or guardian.
6. Occupation of father or guardian.
7. Monthly salary of father or guardian.
8. Whether the application is accompanied by—
   (a) a birth certificate
   (b) a health certificate.
9. List of testimonials of character and capacity submitted.
10. High school career of candidate (names of institutions attended, classes in which studied, and years, optional subjects taken up).
11. Ceiling course of candidate (names of institutions attended, classes in which studied any years, optional subjects taken up).
12. Public examinations passed with class and year
13. Particulars of any distinction obtained (scholarship, prizes, etc.).
14. British University which candidate proposes to enter.
15. Course of study proposed to be followed.

Postal address _____ (Signature) _____

Date _____ *Candidate*

I certify that _____ was pupil _____ during the school year 1918-1919.

Station _____ (Signature) _____

Date _____ *Principal (Headmaster)*

STATE SCHOLARSHIP TO A EUROPEAN OR ANGLO-INDIAN WOMAN, 1920.

One scholarship of the value of £200 a year will be awarded annually to a European or Anglo-Indian woman.

2. The scholarship will be granted for either educational or medical training. The term 'educational training' will be construed in a wide sense and will include the following:—

(1) Training of secondary character for the teaching profession;
(2) Training in one or more branches of domestic science;
(3) Training as teachers of modern European languages;
(4) Training as music mistresses;
(5) Training as art teachers; and
(6) Training in Kindergarten methods.

3. The scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom or with special sanction in foreign countries for a period of three years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension in special circumstances. The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government, and no expectations of such employment will be held out.

4. The scholarship will be granted to a candidate who has passed the B.A. Degree examination of an Indian University. The candidate must produce medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo abroad the course of study proposed and must have friends or relatives in England to whom her parents or guardians would be willing to commit her guardianship during vacations.

5. The candidate to whom the scholarship is awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection and to reside there for three years, or if necessary for five years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date of her reporting her arrival in England. She will be provided with a free second-class passage to England and also with a free return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

6. Applications from candidates in the Madras Presidency who desire to be nominated for the above scholarship for educational training should reach the office of the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras, not later than the 25th February 1920.

7. Application should be made in the subjoined form in the candidate's own handwriting and should be accompanied by a birth certificate, a certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon, and by testimonials of character and ability.

(If original testimonials are not sent in, certified copies should be submitted.)

8. The application should be accompanied by a full statement of the candidate's parentage and family circumstances, and by a list of friends or relatives in England who would take charge of her during vacation.

9. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Application for the State Scholarship for a European or Anglo-Indian woman to be awarded in 1920

1. Name of applicant (in full).
2. Date and place of birth of applicant (in full).
3. Whether European or Anglo-Indian
4. Name of father or guardian.
5. Place of residence of father or guardian.
6. Occupation of father or guardian.
7. Monthly salary of father or guardian.
8. Whether the application is accompanied by
   (a) a birth certificate,
   (b) a health certificate.
9. List of testimonials of character sent separately submitted.
10. The years in which the candidate passed the English, the second language and the optional subject branches of the B A Degree examination.
11. Particulars of any distinction obtained (scholarships, prizes, etc.).
12. British University which candidate proposes to enter.
13. Course of study proposed to be followed.

Postal address _____ } (Signature) _____

Date _____ }

R. M. STATHAM,
Acting Inspector of European Schools.

Madras, 29th January 1920.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, NELLORE.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, hereby notifies for the information of the candidates of the Elementary grade, who seek admission into this school, that applications are invited from them for admission for training in July 1920.

2. The rates of stipends shall be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Higher Elementary stipendiaries	10	8	0
Lower Elementary stipendiaries	8	8	0
Hindu Mistresses	10	8	0
Panchamas	9	8	0

A guardian allowance will be given to caste Hindu women whose parents do not permanently reside in Nellore.

3. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower grades.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their application for admission with certificates of age, health vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress or Inspector or an Assistant Inspector or by Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager, or Headteacher of a recognised College or Secondary School) so as to reach the Superintendent, Government Training School for Mistresses, Nellore, not later than the 10th April 1920. Applications received after the above date will not be considered.

5. The selection of candidates will be in reference to their educational attainments their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of the appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 214 of the Madras Educational Rules (i.e.), the age must be not less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than 3 years, 28 years will not be selected.

6 There will be a selection examination on the 15th April 1920.

7. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the III Form or the VIII standard and have been fit for promotion to the IV Form or have been awarded an Elementary School-leaving Certificate of the VIII standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher Grade, and those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments, in the opinion of the Inspecting officers, are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower Grade. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness may be produced by the candidates after selection.

8. Application forms can be had from the Superintendent. Further particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent.

Old College, Nungambakam, Cathedral,
Madras, 28th January 1920.

C. M DRYSDALE,
Deputy Director (in charge).

B-3

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, TRIPLICANE, MADRAS.

The Superintendent, Government Training School, Triplicane, notifies for the information of intending candidates of the Secondary and Elementary grade (of Teachers' Certificates) that applications are invited from them for admission in July 1920.

2. The rates of stipends will be as follows :—

Secondary grade.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries who have taken the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or Matriculation	12	0	0
Hindu Mistresses	14	0	0
Panchamas	12	0	0

Elementary grade.

Stipendiaries in the Higher Elementary Grade	10	8	0
Stipendiaries in the Lower Elementary Grade	8	8	0
Hindu Mistresses	10	0	0

A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem will be given to caste Hindu women who do not permanently reside in Madras.

3. The period of training is two years in the case of both the secondary and elementary grades.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their application for admission with the original certificates of general education and character (signed by an Inspectress, Inspector or an Assistant Inspector or by Sub-Assistant Inspectress of schools, the President of the Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager, or head teacher of a recognized College or Secondary School) so as to reach the Superintendent, Government Secondary and Training School, Triplicane, not later than the 31st March 1920.

5. The selection of candidates will be in reference to their educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules will not be selected, "the age must not be less than 14 and must not exceed 26 years or, in the case of a candidate who has been employed as a teacher in a recognized school, for not less than three years, 30 years."

6. A selection examination will be held on the 2nd Saturday in April 1920.

7. As regards the qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the Third Form and have been found fit for promotion to the Fourth Form or have been awarded an Elementary School-Leaving Certificate of the VII standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher Grade and those who have passed the annual examination of the IV Standard and have been found fit for promotion to First form or the Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower Grade.

8. Application forms can be had from the Superintendent. Further particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. There are two hostels attached to the school—one for Indian Christians and another for Hindus. All students who do not live with their parents in Madras will have to reside in the respective hostels attached to the school.

Government Secondary Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, Madras,
23rd January 1920.

M. F. PRAGER,
Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT MUHAMMADAN HOBART SECONDARY AND TRAINING SCHOOL, ROYAPETTA, MADRAS.

Stipends of the value of Rs. 10-8-0 each per mensem for Muhammadan students who are prepared to undergo training for the Elementary grade are available in the Government Muhammadan Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras, from July 1920.

2. In additions to the above stipends a guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem may also be sanctioned to students whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Madras.

3. The period of training will be two years.

4. Every student will be on probation for 90 working days (from the date of re-opening of the school after the summer and Ramzan holidays) and is liable to be discharged if satisfactory progress is not made within this period.

5. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission, together with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress or an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspectress or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or Principal or Headteacher of a recognized college or Secondary School) so as to reach the Superintendent, Government Muhammadan Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras, not later than 31st March 1920.

Conduct certificates issued by Headteachers or Managers of schools or Presidents of Educational Associations will not be accepted unless countersigned by an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspectress.

6. Further particulars may be had on application to the Superintendent.

7. Application forms may be had on application to the Superintendent.

8. All certificates attached to the applications for admission must be in the original.

9. Incomplete applications or applications received later than 31st March 1920 will be rejected.

10. An entrance examination will be held by the Superintendent for all intending candidates by the end of April 1920 in the school and only such of the candidates as pass this examination will be eligible for admission.

11. A hostel attached to the school will be opened from July 1920 and residence in the hostel will be compulsory in the case of candidates from the mufassal.

E. SCHOFIELD,
Superintendent.

Royapetta, Madras, 23rd January 1920.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

Applications are invited from candidates whose second language is Telugu for admission in July next into the Government Secondary Training School, Chittoor

2. Persons holding certificates of having passed the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary or the Intermediate Examination or those holding satisfactory Secondary School-leaving Certificates are eligible for admission In the case of Secondary School leaving Certificate holders copies of their public and school examination records should be attached to their applications

3. The period of training will be two years In the case of those who have passed the Intermediate or the late F.A. Examination the period will be only one year.

4. The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs 12 In addition to the provincial stipendiaries the Inspector will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds and also other candidates as free students Teachers in Board and Municipal Schools should also state in their applications whether they hold permanent, sub, *pro tem*, or acting, appointments.

5 Applications should be countersigned by the managers of the schools concerned or by the Inspecting Officers in whose jurisdiction the applicants serve

6 Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general education certificates. The originals will have to be produced when he is admitted

7. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

8. There is a hostel attached to the school for Brahman students. If a sufficient number of non-Brahmans join, arrangements will be made for their boarding also. Applicants are requested to state in their applications their willingness or otherwise to join the hostel

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned before the 15th April 1920. Printed forms of application can be had from the undersigned or any Inspecting Officer.

M. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

Camp Chidambaram,
5th February 1920.

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY OF THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

1. The examination for the above Diploma will be held at the Government Institute of Commerce, Law College Buildings, Esplanade, Madras, according to the following time-table from Monday, 12th April 1920 to Saturday, 17th April 1920.

2. Applications for the examination must be forwarded, *on the prescribed printed form*, to the Secretary of the Accountancy Diploma Board, so as to reach his office at 85, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before 15th February 1920, with a fee of Rs 50 per candidate.

3. Applications will be accepted from—

(a) Qualified students of the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, and other recognised Colleges.
(b) University Graduates;
(c) Holders of Auditor's certificates granted by a Local Government; and
(d) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and have undergone practical training for a period of at least two years under a Chartered Accountant, an Incorporated Accountant, or the holder of a permanent Auditor's certificate, recognised for that purpose by the Local Government of the Province where he is practising

4. Candidates are required to be at the Examination Hall by 1-15 p.m. (Standard Time) every day and will not be allowed to leave the Hall on any account till 3 p.m. (Standard Time).

5. Candidates are required to bring with them pencils and pens; they will not be allowed to bring any paper or blotting-paper with them

6. Candidates must not write their names on the answer books supplied to them; every candidate must write on his answer book the register number allotted to him by the Board.

7. The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the last week of March 1920 direct to the postal address of that candidate as given in his application form: this will be the only information supplied about his register number.

8. The examination will be from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (standard time) every day :—

Monday, 12th April ..	Accountancy and Auditing,	Paper	No. I.,	General Accounts.
Tuesday, 13th April ..	Do.	do.	No. II.	Special Accounts.
Wednesday, 14th April..	Do.	do	No. III	Auditing.
Thursday, 15th April ..	Mercantile Law	do.	No. I..	Law of contracts and Arbitration.
Friday, 16th April ..	Do.	do.	No. II.	Company and Insolvency Law.
Saturday, 17th April ..	Do	do.	No. III	Negotiable Instruments, Charter Parties, Bills of Lading and Insurance.

K. SUBRAMANI AYYAR,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th January 1920.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, VIZAGAPATAM.

Applications are invited from candidates residing in or belonging to the Northern Circars that is to say in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur for admission into the above school for the year 1920-21.

2. Students will in the first place be admitted into the Probationary Subordinate class for two years, and, if they qualify, will pass on to complete the Lower Subordinate course of training

in the third year. A certain number of students will be eligible for promotion, at the end of the second year of the course, to the Upper Subordinate class in the College of Engineering, Madras.

2. Candidates for admission must be either holders of completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates considered satisfactory as a preliminary training, or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by the Director of Public Instruction as equivalent thereto and must be under 20 *years of age* on 30th June 1920.

3. (a) Muhammadans and Oriyas must be under 22 years of age on 30th June 1920.

(b) Preference in selection will ordinarily be given to students whose optional subjects are Advanced Mathematics or Science.

4. Admission will be regulated by selection, and from 30 to 40 students will be admitted this year. The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 3 which will, under no circumstances, be refunded. Applications will be received by the Superintendent, School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, up to 20th May 1920.

5. Every application must be accompanied by—

(a) A receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury

(b) Copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years (one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college or school the candidate last attended).

(c) Copy of satisfactory certificate of age if the applicant is not a holder of a Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(d) Secondary School-leaving Certificate, *in original*, if the applicant is a holder thereof.

6a. Any candidate who wishes to assure himself of the receipt of application in this school must enclose an addressed post card with his application.

6. The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

7. The selected candidates must deposit with the Superintendent of the school on the date of admission—

(a) a sum of Rs. 100 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;

(b) a sum of Rs. 46 payable in advance as tuition fee for the whole session or Rs. 6 per measem payable in nine monthly instalments;

(c) a contribution of Re. 4, recreation and athletic club fee for the whole session;

(d) a health certificate (in the prescribed form supplied by the school) from a Gazetted Government Medical Officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department and that he has had smallpox or has been vaccinated;

(e) University certificate, if a Matriculate;

(f) original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;

(g) original certificate of age or an attested copy, if the applicant is not a holder of a Secondary School leaving Certificate; and

(h) a leaving certificate from his last college or school.

8. Rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras, will be applicable so far as may be to this school. There are several scholarships granted by Government, Local Boards and Rajas which are tenable at this school.

Application for admission to the Probationary Subordinate Class.

Candidate's name (in full).
Candidate's address.
Name and address of father or guardian.
Date of birth.
Native district.
Race and religion.
The year in which the applicant obtained a completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate or passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University.
Register number in the Public examination for the award of Secondary School-leaving Certificates or in the University Matriculation examination.
Optional subjects of studentship.
List of documents enclosed.
Year, if any, of previous application for entrance to this school.
Remarks.

Place,
Date 192 .

[Signature of candidate].

School of Engineering, Vizagapatam,
3rd February 1920.

P. H. ENGLAND,
Superintendent.

NOTIFICATION.

The Director hereby debars the pupil named V. S. Krishnaswami of Form IV of the U.F.O.M. High School, Conjeeveram, from admission into any recognised school for a period of one year as a punishment for obtaining admission into the school by false representations.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

Madras, 26th January 1920.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Matriculation Examination or hold a Secondary School Leaving Certificate for the post of second clerk of this office on Rs. 28 per mensem.

None but those who have good experience of office work need apply.

M. A. SHEENIVASA,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 21st January 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muhammadan candidates holding trained teachers' certificates of the secondary grade for the post of Second assistant, Model section of the Government Higher Elementary Training School for Muhammadans, Madras, which is permanently vacant.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

Madras, 5th February 1920.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 6.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [Price, 8 *pies*

LIST OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND THE ART OF TEACHING HELD ON THE 18TH DECEMBER 1918, UNDER ARTICLE 65 (*a*) OF THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate	School in which employed or trained and period of training	General education qualifications.	Whether trained or untrained	Centre of examination.	Passed in class.
		High Grade.					
1	30	George Cyril D'Cruz.	St. Bede's European High School, Sun Theme ..	B.A. ..	Untrained.	Madras ..	Second.
		Menor Grade.					
1	30	Henrietta M. Haholt	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 17th February to December 1919.	Senior Cambridge.	Trained ..	Bangalore.	First.
2	21	Lilian Smith ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 6th February 1918 to December 1919.	High School	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	15	Beryl Donoghue ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 3rd February to December 1919.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	6	Nora Gibbons ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Taynampet, Madras, February to December 1919	Do	Do	Madras ..	Do.
	30	Maura Barrett ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 14th February 1918 to December 1919.	Senior Cambridge.	Do.	Bangalore	Do.
5	1	Winifred Rose ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Taynampet, Madras, January to December 1918.	High School.	Do.	Madras ..	Second.
6	19	Hilda Gonsalves ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Taynampet, Madras, January 1918 to December 1919.	S.S.L.C.	Do.	Do ..	Do.
	27	Josephine M. Hayes ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 21st January to December 1919	High School.	Do.	Bangalore.	Do.
7	2	Nora O'Neill ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Taynampet, Madras, January to December 1918.	Do.	Do.	Madras ..	Do.
8	5	Mary Imelda Foley ..	Do do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	41	Mildred Lee ..	Lawrence Memorial School, Loveadale	Do.	Untrained.	Ootacamund.	Do.
10	8	Magdalene Martin ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Taynampet, Madras, February 1918 to December 1919.	Do.	Trained.	Madras.	Do.
11	25	Isabel M. Campbell ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 4th February to December 1919.	Do.	Do.	Bangalore	Do.
12	17	Adelaide Hayes ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 3rd February to December 1919.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	18	Maude Iris Shortt ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 3rd March to December 1919	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	28	Winifred Weston ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 21st January to December 1918	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	24	Evelyn Stephens ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 6th February 1918 to December 1918	Do.	Do	Do.	Do
12	20	Aileen Wilmott ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 27th January to December 1919.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
	23	Berinas Da Lima ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 21st January to December 1919	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
	16	May Saldanha ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 3rd February to December 1919.	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
17	22	Gladys Hyphen ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 18th February 1918 to December 1919	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	25	Eileen Marie Lynch ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 5th February 1918 to December 1919.	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.

Rank.	Register Number.	Name of candidate.	School in which employed or trained and period of training.	General education qualifications.	Whether trained or untrained.	Centre of examination	Passed in class.
		Middle Grade—con.					
19	7	Kathleen Chaves ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, Madras, January to December 1919	High Sangoi.	Trained..	Madras..	Third
	5	Doris Chaves ..	Do. do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do. .	Do.
20	42	Mrs. Emily Ida Lowe.	Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale ..	Do	Untrained	Outstanding.	Do.
21	4	Mary Ralston ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, Madras, January to December 1918	Do.	Trained..	Madras..	Do
		Primary Grade					
1	31	Doris La Fromain ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 5th February 1918 to December 1918.	Middle School.	Do ..	Banga-lore	First.
2	11	Mary Bernard Ryan	Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, Madras, January 1918 to December 1918	Do.	Do. ..	Madras..	Do.
3	12	Mary Fenelon ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, Madras, February 1918 to December 1918	Do.	Do. ..	Do ..	Second.
4	34	Ona La Fromain ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 5th February 1918 to December 1918.	Do	Do ..	Banga-lore.	Do.
5	35	Louie Elliot ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 19th February 1918 to December 1918.	Do.	Do ..	Do	Do.
6	36	May Hendie ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 5th February 1918 to December 1918.	Do.	Do. ..	Do	Do.
7	30	Josephine Warner ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 25th February 1918 to December 1918.	Do	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
8	37	Kathleen Martinez ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 17th January 1918 to December 1918.	Lower Secondary	Do ..	Do	Third.
9	10	Oliver Vincent .	Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, Madras, January 1917 to December 1919.	Middle School.	Do. ..	Madras..	Do
10	33	Josephine Aillis ..	Sacred Heart Training School, Bangalore, 11th March 1918 to December 1918.	Do.	Do. ..	Banga-lore	Do.
11	13	Petronilla Rosario ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, Madras, March 1918 to December 1918.	Do.	Do. ..	Madras..	Do.
12	26	Sister Mary Nazareno.	Atkinson English Day School, Bermuda ..	Do	Untrained.	Bermuda.	Do.

Candidates Nos. 6, 15 and 40 failed

Madras, 28th January 1920.

R. M. STATHAM,
Acting Inspector of European Schools

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 6J MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [PRICE 6 pies.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1919.

The following candidates are declared to have passed fully the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS IN TAILORING, having passed in all the three sections of the examination as hereunder specified :—

A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

TAILORING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)

(1) TROUSERS.

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	3225 N. Seeba Rao	Madras.	2	3226 S. Bhadaka Jan	Madras.

(2) BODY GARMENTS

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	3226 S. Bhadaka Jan	Madras.	2	3225 N. Seeba Rao	Madras.

(3) CUTTING.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
3225 N. Seeba Rao	Madras	3226 S. Bhadaka Jan	Madras

TAILORING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

(1) TROUSERS.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
958 M. Abdul Wahab Sahib	Kotpadi.

(2) BODY GARMENTS.

SECOND CLASS.

958 M. Abdul Wahab Sahib	Kotpadi.

(3) CUTTING.

SECOND CLASS.

958 M. Abdul Wahab Sahib	Kotpadi.

TAILORING (ADVANCED GRADE).

(1) Trousers.

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
3231 Gujar Channaji Rao	Madras.	3232 Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	Madras.

(2) Body Garments.

First Class.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	3231 Gujar Channaji Rao	Madras.

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
3232 Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	Madras.

(3) Cutting.

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
3231 Gujar Channaji Rao	Madras.	3232 Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	Madras.

The following candidates are declared to have passed in the sections under which their names appear. They will have to pass in the remaining section to complete the examination in Tailoring and render themselves eligible for certificates.

TAILORING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

(1) Trousers.

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
3227 Bangaley Gunnaji Rao	Madras.	3229 Muhammad Moinuddin Sahib ..	Madras.
3228 Pinney Krishnaji Rao	Do.		

(2) Body Garments.

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
3227 Bangaley Gunnaji Rao	Madras.	3229 Muhammad Moinuddin Sahib ..	Madras.
3228 Pinney Krishnaji Rao	Do.		

TAILORING (ADVANCED GRADE).

(1) Trousers.

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
3230 S. Muniswami Rao	Madras.

(2) Body Garments.

First Class.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	3230 S. Muniswami Rao	Madras.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 6th February 1920.

D. A. HOBDAY, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg No. 1—E.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 6.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [Price, 8 as. 6 p.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL).

Promotions.—

(Consequent on the confirmation of M.R.Ry. Kambaknam Srinivasa Ayyangar Raghava Acharya, Sub-Registrar, fourth grade, as District Registrar with effect from the 4th January 1920.)

M.R.Ry. Raghunathaswami Raghava Ayyangar, from first grade, sub. *pro tem*, to first grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Sanjiva Rao Hari Rao, from second grade, sub. *pro tem*, to second grade, permanent.

P. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, 6th February 1920.

REGISTRATION.

Appointments and Posting.—The following appointments and posting of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

APPOINTMENTS.

The leave of M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Sastri on his appointment as Sub-Registrar, fourth grade, is suspended under article 89 of the Civil service Regulations with effect from the 8th February 1920 in consequence of his transfer as clerk in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.

M.R.Ry. Gopala Acharyar Tatacharya, whose leave on his appointment as Sub-Registrar, third grade, was suspended is re-absorbed as Sub-Registrar, third grade, with effect from the 5th February 1920.

POSTING.

M.R.Ry. Gopala Acharyar Tatacharya, on relief in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, to Tirutturaipundi (Tanjore district).

Madras, 26th January 1920.

H-1

Extension of Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Rao Garu, District Registrar, Bellary, is granted extension of privilege leave for fifteen days under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

Madras, 3rd February 1920.

Promotions, Reversions, Appointment and Posting.—The following promotions, reversions, appointment and posting at Sub Registrars are ordered :—

PROMOTIONS.

Consequent on the confirmation of M.R.Ry. Kanchakocam Srinivasa Ayyangar Raghava Acharya Avargal Sub-Registrar, first grade, as District Registrar with effect from the 21th January 1920 —

Saiyid Mudar Hussain Sahib, from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Vettakhorum-shankara Sama Pattar Sivara sakrama Ayyar, from fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Alphonse Ligueri Masserenhas, from fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Tumpati Rama Rao Viswanatha Rao, from sixth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to sixth grade, permanent.

M.R.Ry. Alagappa Saravana Mudaliyar, from seventh grade, sub *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent

REVERSIONS.

Consequent on the re-absorption as Sub-Registrar, third grade, of M.R.Ry. Gopala Acharyar Tatacharya with effect from the 5th February 1921 —

Saiyid Mudar Hussain Sahib, from third grade, permanent, to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*

M.R.Ry. Sabu Chellappa Mudaliyar, from third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.

APPOINTMENT.

(With effect from the 21th January 1920).

Albert Joseph Muliyil, Probationary Sub-Registrar, to be Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, permanent.

POSTING

M.R Ry. Albert Joseph Muliyil, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Denkanikotah, but to continue to act at Parli.

Madras, 4th February 1920.

Appointment.—M.R Ry. Tarakad Mutha Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, clerk, office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, is appointed Sub-Registrar, sixth grade, with effect from the 20th November 1919

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 7th February 1920.

JUDICIAL.

No. 18. Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court :—

(1) M.R Ry. Talur Sama Rao Pantulu Garu, from Nandyal to Anantapur. To open the new court at Anantapur on the 15th February 1920

(2) M.R.Ry. Mujjuga Subramma Reddi Garu, from Arni to Nandyal. To join on relief.

N.B.—The transfer of No. (2) will carry transit pay and allowances under article 138 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
3rd February 1920.

No. 19. Leave.—M.R.Ry. Sesamala Subrahmanyam Pantulu Garu, District Munsif of Namakkal, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations for one month, in continuation of the leave granted to him in the High Court Notification No. 19, dated the 29th January 1920.

High Court, Madras,
4th February 1920.

No. 20. Transfer.—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R Ry Chakravarthi Kamaruchakravarthi Ayyangar Avargal, from Pennkonda to Ellore (additional). To open the new Ellore Additional District Munsif's Court on the 18th February 1920.

No. 21. Appointment and Posting.—Mr. Kanamilli Jaggarayudu, Bar.-at-Law, Advocate practising at Rajahmundry, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Pennkonda. To join expeditiously.

No. 22. Leave.—M.R.Ry. Sarukai Gopala Srinivasa Acharyar Avargal, District Munsif of Ottapalam, is granted privilege leave on half salary from the 2nd February to the 30th April 1920 (both days inclusive), under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
6th February 1920.

R. H. COURTENAY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Posting.—Mr. Kenneth Charles MacBride, Inspector, on release from military service to the Melapperum circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Souri Ayyangar Gopala Ayyangar, Assistant Inspector, reverted from circle charge.

Board, Separate Revenue, Madras,
2nd February 1920.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave and Posting.—(1) S. M. Ruzvi Sahib, Ranger, fourth grade in charge of Sathiavedu range, Chingleput district, is granted privilege leave for twenty-three days with effect from 12th January 1920.

(2) H MacBride, Ranger, fifth grade, in charge of Sriperumbudur range, Chingleput district, is posted to the charge of Sathiavedu range of the same district in addition to his own, *vice* No. 1.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry T. S. Narayanaswami Chetti (M.R.L.) is appointed to act as Ranger seventh grade in the arrangement of M.R.Ry. V. N. Seshagiri Rao Avergal, B.A., Ranger first grade, on other duty as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and to continue to be in charge of Sidhout range, North Cuddapah district. (To take effect from 1st October 1919.)

Madras, 30th January 1920.

Transfers.—(1) Paragraph 1 of this office Service Order No. 173 of 1919, dated 12th December 1919, relating to the transfer of Ranger I. John in the Western Circle is cancelled.

M.R.Ry. S. Chidambara Ayyar, Ranger, fourth grade, in charge of Cuddapah range, West Cuddapah district, is transferred to Western Circle in place of Mr. I. John to report himself for duty to the Conservator, Western Circle, and to join forthwith. He may hand over charge to the adjoining ranger.

(2) M.R.Ry. C. N. Narasimha Achariyar, Ranger, sixth grade, in charge of Kudligi range, Bellary district, on relief by Ranger M.R.Ry. A. Vyasulu, is transferred to West Cuddapah district to hold charge of Cuddapah range.

A. B. JACKSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 2nd February 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. K. S. Viswanatha Ayyar, Overseer, second grade temporary rank, from the South Presidency division, V Circle, to the IV Circle. To proceed expeditiously.

Madras, 3rd February 1920.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. P. Ayyaswami Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, on return from leave posted to the V circle.

Madras, 4th February 1920.

Leave.—Under article 339 (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. M. Sundaram, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, is granted, with effect from 8th December 1919, extraordinary leave without allowances for twenty days.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Communications).

Madras, 7th February 1920.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. C. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day with effect from the 24th November 1919.

Waltair, 3rd February 1920.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. V. Subrahmanya Sastry, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, Ganjam division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 20th October 1919 *afternoon*.

Extension of Leave.—The three months' privilege leave already granted to M.R.Ry. K. Ranga Rao Nayudu, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, Ganjam division, with effect from 8th August 1919, is hereby extended by one more month.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 7th February 1920.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, in the interests of the public service:—

M.R.Ry. P. Natesa Ayyar Avergal, B.A., temporary Sub-Engineer and Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer, Godavari Western division, for charge of No. 2 subdivision, Godavari Western division. To join at once.

M.R.Ry. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar Avergal, temporary Sub-Engineer on relief by M.R.Ry. P. Natesa Ayyar, of the charge of No. 2 subdivision, to be Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer, Godavari Western division.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 4th February 1920.

Transfer.—(1) M.R.Ry. C. A. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avergal, temporary Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, is on return from leave, posted to the Coimbatore division for charge of Udumalpet sub-division.

(2) M.E.Ry. T. N. Venkatarama Ayyar Avergal, B.A., B.L., temporary Sub-Engineer, on relief by item (1) is posted to the Circle office as Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer.

R. N. ARCGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 5th February 1920.

Leave.—M.E.Ry. G. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar Avergal, B.A., B.L., Assistant Engineer in charge of Dindigul subdivision, Madura division, is granted, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, privilege leave for four weeks from date of relief.

Trichinopoly, 3rd February 1920.

Transfers.—(1) M.E.Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from the Madura division to the Madura Drainage division for charge of one of the sections of the Tuticorin water-works subdivision. To join forthwith.

(2) M.E.Ry. N. S. Yoganarasimha Sastri, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, from the Madura division to the Trichinopoly division for the charge of the Perambalore section. To await relief by item (3).

(3) M.E.Ry. A. Muthusama Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, provisionally permanent, from the Trichinopoly division to the Madura division.

(4) M.E.Ry. P. K. Parthasarathy Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from the Madura division to the Madura Special division. To proceed forthwith.

The transfers ordered in items (1), (2) and (4) carry with them sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Cancellation of Transfer.—The transfer of M.E.Ry. V. Venkatarama Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from the Madura division to the Madura Drainage division already ordered is cancelled.

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 6th February 1920.

Leave.—M.E.Ry. K. Raghavachari, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 3rd January 1920, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays.

A. V. RANALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 6th February 1920.

AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.E.Ry. E. Cheriyan Jacob is granted privilege leave for three weeks from 7th January 1920.

R. C. WOOD,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 24th January 1920.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Leave.—The Reverend Henry Hacking, M.A., Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 9th February 1920 or date of departure under article 591, Civil service Regulations.

KENNETH C. McPHERSON,
Bishop's Chaplain.

Madras, 2nd February 1920.

MEDICAL.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon F. J. Saldanha, L.M. & S., on return from leave, is posted to Statistical duty, Surgeon General's Office, Madras, for six months.

Madras, 30th January 1920.

Leave.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Kalapra Pillai, L.M. & S., attached to Municipal Hospital, Palni, is granted privilege leave for nine month and leave without allowance for fifteen days in continuation with effect from 29th November 1919 (afternoon).

Madras, 4th February 1920.

Extension of Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Srinivasa Mallayya Avergal, M.R.C.S., Assistant to the Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras, is granted furlough for one year in continuation of the privilege leave for six months already availed of by him.

Appointment.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Govinda Menon, M.R.C.S., on relief at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Cotacamund, is appointed Lecturer, Medical School, Vizagapatam, *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon D. K. Narayana Rao, M.B.C.S., granted temporary commission in the Indian Medical Service.

(By order)

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 6th February 1920.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents which have been accepted under section 6 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas) These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1708. R. Kutschinski. Improvement in fuels for internal combustion engines
3214. C. F. Boehringer and Soehne. Process of preparing derivatives of dimethylaminotetramicarsenobenzene which are soluble in water.
4139. R. E. Larson Improvements in bricks or stones for building.
4540. E. C. Bowden-Smith and A. R. Baker. Improvements in or relating to oil fuel burners.
4880. E. C. Hanson. Wireless transmission of energy.
4876. J. Wells. Improvements in gas producers.
4981. J. N. Stables. Improvements in vehicle wheels.
4984. J. A. Launder. Improvements in or relating to coat hangers and the like.
4989. A. H. Jorgensen. Improvements in alarm apparatus
4994. T. Coldrew. Improvements in and connected with the construction of cashings.
4999. A M O'Brien. Improvements in or relating to continuous fractional distillation.
5002. G. R Williams. Improvements in the manufacture of railway buffers.
5038. J. Wells Improvements in gas producers.
5079. C. Spearman. Process for the separation and concentration of minerals from their ores.
4142. J. Hettinger and C. A. Vanderveil. Improvements in and relating to telegraphic and other instruments and installations.
4269 T. G. McKay and H. Pollock. Electric arc welding
4541. Nitrogen Products & Carbide Co., Ltd. Improvements relating to the destructive distillation of carbonaceous materials.
4342. Nitrogen Products & Carbide Co., Ltd. Improved method of and apparatus for the treatment of peat.
4586. F. L. Rapson. Improvements in or relating to lifting jacks and the like for use on motor road and other vehicles
4683. P. & M. Co Improvements in rail anchors.
4865. (Mrs.) M Fabrhop. Luminous glass bangles.
4902 K. Dwurak Nath and K. Srinath. Fountain brush.
4975. J. Wells. Improvements in gas cleaning apparatus.
5008. R. J. Dennett Improvements in or relating to the driving mechanism from the road wheels for taxi-meters or the like.
5011. Gillette Safety Razor Co. Improvements in safety razors.
5012 McKenzie, Holland & Westinghouse Power Signal Co., Ltd. Improvements relating to railway signalling systems.
5024. H. L. T. Wolfe. Improvements in or relating to pumps of centrifugal or turbine types.
5028. I Hotson Tait. A composition for sealing cans, and the like, that contain perishable foods
5032. C. H. Chubb. An improved lock.
5038. J. Fraser and E. E. Lacy. Improvements relating to the heating of feed water for boilers.
5049. C. A. Keating. Improvements in wind screens for motor cycle side cars.
5050. P. Baxter Improvements in locking devices for bolts, nuts and the like.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 10th February 1920.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

OBJECTIONS TO DRAFT ELECTORAL ROLLS.

It is hereby notified for the general information of the public that all objections relating to the entries in or omissions from the draft electoral rolls published in the Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1919, so far as the electoral rolls of the Kistna district are concerned under the Provincial Schedules III, IV, V and VI presented within the prescribed date (i e.) the 31st day of January 1920 will be heard by the Collector of Kistna in the Collector's office at Masulipatam at 11 a.m. on 25th February 1920.

2. It is hereby notified for the general information of the public that all objections relating to the entries or omissions from the draft electoral rolls published in the Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1919, so far as the electoral rolls of the Kistna district are concerned under the Imperial Schedules VI and XII presented within the prescribed date (i e.) 31st day of January 1920 will be heard by the Collector in the Collector's office at Masulipatam at 11 a.m on 25th February 1920.

P. L. MOORE,
Collector.

Masulipatam, 2nd February 1920.

In the draft electoral rolls of the Madras district published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th December 1919, and in the Special Supplement to the *Madras-Chingleput District Gazette* of the same date it was proposed to omit the following names from the final rolls now in force. The names will be retained as the persons concerned or the firms which they represent have since paid the requisite amount of income-tax or are found to possess the necessary voting qualifications :—

Name.	Provincial Schedule VI.		Imperial Schedule XII.	
	Rule under which qualified.	Number in previous roll.	Rule under which qualified.	Number in previous roll.
1. Mir Amr-ud-din Sahib [Mir Hyat-ud-din Sahib], Ormesdale, Cemetery Road, Kilpauk	3 (2)	227	..	..
2. A. Hameed Hasan [Muhammad Hasan], 14 Davidson street	3 (2)	180	..	..
3. Ghulam Ali Jivaji [Jivaji Ebaji], 9 Linga Chetti street	3 (2) †	280	3 (5) †	331
4. M. Jamal Muhammad Sahib [M. Jamal Muhi-ud-din Sahib], 19 Thumbu Chetti street	3 (2) †	220	3 (5) †	319
5. Ahmad-ul-lah Khan [Hussain Khan], Arab Stables, Wallajah Road	3 (2)	195	..	..
6. Abdul Jabbar Sahib [Shaikh Daud Sahib], 79 Godown street	3 (2) †	199	3 (5) †	299

2. The following names will be included in the electoral rolls of this district as the persons concerned or the firms which they represent have since paid the requisite amount of income-tax or are found to possess the necessary voting qualifications :—

	Rule under which qualified.	
	Provincial Schedule VI.	Imperial Schedule XII.
1. D. Muhammad Yaseen Sahib [D. Banday Ali Sahib], 96 Thumbu Chetti street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
2. Kaki Abdul Majid Sahib [Kaki Haji Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib], 20 Karpoora Mudali street, Periamet	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
3. P. Abdul Shukur Sahib [P. Abdul Rahman Sahib], 4 Vepery High road	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
4. M. Ahmad Badshah Sahib [H. M. Abdul Rahman Sahib], 16 and 17 Second Line Beach	3 (2)	3 (5)
5. S. M. Ahmad [Shaval Muhi ud-din Mira Sah], 3 Shaikh Memary street	3 (2)	..
6. M. Abdul Karim Sahib [Muhammad Qasim Sahib], 91 Thumbu Chetti street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
7. J. Abdul Karim Sahib [J. Ibrahim Sahib], 31 Angappa Nayak street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
8. Haji Abdul Rahim Sahib [Haji Abdol Samad Sahib], 24 Godown street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
9. G. Muhammad Usman Sahib [G. Gungar Sahib], 20 Sydenhams Road	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
10. Abdulla Sait, 76 and 78 Godown street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
11. Saley Bhai Daud Bhai Rungwallah [Daud Bhai Rungwallah], 90 Armenian street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
12. Sowcar Jainabdeen Sahib [Samad Sahib], 14 Sydenhams Road	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
13. Abdul Aziz Sahib [M. Jafer Sahib], 6/8 Nabi Khan Subadar street, Periamet	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
14. Sait Ali Muhammad [Sait Shams-ud-din], 34 Linga Chetti street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
15. P. Muhammad Yaqub Sahib [P. Haji Fakir Muhammad Sahib], 16 Kumarappa Chetti street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
16. Abdul Karim Purpa Sait [Purpia Sait], 29 Sambandam street	3 (2)	3 (5)
17. Alangi Abdul Latif Sahib [A. H. Abdul Rahman Sahib], 17 Sydenhams road	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
18. Muhammad Ali Nazarali [Nazarali], 25 Linga Chetti street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
19. Haji C. Husain Sahib [C. Qadir Sahib], 7/24 Angappa Nayak street	3 (2)	3 (5)
20. Haji Abdul Rahman Sahib [M. Usman Sahib], 10 Godown street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
21. C. Muhammad Ismail Sahib [Haji Abdullah Sait], 35 Moor street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †.
22. T. Amin ud din Sahib [Haji Mir-ud-din Sahib], 16 Godown street	3 (2) †	3 (5) †
23. P. Abdul Rahman Sahib [P. Haji Qadir Sahib], 12 Singanna Nayak street	3 (2)	3 (5)

Name	Rule under which qualified. Provincial Schedule VI.	Imperial Schedule XII.
24. M. Chanda Mian Sahib [Ghulam Hussain Sahib], 21 Kandappachari street, Purasawalkam	3 (2)	..
25. Rahim Bhai Ganji [Ganji Sait], 52 Erusappa Mastri street	3 (2)	3 (2)
26. M. Muhammad Jafar Sahib [M. Muhammad Yusuf Sahib], 11 and 12 Murakhayar Labbai street	3 (2) †	3 (2) †
27. Muhammad Usman Sahib [Muhammad Yakub Sahib], Hakim Munzil, Broadway	3 (4)	3 (a)
28. Muhammad Hussain [Ghulam Ahmad Sahib], 180 Mount Road	3 (2) †	..
29. K. Haji Abdul Karim Sahib [Akbar Sait], Godown street	3 (2) †	3 (2) †
30. Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib [Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib], 8 Ekappan lane, Padupet	3 (2)	..
31. H. A. Ahmad Hosein Sahib [Haji Abdul Rahman Sahib], 18 Godown street	3 (2) †	3 (2) †
32. S. K. Ahmad Ali Khan [Shahuddin Khan Sahib], 85 Godown street	3 (2) †	3 (2) †
33. Moulvi Muhammad Madar Sahib [P. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib], 8 Madarsa Jamalia, Perambur High Road	3 (2)	..

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

Madras, 4th February 1920.

The following additions and alterations, etc., are made under clause 3 of rule 4 of Provincial Schedule III and under clause 3 of rule 7 of Provincial Schedule V in the draft electoral rolls relating to those schedules published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th December 1919, and in the Supplement to the *Tanjore District Gazette* of the same date. Any objections to them will be heard by the Collector at Tanjore on 25th February 1920 at 3 p.m. in the Collector's office.

PROVINCIAL SCHEDULE III.

Add the following to the list of names to be added :—

(1) Tambu R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar (Sami Chettiyar), Brahmankol Street, Kumbakonam .. .. .. 3 (1) *a*

(2) A. V. Rajagopala Ayyangar (Appachi Ayyangar Veeraraghava Ayyangar), Kadlangudi Street, Kumbakonam .. .. 3 (1) *a*

SCHEDULE V.

Names to be added—

K. Sourirajulu Nayudu (Kothanda Ramasami Nayudu), District Munsif, Kumbakonam .. .. 4 (1) *a* *

Vythilinga Ayyaswami Ayyar (Ananthanama Ayyar), Umayalpuram, Papanasam taluk .. .. .. 4 (1) (c)

T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar (Subbaraya Ayyar), Talaiyar, Tirutaraipundi taluk

N. Rajagopala Ayyangar (Narasimha Ayyangar), Tittai, Tanjore taluk.

R. Veeraraghava Chariyar, Amur, Negapatam taluk.

A. B. Rajagopala Ayyar, Paruvelkara Street, Kumbakonam

Annasami Ranganatha Ayyar, Kumbakonam.

Alterations—

For J. B. Venkatachalapathi Chettiyar (J. B. Ramaswami Chettiyar) *read* J. B. Venkatachalapathi Ayyar (J. V. Ratnaswami Chettiyar).

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Tanjore, 30th January 1920.

The following alterations are made under clause (3) of rule 4 of Provincial Schedule III in the draft electoral rolls relating to those schedules published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the Supplement to the *Trichinopoly District Gazette*, dated 9th December 1919.

Any objections to the alterations will be heard by the Collector at Trichinopoly on the 27th February 1920.

PROVINCIAL SCHEDULE III.

Trichinopoly District.

Add the following to the list of names to be added :—

M. Jagannadam Pillai [Maruda Pillai], Village Munsif, Ariyalur .. .. 3 (1) (a) †

C. Arunachala Reddi Garu [Chidambara Reddi], Kilapuhur .. .. 3 (1) (a)

V. Munakshisundaram Pillai [Veerappa Pillai], Kodumbapatti .. .. 3 (1) (a)

* Government servant not eligible to stand as a candidate.
† Cannot stand as a candidate.

Omit the following from the list of names to be added :—

District roll.	
18	V. Gnanasiromani Nader, Tahsildar, Trichinopoly.

Omit the following from the final electoral roll in force now :—

Trichinopoly District.

General roll.	District roll.		
289	1	I. D. Subrahmanya Ayyar [Duraiswami Ayyar], Pleader, Ariyalur, died	3 (1) (a)
347	59	A. Devasahayam Pillai [Ayyakannu Pillai], Palakkarai, Trichinopoly, died	3 (1)-(b)
359	71	H. W. McCauley Hayes, Chief Medical Officer, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly (resigned the councillorship and left the place for an employment in Madras)	3 (1) (d)

R. W. LEGH,
Collector.

Trichinopoly, 8th February 1920.

List of persons residing in other districts who possess voting qualifications in the Ramnad district for the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Council elections.

No. on general roll.	No. on district roll.	Name of elector.	Qualifications.
		IMPERIAL SCHEDULE.	
59	3 Madura.	Durainngam alias Gouri Vallabha Thevar [Muthu Vijaya Raghunatha Gouri Vallabha Periasami alias Udayana Thevar], Zamindar of Sivaganga	2 (a)
		PROVINCIAL SCHEDULE.	
		Schedule III.	
218	17 Ramnad.	M. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar [Minakshisundaram Mudaliyar], Virudupatti	3 (1) (a)
286	80 Ramnad.	Alexander Steel [David Steel], Virudupatti	3 (1) (a) (c)
		Schedule IV.	
9	9 Madura.	The Hon'ble S. Srinivasa Ayyangar [Sri Seshadri Ayyangar], Proprietor of Tiruturulai, Advocate-General, Madras ..	3 (a)
100	3 Madura.	Durainngam alias Gouri Vallaba Thevar [Muthu Vijaya Raghunatha Gouri Vallaba Periasami alias Udayana Thevar], Zamindar of Sivaganga, residing at Madura	3 (c)
		Schedule V.	
224	3 Madura.	Srila Sri Tirugnanasambandamurthi Swaminatha Desikar [Srila Sri Subramania Desikar] South Arasimoola street, Madura	4 (1) (a) (b)

List of alterations to the final electoral roll under Provincial and Imperial Schedules.

IMPERIAL SCHEDULE.

Schedule VI.

Delete— 97	10	C. V. C. T. Venkatachalam Chettiyar [Chidambaram Chettiyar], Kanadukathan	2 (a) & 4 (1) (d).
		Schedule XII.	
Delete— 435	2	S. M. Muhammad Meera Sahib [Segu Ibrahim Rawuttar], Kilakarai	3 (a) (b)
		PROVINCIAL SCHEDULE.	
		Schedule III.	
Delete— 218	17	M. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar [Manikshisundaram Mudaliyar], Virudupatti	3 (1) (a)
286	80	Alexander Steel [David Steel], Virudupatti	3 (1) (a) (c)

No. on general roll.	No. on district roll.	Name of elector.	Qualification.
		PROVINCIAL SCHEDULE—*cont.*	
		Schedule III—cont.	
Delete—			
305	109	P. A. Chinnayya Raja [Alagar Raja], Pudupalayam	3 (1) (a)
262	66	P. S. Anantanarayana Sastrigal [P. Sundara Sastrigal], Pleader, Sivaganga	3 (1) (b)
307	111	R. Lakshmana Ayyangar [Ramaswami Ayyangar], Sivaganga	3 (1) (a)
Substitute 'Devakottai' *for* 'Sivaganga'—			
309	113	G. Sundararaghava Ayyangar [Govinda Ayyangar], Sivaganga	3 (1) (a)
Delete the Hon'ble—			
217	21	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. M. A. Annamalai Chettiyar [Muthayya Chettiyar], Kanadukathan	3 (1) (b) (c)
Insert the Hon'ble—			
252	26	S. R. M. M. C. T. Muthia Chettiyar [Chidambaram Chettiyar], Kanadukathan	3 (1) (b)
Delete—			
249	53	C. T. M. R. Murugappa Chettiyar [Chidambaram Chettiyar], Devakottai	3 (1) (a)
261	85	S. Hanmantha Rao [Ramachandra Rao], Devakottai	3 (1) (b)
Add—			
..	1	M. G. Mukundarya Ayyangar [Govinda Ayyangar], Pleader, Sivaganga	3 (1) (b)
..	2	Ambalam Sami Nayakar [Sami Nayakar], Palampatti, Aruppukottai post	3 (1) (b)
..	3	U. Uchanda Gramani [Uthanda Pillai], Sadayanneri, Madukkalattur taluk	3 (1) (a)
..	4	S. Muthuramasami Ayyar [Samba Ayyar], Parayur, Madukkalattur taluk	3 (1) (a)
..	5	Rao Sahib S. Tirumalai Ayyangar [Srinivasa Ayyangar], Diwan of Ramnad Samasthanam	3 (1) (a)
..	6	A. L. A. R. Rm. Narayana Chettiyar [Ramasami Chettiyar], Devakottai	3 (1) (b)
		Schedule IV.	
Delete 'a' in Rahiya—			
120	3	D. K. Muhammad Rahiya [D. K. Dubesh Qadir Rawuttar], Proprietor of Pandalgudi Subdivision, Natham, Abiramam post	3 (a)
		Schedule V	
Delete—			
1031	16	Annamalai Gnana Desikar [Arunachalam Chettiyar], Kavilar	4 (1)
1060	42	M. R. M. A. Subrahmaniyan Chettiyar [Muttayya Chettiyar], Devakottai	4 (1) (d)
1067	52	C. V. C. T. Venkatachalam Chettiyar [Chidambaram Chettiyar], Kanadukathan	4 (1) (c) (d)
Add—			
..	1	K. S. Chellam Ayyar [Krishna Ayyar], Aruppukottai	4 (1) (c)
..	2	O. A. K. T. Ramasami Chettiyar [Kadiresan Chettiyar], Pallathur	4 (1) (c) (d)
..	II-3		

No. on general roll.	No. on district roll.	Name of elector.	Qualifications.
		PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE—*cont.*	
		Schedule V—cont.	
Add—			
..	3	O. A. P. R. M. Arunachalam Chettiyar [Muthiah Chettiyar], Pallathur	4 (1) (*a*) (*d*).
..	4	Mahadeva Gnana Desikar [Subramanian Chettiyar], Kovilur	4 (3)
		Schedule VI.	
Delete—			
778	..	S. E. Muhammad Ibrahim [Ibrahim Ravuttar], Trader, Tirupattur	3 (2)
781	..	M. N. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din [Muhammad Ibramsa], Tondi	3 (2)
787	..	K. L. Qadir Munir Marakkayar [Kulanthai Ravuttar], Arasanagaripattanam	3 (2)
792	..	E. M. Muhammad Abd-ul-qadir [Muhammad Ibrahim], Tondi	3 (2)
773	..	N. Meera Pillai Ambalam [Nallakannu Ambalam], Nattam, Abiramam	3 (1)
Delete 'a' in Eshiya—			
776	..	D. K. Muhammad Eshiya [D. K. Dubash Qadir Ravuttar], Nattam, Abiramam	3 (1)
Substitute 'l' *for* 'b' in Abiar—			
804	..	T. K. N. Saiyid Abiar [S. Nagoor Mira], Abiramam	3 (2)
808	..	Sardu Segu Muhammad [Sandu Abiar Ravuttar], Abiramam	3 (2)
Delete—			
806	..	Taragu Udumam Ravuttar [Mohideen Yusu Ravuttar], Abiramam	3 (2)
803	..	T. N. Abubekir Ravuttar [Udumam Ravuttar], Abiramam	3 (1)
813	..	Sandhu Ibramsa [Sandu Mustan Ravuttar], Abiramam	3 (2)
812	..	P. A. Muhammad Alivava [P. Aliar Ravuttar alias Allapichai Ravuttar], Nattam	3 (2)
747	..	Sina Mona Muhammad Mira Sahib [Se Ku Ibrahim Ravuttar], Kilakkarai	3 (2)
785	..	Segu Muhammad [Segu Ibrahim], Kilakkarai	3 (2)
Add—			
..	1	S. F. M. Muhammad Asan Ibrahim [Muhammad Ibrahim], Trader, Tirupattur	3 (2)
..	2	Muthu Muhammad Ravuttar [Kuppu Ravuttar], Mariyur	3 (2)
..	3	Sikkandar Ravuttar [Musafir Kannu Ravuttar], Kunnudi	3 (2)
..	4	K. A. Udaman Ravuttar [Aliyar Ravuttar], Nattam	3 (2)
..	5	P. M. Syed Ravuttar [Muhammad Ali Ravuttar], Abiramam	3 (2)
..	6	Naina Muhammad [Muhammad Ali Ravuttar], Abiramam	3 (2)
..	7	Muhammad Ismail Ravuttar [Aliyar Ravuttar], Abiramam	3 (2)
..	8	V. M. Adamsera Ambalam [Vijia Meera Ali], Abiramam	3 (2)
..	9	Muhammad Sultan [Ibramsa Ravuttar], Abiramam	3 (2)

Collector's Office, Ramnad,
Madura, 3rd February 1920.

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Collector.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras Presidency, is now located in the old High Court Buildings, First-line Beach, Madras. All communications intended for the undersigned should be addressed to the aforementioned address. This cancels previous notifications on the subject.

S. A. CARTLEDGE,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

Madras, 26th January 1920.

MADRAS MEDICAL COUNCIL.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sub-section (6) of section 8 of the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914) Lieut.-Col. W. J. Niblock, M.B., I.M.S., will vacate his seat as a member of the Madras Medical Council on the 5th March 1920.

In accordance with sub-section (2) (a) of section 5, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Council will be held forthwith by the medical practitioners registered under the British Medical Act and under section 13 (a) of the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914).

Nomination papers in form I under the rules will be supplied by the Returning Officer of the Council to any elector who may apply for the same. These should be filled up according to the instructions thereon and returned to the Returning Officer not later than 3 p.m. on the 20th February 1920. Voting papers in form II of the rules will be sent per registered post by the Returning Officer after the 1st March 1920 to all the electors, with instructions printed thereon, returnable not later than 3 p.m. on the 5th March 1920 at the office of the Registrar, Madras Medical Council, 1/3c Vepery High Road (next to the Veterinary College), Madras.

Under sub-section (6) of section 8 of the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. C. Kumara Avargal, L.M. & S., M.R.Sy. Rao Bahadur C. B. Rama Rao Avargal, M.B., V.H.A.S., and Dr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, M.B. & C.M. will vacate their seats as members of the Madras Medical Council on the 5th April 1920.

In accordance with sub-section (1) (d) of section 5, it is hereby notified that an election will be held forthwith to fill the vacancies by the medical practitioners who are graduates in Medicine of the University of Madras.

Nomination papers in form I under the rules will be supplied by the Returning Officer to any elector who may apply for the same. These should be filled up according to the instructions thereon and returned to the Returning Officer not later than 3 p.m. on the 20th February 1920. Voting papers in form II of the rules will be sent per registered post by the Returning Officer after the 13th March 1920 to all the electors, with instructions printed thereon, returnable not later than 3 p.m. on the 31st March 1920. The scrutiny and counting of the votes will take place at 3 p.m. on the 5th April 1920 at the office of the Registrar, Madras Medical Council, 1/3B Vepery High Road (next to the Veterinary College), Madras.

Under sub-section (6) of section 8 of the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal, L.M.P., will vacate his seat as a member of the Madras Medical Council on the 5th April 1920.

In accordance with sub-section (1) (e) of section 5, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Council will be held forthwith by all other registered medical practitioners whose name appears in Part III of the Madras Medical Register.

Nomination papers in form I under the rules will be supplied by the Returning Officer to any elector who may apply for the same. These should be filled up according to the instructions thereon and returned to the Returning Officer not later than 3 p.m. on the 20th February 1920. Voting papers in form II of the rules will be sent per registered post by the Returning Officer after the 12th March 1920 to all the electors, with instructions printed thereon, returnable not later than 3 p.m. on the 31st March 1920. The scrutiny and the counting of the votes will take place at 3 p.m. on the 5th April 1920 at the office of the Registrar, Madras Medical Council, 1/3B Vepery High Road (next to the Veterinary College), Madras.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
President, Madras Medical Council.

Madras, 5th February 1920.

NOTIFICATION

Under section 38 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and with the approval of the Collector of Chittoor, the Chittoor District Board hereby notifies that, with effect from 1st April 1920, the following new toll-gate will be established in the Chittoor district at the place mentioned opposite thereto

It is further notified that tolls at three-fourths the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals at this gate:—

Number and taluk or division.	Name of toll gate	Position of the toll gate.
1. Palmaner taluk, Venkatagiri-kota division.	Venkatagirikota toll-gate.	In the 12nd mile of Koppem-Palmaner road at its junction with Venkatagirikota-Gudiyettam road.

A. GALLETTI,
Collector.

Chittoor, 8th February 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Return showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 24th January 1920.

(*Note.*—All figures are in tales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For corresponding week of previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 3rd February to corresponding week of previous year.		For the current year from 2nd February to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency from January to Oct. 1919, both months inclusive.	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency from January to Oct. 1919, both months inclusive.	Total of columns (12) and (13) minus columns (13).
	Received at mills (2)	Exported by sea. (3)	Received at mills (4)	Exported by sea (5)	Total. (6)	Received at mills. (7)	Exported by sea. (8)	Received at mills. (9)	Exported by sea. (10)	Total. (11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevellies	8	..	181	3,207	3,388	(a) 31,042	63,678	28,529	144,779	843,157	..	..	..
Salems	61	..	113			(b) 6,943		6,585			..	..	..
Cambodia	709	6.20	891	1,800	1,802	(c) 24,788	1,828	54,719	38,827	60,788	..	..	..
Northern and Westerns.	874		440			1,152		13,141			..	..	..
Coconadas	18		14					814		11,241	..	..	..
Outside cotton	128	..	675	..	675	12,888	..	31,213	..		..	..	..
Total	1,831	618	1,479	5,135	6,568	126,732	65,453	135,180	181,606	314,786	(d) 130,967	(e) 1,113	434,638

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by twelve mills.

(b) Do. current week by eleven mills.

(c) Exports by sea in current week are—Madras 1,800; Tuticorin 1,797; Coconada nil; Calicut nil; Mangalore 120.

(d) Exports to the Bombay Presidency—to places on the Great Indian Peninsula line 104,694; to places on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line 22,405; to places on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line 3,451; exports to (1) Pondicherry 12,063; (2) Calcutta 7,823; (3) Mysore 7,648; (4) Central India 236; and (5) Bengal (including Calcutta) 600.

(e) Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line—From the Bombay Presidency 18 692; from the Hyderabad State 2,081; imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 1,607; from the Hyderabad State 20s; from Mysore 3; Imports into the Madras Presidency from the Hyderabad State via Wadi and Secunderabad as recorded by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways 8,218.

NOTE.—The figures in columns (12) and (13) do not relate to the movements of cotton in July, August, September and October along the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line, correct figures from which have not yet been received.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 24th January 1920.

Variety of cotton.	In previous year				In current year.				Director's estimate of the 1919-20 crop.
	Number pressed in week ending 26th January 1919.	Number pressed from 3rd February till 24th January 1919.	Unpressed cotton received at mills from 3rd February till 24th January 1919.	Total cotton ginned for period from 3rd February till 24th January 1919.	Number pressed in the current week.	Number pressed from 2nd February to date.	Unpressed cotton received at mills from 2nd February to date.	Total cotton ginned for the period from 2nd February to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevellies	342	94,898	3,440	98 338	627	162 121	8 115	166 236	122 800
Salems	59	4,208	8,752	12 960	..	2,939	8,755	6,194	13,000
Cambodia	614	184 839	57,150	241,989	1,030	178,781	10,600	189,381	244,000
Northern and Westerns	661	96, 19		96 979	211	(a) 116,298	..	116,508	191,000
Coconadas	125	19,683	307	20 320	672	26,977	401	27,378	50,000
Total	1,801	417,857	19,000	488,578	2,769	480,196	18,159	498 355	620,800

(a) Comprises 232 bales not reported before.

B. C. WOOD,
Acting Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 5th February 1920.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, in the first week of October 1919, treasure of the following description was found by some people in a plot of land in the village of Pyra, Cocanada taluk :—

	Approximate value.
Small round pieces of gold weighing Rs. 69-1-6	Rs 1,800.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Godavari at his office at Cocanada on 1st June 1920 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

Cocanada, 14th December 1919.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on or about 9th August 1919 treasure consisting of gold jewels as detailed below valued at Rs. 70 were found by Obula Reddi Narasayya while digging the floor of his new house at Chinna Kesampalle, Endvei taluk, Cuddapah district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 2nd March 1920 in view of the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

List of property cited.

Three gold kammals.	Seventeen gold gundlu, all weighing about three
Portion of a gold bugada.	tolas.

H. G. GHARPUREY,
Acting Collector.

Cuddapah, 29th September 1919.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February 1918 a copper idol of Vishnu estimated at Rs. 150 was found buried under earth in the bed of the tank of Madayanevayal in the Tirupputtur taluk by one Narayanan, son of Ramen, a landyman, residing at the Palayapatti village in the Tirupputtur taluk, while he was digging there for earth with some others. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either in person or by an agent duly authorized by law on 10th April 1920 in the Ramnad Collector's office at Madura at 12 noon in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

Madura, 28th October 1919.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), that on the 14th May 1919 a treasure consisting of two pieces of gold approximately valued at Rs. 40-8-0 was discovered under the ground in S. No. 348 of Tirumanikkuli village of the Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on the 12th February 1920 in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

L. C. STODART,
Acting Collector.

South Arcot, 15th September 1919.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that old copper coins, weighing 89 seers 12½ tolas, of the approximate value of Rs. 13-1-0, were found by Alagan of Sargunaswarapuram, Nannilam taluk, while removing earth on 26th May 1919, in S.F. No. 85 K (dry) of the above village belonging to Gopala Ayyar, son of Krishna Ayyar, of the village.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office at Tanjore on the 14th March 1920 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore, 24th October 1919.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by Muthukumara Kalavan residing at Nerkeli while removing earth on 11th March 1919 on the slope of the Sennikulam tank-bund in Zamin Sennimalai-thi village, Pattukkottai taluk, belonging to M.K.Ry. S. S. A. S. Arunachalam Chettiyar and S. S. A. S. Muthia Chettiyar.

Description of the treasure.

Name.	Weight.	Value.		
	grms.	rs.	a.	p.
1. Ammon	19	27	0	0
2. Sulam	7	3	15	0
Total ..		30	15	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on 19th May 1920 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Tanjore, 24th December 1919.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cotacamund Municipality for the week ending 10th January 1920.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other Classes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other Classes.	Total. M.	F.	Total.	Causes. Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Madura	134,130	2	104	49	..	70	46	116	7	100	7	..	68	56	124	10	..	..	21	14	2	2	75
Trichinopoly	123,512	7	57	7	3	42	37	79	10	83	17	11	98	68	126	8	1	..	11	82	12	2	70
Calicut	76,417	3	25	20	..	18	20	48	3	36	26	..	34	31	65	8	4	..	8	8	..	..	41
Combakonam	54,847	..	43	6	..	26	24	51	3	61	4	..	32	35	67	6	..	..	15	8	6	1	32
Tanjore	60,241	1	34	2	..	18	21	39	7	35	3	..	16	27	43	1	..	..	6	7	3	..	28
Negapatam	60,168	5	10	13	..	12	15	27	6	33	8	..	30	21	51	2	..	..	4	7	2	..	36
Salem *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore	65,574	1	28	..	..	14	16	29	..	48	..	..	25	23	48	6	..	..	2	3	3	1	31
Cocanada	84,110	1	50	2	..	31	22	53	..	31	1	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	..	8	2	2	17
Conjeveram	53,864	..	43	1	..	26	16	34	..	45	..	..	29	16	45	1	..	..	..	4	10	1	27
Vellore	49,746	7	25	7	..	14	18	32	..	19	7	..	18	10	28	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	14
Rajahmundry	48,417	..	24	1	..	11	14	25	..	24	..	..	17	7	24	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	15
Mangalore	48,412	10	22	1	..	22	11	33	..	7	1	..	9	6	15	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	6
Coimbatore	47,007	..	42	..	..	26	21	46	1	63	..	..	43	41	84	10	2	6	19	13	1	1	31
Palamcottah	44,909	..	18	6	..	15	11	24	1	24	5	..	15	14	29	1	..	..	4	10	6	6	7
Tinnevelly	44,606	..	33	3	..	19	18	34	1	34	4	..	23	18	41	1	..	..	10	7	4	..	16
Palghat	44,319	1	33	4	..	20	13	33	1	28	1	..	17	10	27	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	16
Guntur	43,019	..	24	2	..	19	20	39	1	25	12	..	20	22	42	3	..	..	4	2	2	..	33
Vizagapatam	43,413	..	11	..	..	3	8	11	..	14	3	..	7	10	17	..	2	..	3	3	2	..	8
Ellore	42,531	..	25	4	..	18	18	33	..	23	3	..	18	16	34	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	16
Masulipatam	42,123	..	20	3	..	11	11	22	..	15	2	..	6	12	17	2	..	..	6	6	1	1	10
Tuticorin	40,184	16	18	1	..	16	14	32	3	24	3	..	13	22	35	..	..	..	15	13	2	..	10
Vizianagram	37,950	2	29	..	..	10	14	24	..	12	2	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	7	1	1	2	4
Bellary	34,655	1	15	2	..	10	6	26	..	16	3	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	12
Nellore	33,214	..	5	2	..	7	7	16	1	13	5	..	11	13	24	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	18
Bezwada	32,837	..	23	2	..	11	14	25	3	31	4	..	21	14	41	4	..	..	8	3	4	1	21
Adoni	31,943	..	8	2	..	7	3	10	..	5	2	..	4	4	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
Negamapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	29,258	1	4	7	..	6	6	12	3	6	15	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	14
Kumbakonam	29,044	..	24	..	..	14	10	24	1	34	1	..	15	11	26	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	11
Karaikudi	28,907	3	4	16	..	8	11	19	2	6	9	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	12
Cannanore	27,121	..	24	..	..	15	9	24	1	42	..	..	24	19	43	17	..	..	2	..	..	..	24
Mayavaram	26,940	..	7	9	..	6	7	13	..	11	10	..	6	15	21	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	9
Karmool	26,052	3	13	..	..	5	9	14	7	32	1	..	18	22	40	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	10
Dumagal	18,629	2	12	1	2	13	5	17	3	4	..	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ootacamund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,179,629	56	860	142	10	585	492	1,077	81	1,008	139	14	653	608	1,261	78	10	25	209	157	73	10	699

* Not returned.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
for *Secy. Commr. to the Govt. of Madras.*

Madras, 6th February 1920.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1899 to 7th February 1920

[D = Deaths S = Seizures.]

	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Cuddalore.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Malbar.	Nilgiris. The.	North Arcot.	Ootacamund.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Tinnevelly.	Vizagapatam.	Cochin State.	Mandras State.	Pudukkottai State.	Sandur State.	Total.
First period August 1899 to June 1900.	D 226	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,709
	S 104	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,966
Second period (July 1900 to June 1901).	D —	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,210
	S —	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	994
Third period (July 1901 to June 1902).	D —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,273
	S —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,273
Fourth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D —	4,893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,903
	S —	1,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,178
Fifth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D 149	3,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,310
	S 103	1,008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,004
Sixth period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D 1,703	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,218
	S 1,200	7,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,218
Seventh period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D 1,703	13,971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,270
	S 1,200	8,519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,262
Eighth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D —	2,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,278
	S —	1,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,969
Ninth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D 19	805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,211
	S 7	511	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,211
Tenth period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D 1,078	2,786	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,478
	S 174	2,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,211
Eleventh period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D 54	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,999
	S 50	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,999
Twelfth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,695
	S —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,695
Thirteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D 18	3,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,478
	S 18	2,938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,478
Fourteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	D 635	17,957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,211
	S 618	10,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,211
Fifteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D 292	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,270
	S 208	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,262
Sixteenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,278
	S 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,969
Seventeenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,211
	S 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,211
Eighteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	D 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,695
	S 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,695
Nineteenth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	D 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,478
	S 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,478
Twentieth period (July 1918 to June 1919).	D 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,211
	S 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,211
Twenty-first period (July 1919 to 7th Feb. 1920).	D 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,270
	S 6	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,262
Total	D 6,881	68,845	184	3,401	44,753	1,160	3,401	1,078	1,078	8,095	3,401	3,401	1,078	1,078	1,078	9,301	10,878	1,078	38,270	6,478	1,078	1,078	807	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	730,610
	S 3,010	39,813	90	647	11,240	661	647	647	647	1,748	647	647	647	647	647	1,003	10,878	647	28,262	3,969	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	344,781

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 7th February 1920 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 17th January 1920.						Reported during the week ending 31st January 1920.						Reported during the week ending 7th February 1920.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Municipal districts			26	23	26	23			66	33	66	33			44	22	44	22
Military districts			21	21	21	21			46	31	46	31			43	36	43	36
Chingleput district																		
Chittoor district			201	201	201	201			139	3	139	3			95	64	95	64
Coimbatore district																		
Cuddapah district			1		1													
Ganjam district																		
Godavari district									4	3	4	3						
Guntakal town and port			6	3	6	3												
Kadapa district									1		1							
Kistna district																		
Kurnool district																		
Madras City			7	7	7	7			498	243	498	243			1	1	1	1
Madura district									1	1	1	1						
Mangalore port			1	1	1	1												
Nellore district																		
Negapatam port																		
Ootacamund town																		
Pondicherry port																		
Salem district									33	13	33	13			100	100	100	100
The Nilgiris			31	31	31	31												
North Arcot district									1		1				8	5	8	5
Ongole district																		
Palghat district			1		1													
Pollachi town																		
Rajahmundry port																		
Salem district																		
Salem town																		
South Arcot district																		
South Kanara district																		
Tanjore district																		
Tellicherry district																		
Tuticorin port																		
Trichinopoly district																		
Vizagapatam port																		
Vizagapatam district																		
Cantonments																		
Total	13	7	455	311	471	355	16	10	841	410	857	420	10	10	203	143	213	153

Madras, 7th February 1920.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surg. Commr. to the Govt. of Madras (in charge).

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 192 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Sidemuth Narasimham Pantula Garu, District Munsif, Ramachandrapur.

30th January 1920

M.R.Ry. Cadangode Ramaswami Ayyar Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal, Additional Subordinate Judge, Tanjore.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

High Court, Madras,
4th February 1920

Under section 192 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Ponnambala Sabbayya Mudaliyar Avargal, Additional Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

6th February 1920.

M.R.Ry. Tandalam Jivaji Rao Avargal, District Judge, Ramnad at Madura.

7th February 1920.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 192 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Mahakoramani Kela Nayar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi.

M.R.Ry. Dharmaraja Ayyar Krishnamurti Ayyar Avergal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri.

5th February 1920.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Vadlamudi Brahmayya Pantulu Garu, Additional Deputy Collector, Eluru.

High Court, Madras,
6th February 1920.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Asst. Ind Registrar, Appellate Side.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION, 1920.

Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court, Madras, and gentlemen of the Civil Service, of not less than three years' standing, who may be desirous of being appointed Examiners for the Pleadership Examination to be held in April-May 1920, are requested to forward their applications to the address of the undersigned so as to reach him on or before the 15th February 1920.

The following table shows the subjects prescribed for the examination under rule 7 of the Legal Practitioners' rules as now in force and the number of marks assigned to each subject:

Number.	Subject.	Number of marks.
1.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property	120
2.	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	120
3.	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	120
4.	The Indian Penal Code	120
5.	The Hindu Law	120
6.	Law of Contract	120
7.	Law of Torts and Easements	120

Applicants are requested to state the subject or subjects in which they desire to examine. None but those who reside in Madras need apply.

Candidates intending to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination to be held in Madras in April-May 1920 are reminded that, under rules 13 and 14 of the rules framed by the High Court under the Legal Practitioner's Act XVIII of 1879, applications for admission to the examination should be filed on or before the 15th February 1920, (*a*) in the case of candidates resident, or employed either in foreign territory or within the limits of the original jurisdiction of the High Court, in the office of the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side; (*b*) in the case of candidates who are at present students of the Madras Law College, in the office of the Principal of the college; and (*c*) in the case of other candidates, in the District Courts within whose jurisdiction the candidates respectively reside or are employed.

Applications for admission to the examination should be in the following form:—

Application for admission to the Pleadership Examination, First Grade, to be held in April-May next.

(1) Name of candidate (*in full*).
(2) Father's name (*in full*).
(3) Age.
(4) Exact place of residence and address showing the name of the district, taluk, town or village, etc. (*in full*).
(5) Class or community to which candidate belongs. (The candidate will here enter Brahman, Other Hindu, Muhammadan, Indian Christian, Eurasian or European, as the case may be.)
(6) Candidate's present occupation.
(7) Special statement of qualification for admission to examination, as defined in rule 13.*
(8) Signature of forwarding officer showing that the entries have been verified as far as possible.

* Candidates should file their certificate of attendance at the Law College, Madras, with the application, if possible.

Date of Application. *Signature of Applicant.*

N.B.—Printed forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras, from the several District Courts of the Presidency and from the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

High Court, Madras,
21st January 1920.

G. S. WHITE.
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having been pleased to sanction the establishment of a third District Munsif's Court for the Anantapur district in G.O. No. 234, Home (Judicial), dated the 26th January 192 , the High Court hereby directs, under sections 8 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said Court shall be opened on the 15th February 1920, and shall hold its sittings at Anantapur and shall be styled "The Court of the District Munsif of Anantapur."

2. The High Court further directs, in partial modifications of its notification, dated the 26th December 1919, published at page 1h, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 6th January 1920, that the following District Munsifs' Courts in the Anantapur district shall be located and shall have local jurisdiction as follows, with effect from the 15th February 1920.

Anantapur District.

1. Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Munsif of Gooty to be held at Gooty—
(*a*) Gooty taluk and
(*b*) Tadpatri taluk

2. Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Munsif of Penukonda to be held at Penukonda—

(a) Penukonda taluk,
(b) Hindupur taluk,
(c) Madakasira taluk and
(d) Muhammadabad and Tanakal fikas in Kadiri taluk.

3. Territorial jurisdiction of the Court of the District Munsif of Anantapur to be held at Anantapur—

(a) Anantapur taluk,
(b) Kalyandrug taluk,
(c) Dharmavaram taluk and
(d) Gandlapenta and Putnam fikas in Kadiri taluk.

High Court, Madras,
29th January 1920.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an Additional District Munsif's Court for the Kistna district, the High Court hereby directs under sections 9 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said Court shall be opened on the 16th February 1920 and shall hold its sittings at Ellore and shall be styled 'The Court of the Additional District Munsif of Ellore.'

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Ellore Munsif but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Kistna be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Court shall be held at Ellore the Court of the District Munsif of Ellore shall be styled 'The Court of the Principal District Munsif of Ellore.'

High Court, Madras,
4th February 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873, as amended by the Decentralization Act IV of 1914, and with reference to the High Court notification, dated the 7th February 1917, published at pages 331 and 332, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th February 1917, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that the Court of the Additional Subordinate Judge of Tinnevelly sanctioned in G.O. No. 2319, Home (Judicial), dated the 2nd December 1919, shall neither have nor exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873, as amended by the Decentralization Act IV of 1914, and with reference to the High Court notification, dated the 7th February 1917, published at pages 331 and 332, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th February 1917, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Nellore, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2332, Home (Judicial), dated the 4th December 1919, shall neither have nor exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.

High Court, Madras,
6th February 1920.

R. H. COURTENAY,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held on Monday the 8th day of March 1920 at 10-45 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of declaring the dividend in the matter hereunder mentioned and that all objections to the schedule filed thereto and claims of any of the creditors appearing thereon, which have not previously been determined, will then be heard and determined.

Serial number of petition.	Name of insolvent.	Dividend.
7 of 1905.	H. R. Parker.	Third.

High Court, Madras,
3rd February 1920.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 82 of 1918 (I.A. No. 702 of 1919) in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Yamasani Sattayya and others .. .. *Petitioners (Insolvents).*
Gundrala Chinnayya alias Venkata Reddi and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication, dated 16th December 1918, against the petitioners was annulled by this court on 23rd December 1919.

No. 42 of 1918 (I.A. No. 802 of 1919) in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Inti Tatayya, Inti Narayya and Inti Ramanna (died) .. .. *Petitioners (Insolvents)*
Masivakkala Bhemanna, Gullapalli Satturaju, Batchu Perraju, Mattapalli Venkataratnam and Veeramreddi Kondayya .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication, dated 11th December 1918 against the petitioners was annulled by this court on 23rd December 1919.

No. 47 of 1919 (I.A. No. 484 of 1919) in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Vetcha Swami and Vetcha Veeraya .. .. *Petitioners (Insolvents).*
Satyavolu Subbarayudu and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication, dated 18th March 1919, against the petitioners was annulled by this court on 6th January 1920.

T. S. TYAGARAJA AYYAR,
Acting District Judge.

Rajahmundry, 4th February 1920.

No. 4 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Kurnool.

Madam Swami, son of Venkayya, 48 years old, Komati, trader of Kurnool (by Mr S. V. Narasimha Rao) .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudged insolvent, and that his application is posted to 8th March 1920 for hearing.

T. JIVAJI RAO,
Acting District Judge.

Kurnool, 4th February 1920.

No. 5 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, South Kanara.

Venkatramana Prabu, son of Basrur Srinivasa Prabhu, resides in Basrur Kasba village, Coondapoor taluk, South Kanara district. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Kanchanur Mahabala Chetti and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the order of the Official Receiver, South Kanara, dated 31st October 1918, adjudging the above-named petitioner an insolvent has been annulled by an order of this Court, dated 31st January 1920.

A. NARAYANA NAMBIYAR,
Acting District Judge.

Mangalore, 5th February 1920.

No. 2 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alatur.

Velu Ezhuthasan, son of Gopalan Ezhuthasan of Karambadom, Mudappaloor amsam and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rama Pattar and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 25th February 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

N. A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Alatur, 2nd February 1920.

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Cocanada.

Masina Kondamma .. .. *Petitioner.*
Masina Bapanna and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the above named petitioner has put in a petition to declare him insolvent and that the same stands posted to 19th March 1920. Creditors who wish to oppose the same may appear either in person or by vakil on that date at 11 a.m.

S. RAJAGOPALA AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

Cocanada, 4th February 1920

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chittoor.

Basayya and Bala Linguyya, sons of Siddayya, Vira Saiva caste, cooliea, residing in Nallurepet, Gudiyattam .. .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners have applied to this court for being declared insolvents and that their petition stands posted to 12th day of March 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

S. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

Chittoor, 2nd February 1920.

No. 3 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Nadapuram.

Kuttoth Kandiyil Avulla of Kottiyadi amsam, Valayanoor desam, Koorumbranad taluk .. .. *Debtor (Petitioner).*
Koonunmal Ammod and four others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that petitioner Kuttoth Kandiyil Avulla (Muhammadan) of Kottiyadi amsam, Valayanoor desam, Koorumbranad taluk, has applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing to 16th March 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

K. A. KRISHNA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Nadapuram, 4th February 1920.

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Chitkam Aswatha, son of Narayana, Kapu, caste residing at Muchavaru Dharmavaram taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sivappa Chitambarappa of Hampapuram in Anantapur taluk. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 8th March 1920.

C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

Penukonda, 6th February 1920.

No. 3 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Bada Krishnamurti, Bada Balakrishnamma, Bada Lakshminarayana. *Petitioners.*
Bonnidi Sivappayya and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners, sons of late Bada Yerrappa, Kalingi caste, residing at Nagarambilli of Tekkali taluk have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 1st March 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

B. ADINARAYANA NAYUDU,
District Munsif.

Sompeta, 3rd February 1920.

No. 8 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Thachamkandy Pahikandy Abdurrahiman of Tiruvangad amsam, Thalasseri desam. *Petitioner.*
Palikkandy Mammad, Palikkandy Ali, Palikkandy Beerankutty, Thachamkandy Palikkandy Kunhim Moosa, Thachamkandy Palikkandy Cheria Abdurrahiman, Thachamkandy Palikkandy Aboolias Abdulla and Thachamkandy Palikkandy Asra Umma and one Atoonchar. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on 2nd February 1920.

No. 7 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Kovvillerriparkam Manayil Kunhi Ambadan Nambiyar of Panoor amsam and desam. *Petitioner.*
Chathoth Chirikandoth Gopalan Nambiyar, Chathoth Chirikandoth Pydal Nambiyar, Nayinpadayil Kunhamba Adichi, Idathil Nayappadayi Raman Adichi Karunanatavila Neyyan Mannan, Thattarath Puthukkadayil Krishnan Nambiyar, Kanothumkandyil parkum Kandamvil Kunhi Naman Nambiyar and Chathoth Chirikandoth Govindan Nambiyar. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by this court on 16th January 1920.

No. 9 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Neyoth Chathu of Eranholi amsam and desam .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kalanthan Sankaran, Iyappath Ahammad and Pokkantakath Moidu.. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on 31st January 1920.

N. BANGARA,
Principal District Munsif.

Tellicherry, 3rd February 1920.

No. 48 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvannamalai.

Viswanatha Mudali, son of Arunachala Mudali, residing at Tiruvannamalai.. *Petitioner.*
Duraiswamy Chetti and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made by this court on the 28th day of January 1920. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in registered letter to the Official Receiver of North Arcot at Chittoor (so as to reach him on or before the 28th February 1920) an affidavit in form No. III of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

A. SUNDARESA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

Tiruvannamalai, 2nd February 1920.

No. 26 of 1919 (No. 18 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Vellore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Devarajulu Nayudu, son of Narayanaswami Nayudu, clerk, Union Office, Palur .. .. *Insolvent (Petitioner).*

Under section 18 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this court on 1st December 1919 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. Claims may be proved by delivery or sending by post in a pre-paid registered letter to me by an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

G. SRINIVASACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Chittoor, 28th January 1920.

No. 199 of 1919 (No. 22 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mannargudi), in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Muthian Chettiyar, son of Doraiswami Chettiyar, Rajambalya Street, Mannargudi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vs. 11. (2). Muthuveera Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 5th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 19th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 193 of 1919 (No. 19 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Arvelham Ayyar, son of Vengappa Ayyar, cook in the Railway hotel, Tanjore .. .. *Petitioner.*
R. V. Ramaswami Bagavathar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 8th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 19th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 233 of 1919 (No. 15 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvadi), in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Narayanaswami Nadan, son of Nambiappa Nadan, Vadugakkudi, Tanjore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vs. 11 (12). Ger. Vellapa Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 22nd January 1919. The case stands adjourned to 24th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 247 of 1919 (No. 23 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tanjore), in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Angia Ramudu Bhagavatar, son of Angia Ramudu Bhagavatar, Ammapet, Tanjore District Mecmé .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rajagopala Ayyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 22nd January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 24th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 226 of 1919 (No. 12 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvalur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Ghulam Dastagir Rowthar .. .. *Petitioner.*
T. N. Panchacharyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ghulam Dastagir Rawuttar, residing in Bazar street, Vijayapuram, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 24th February 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 267 of 1919 (No. 39 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mannargudi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

T. S. Gopaleswami Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramaswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that T. S. Gopaleswami Ayyar son of Ayyaswami Ayyar alias Sreenivasa Ayyar, residing in Third street, Mannargudi, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 19th February 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 265 of 1919 (No. 25 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Vasudeva Pillai, son of Narayanaswami Pillai, Kesavasal, Mayattukara Street, Tanjore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sabapathi Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 22nd January 1920. The case stands

adjourned to 24th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908

No. 342 of 1919 (No. 42 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Natesa Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Natesa Chetti, son of Shanmukham Chetti, residing in Tyagaraja Pillai Nandavanam, Kumbhavarasawami Koil South street, Kumbakonam, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 2nd March 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

No. 371 of 1919 (No. 40 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Nithian Ambalagaran .. .. *Petitioner.*
Varada Ayyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Nithian Ambalagaran, son of Vaithi Ambalagaran, residing in Sagrisana Samudram, Pattukkottai taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 2nd March 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

No. 372 of 1919 (No. 42 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore

In re, Ramabhadra Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Tanjore permanent fund represented by Secretary and others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that *in re*, Ramabhadra Ayyar, son of Sokanadha Ayyar, residing in Kasukara Chetti street, Mannyappachavadi, Papanasam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 24th February 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 215 of 1919 (No. 21 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kandaswami Mudaliyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramaswami Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Kandaswami Mudaliyar, son of Sannasi Mudaliyar, residing in North street, Andanapettai, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 26th February 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

No. 270 of 1919 (No. 22 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Assan Kuthu Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Viraswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Assan Kuthu Sahib, son of Pakiri Sahib, residing in Syedpalli street, Nagore, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 24th February 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 277 of 1919 (No. 23 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Chokkalingam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kannappa Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Chokkalingam Pillai, son of Vaithianathan Pillai, residing in Puttur, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 2nd March 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader on the said date,

No. 294 of 1919 (No. 44 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Raghava Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramachandra Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Raghava Sahib, son of Samanatha Sahib, residing in No. 1010 South Main street, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 4th March 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 12 of 1920 (No. 5 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Shaik Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
D Veeraswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Shaik Sahib, son of Usan Sahib, residing in Kalibans street, Nagur, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 2nd March 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 48 of 1919 (No. 4 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

In re. Venkatachariyar, son of Purathicheriam Ayyangar, Kumpe-
nayanna Agraharam, Mysore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pillaiar Balaji Rayar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above-named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 9th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 19th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

No. 73 of 1919 (No. 18 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Sarangapani Ayyangar, son of Narana Chakrapani Ayyangar, Palias-
jeri, Kumbakonam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. Srinivasa Ayyangar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 3rd March 1920, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 92 of 1919 (No. 22 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

C. S. Swaminatha Ayyar, son of C. V Swayambu Ayyar, Kadaveasal,
Shiyali taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nataraja Rauth Minda Nayinar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 20th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 24th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 102 of 1919 (No. 1 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Pattukottai)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, son of Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Adaikkatevan,
Pattukkottai taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
In re S. Subrahmanya Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above-named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 28th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 26th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 108 of 1919 (No. 39 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Krishnaswami Thevar, son of Chidambara Thevar, Thambikottai
Vadakadu, Pattukkottai taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chidambara Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above-named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 27th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 26th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 120 of 1919 (No. 11 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Vythinatha Ayyar, son of Nallathiri Muthu Ragavathar, Kamakshi
Joshi Street, Kumbakonam .. .. *Petitioner.*
N. S Narayanaswami Ayyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above-named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 16th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 19th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed

insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908

No. 122 of 1919 (No. 10 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam). IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE

P. K. Kuthaperumal Pillai, son of Muria Pillai, Thiruvengadatha Pillai Street, Negapatam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nagaratnam Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 29th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 24th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908

No. 125 of 1919 (No. 12 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam). IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Thekkam Krishna Chettiyar and Thekkam Sami Chettiyar, sons of Thekkam Govinda Chetti, Bermankoil Street, Kumbakonam .. *Petitioners.*
Natta Krishna Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners abovenamed were adjudged insolvents by an order of this court, dated 28th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 24th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 143 of 1919 (No. 4 of 1919 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tanjore) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Govindaswami Chettiyar, son of Subrahmanya Chettiyar, Puttukkottai. *Petitioner.*
S. S. Somasundaram Chettiyar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 29th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 2nd March 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 154 of 1919 (No. 2 of 1919 on the file of the Sub-Court, Kumbakonam). IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

S. Alagarusami Chettiyar, son of S. Krishna Chettiyar, Palaya Arasumooli, Kavarai Street, Kumbakonam .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramaswami Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of the court, dated 28th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 24th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 156 of 1919 (No. 29 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

[illegible] Ramaiyyar, son of [illegible] Nagier Pattumool, Third street, Mahamombuchavadi, Tanjore .. .. *Petitioner.*
One Nagaswami Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 28th December 1919. The case stands adjourned to 29th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908

No. 174 of 1919 (No. 24 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Muthukrishna Ayyar, son of Tyagaraja Ayyar, Gouthameswaraswamikovil Sannadi Street, Kumbakonam .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Krishnamurti alias Dasadasi and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 15th January 1920. The case stands adjourned to 18th February 1920 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 253 of 1919 (No. 48 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Cr. P. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Cr. Krishnaswami Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Cr. P. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib, son of Abdul Rahman Sahib, residing in Kandiyur, Tanjore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 15th February 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

Tanjore, 1st February 1920.

No. 35 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Muthia Nadan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatachalam Chetti and others .. .. .. *Counter-Petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 25th March 1920. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 24 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Lazar Servai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arokiam Servai and others .. .. *Counter-Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 2nd February 1920. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 74 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Narayana Pillai, son of Vira Pillai, Mariamman Koil street, Kulithalai. *Petitioner.*
Krishna Vannian and others .. .. *Counter-Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 30th January 1920. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver.

Trichinopoly, 3rd February 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1920.

Liabilities		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office & Rs.	24,70,824 0 1			
Public Deposits at Branches	74,87,176 7 11	1,99,58,113	8	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		12,21,63,820	12	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.		79,958	4	3
Sundries		10,98,741	14	10
Total		14,14,63,831	7	1

Assets.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,43,53,563	8	0
Other authorised investments		8,18,850	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,34,99,178	10	12
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities		2,94,96,872	6	1
Bills discounted and purchased		2,57,64,597	5	9
Balances with other Banks		33,43,628	2	11
Bullion		28,642	8	1
Dead Stock		18,98,320	8	11
Stamps		34,649	0	0
Sundries		10,13,891	7	11
		11,30,26,716	8	16
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *		2,84,36,134	14	8
Total		14,14,63,831	7	1

* Including 322 Sovereigns or Rs. 3,850.

(By order of the Directors)

B. H. E. RICHARDSON,
Chief Accountant.

N. M. MURRAY,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans, 7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 20·13.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 9th February 1920.

11-7

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 1st to the 7th February 1920.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1920 February 1	Arrived ..	S.S. "Clan Macintyre" ..	3,642	B	N. Leslie ..	Glasgow ..	No. 2.
,, 1 ,,	Do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,551	B	P. L. Brisley ..	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 3.
,, 2 ,,	Do. ..	S.S. "Maharaja" ..	3,418	B	S. M. Dooley ..	Rangoon ..	No. 3.
,, 4 ,,	Do. ..	S.S. "City of Manchester" ..	3,568	B	D. M. Brennan.	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 2.
,, 4 ,,	Do. ..	S.S. "Clan Macrae" ..	2,868	B	G. A. Chesser ..	Chittagong.	West quay No. 1.
,, 6 ,,	Do ..	S.S. "Caddapeak" ..	1,769	A	S. P. Cottle ..	Hong-kong.	No. 4.
,, 5 ,,	Do. ..	S.S. "Tankfield" ..	2,775	B	R. R. Pettinger.	Colombo ..	West quay No. 3

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1920. February 2 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Bellview" ..	2,827	B	H. D. Nell ..	Marseilles ..	West quay No. 2.
,, 3 ,,	Do ..	S.S. "Shahzada" ..	1,494	B	W. A. Fletcher.	Calcutta ..	East quay.
,, 4 ,,	Do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3,551	B	P. L. Brisley ..	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 3.
,, 5 ,,	Do. ..	S.S. "Maharaja" ..	3,418	B	S. M. Dooley ..	Calcutta ..	No. 3.
,, 5 ,,	Do. ..	S.S. "Caddopeak" ..	1,769	A	S. P. Cottle ..	Shanghai ..	No. 4
,, 7 ,,	Do ..	S.S. "Clan Macintyre."	3,642	B	N. Leslie ..	Calcutta ..	No. 2.

A = American. B = British.

Harbour Office, Madras,
9th February 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

MINING CERTIFICATES.

The undermentioned have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules :—

Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the persons propose to prospect or mine.
Mr. Saiyid Ahmadulla, Sahib Bahadur, Collector and District Magistrate, Nizamabad.	19th January 1920.	Madras Presidency.
M.R.Ry. B. Pulla Reddi, Bethamcherla, Dhone taluk, Kurnool district	19th do.	
Anantapur Gold Field (Limited), Marmiton ..	24th do.	
Raja Vaiugeti Venkatakumara Krishna Yachendra Bahadur Vara, Venkatagiri.	26th do.	
Messrs. W. A. Beardsell & Co., Ltd., Madras.	26th do.	
M.R.Ry. Gudavalli Gopalchetahayya Garu, Proprietor, B. S. Mining Company, Gudur.	26th do.	
M.R.Ry. Veganuja Venkatasubayya Garu, Gudur.	26th do.	
M.R.Ry. Chetty Venkatasami Setty of Nellatur, Gudur.	26th do.	
M.R.Ry. P. Venkatarajulu Nayudu No. 2/35 Nagappa Mudali street, Kamalaswarapet, Madras.	5th February 1920.	

Board, Land Revenue, Madras.
9th February 1920.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1886, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under sections 10 and 13 of the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886, the following as the quantities of country spirits in excess of which permits for transport and licenses for possession shall be required in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts. This notification will come into force from 1st April 1920.

AREA.

I. Ganjam District—Quantity 5 drams.

The following 121 low country villages of the Parlakimedi taluk—

Gumma mutta.

1. Tamarada.
2. Loba.
3. Gopalapuram.
4. Bavanchaddi.
5. Kollinaguri.
6. Addagada.
7. Vatsavaya.
8. Ramabadrapuram.
9. Chinnapallo
10. Badagam.
11. Radhakrishnapur.

Serugu mutta

12. Parlla.
13. Khatada.

Gopagada mutta.

14. Arla.

Nuzumpuram mutta.

15. Kumarpur.
16. Pantapuram.
17. Jagannadhapur.
18. Lendakatta.
19. Kujangi.
20. Nagram.
21. Kalingasangi.
22. Gudala.
23. Kuvuji.
24. Kampa.
25. Bonda.
26. Santapuram.
27. Lakshmipuram.
28. Kanjuram.
29. Anandapuram.
30. Sivarakshapuram.
31. Mattura.
32. Radhavayapuram.
33. Jalla.
34. Gidangada.
35. Gangarajupuram.

Kondalogi mutta.

36. Kumalangi.
37. Jeruparam.

Kondalogi mutta.—cont.

38. Kanchumanda.
39. Vellasangi.
40. Sarugallo.
41. Tambavada.
42. Kunuda.

Sologada mutta

43. Dimirijolo.
44. Bargunga.
45. Raghunadapur
46. Dalimpur.
47. Pegada
48. Sorada.
49. Kuradasangi.
50. Padmapuram.
51. Gosindpur
52. Bomapur.
53. Hemapuram.
54. Sankarandi.
55. Dodatandi.
56. Tukarasangi.
57. Pedasahi.
58. Perlasha.
59. Marlava.
60. Pandagada.
61. Kurusangi.
62. Pathkandi.
63. Tukurasingi
64. Pakota.
65. Nemalasangi.
66. Jolango
67. Gopalapur.
68. Sarapur.
69. Duryha.
70. Mohana.
71. Havibadi.
72. Rajapuram.
73. Chumpagar.
74. Kalapodaro.
75. Bargada.
76. Dikhasar.
77. Krishnapuram.
78. Sevvarkrishnapuram.
79. Khamanda.
80. Abhapur.

Kopagada mutta.—cont.

81. Bhatlanadi.
82. Jalda.

Narayanapuram mutta.

83. Narayanapuram.
84. Gadagam.
85. Lallenayi
86. Arikhodra.
87. Lonjibadra.
88. Nilakantapuram.
89 Kothur.
90 Sankarada.

Gondadki mutta.

91 Kanchilligi.
92 Lavapuram.
93 Gundahathi.
94 Ontharapolla.
95. Balaramapuram.
96. Thulasingi
97. Ramachandrapuram.
98. Gojasingi.
99. Mulgamma
100. Pallavalasa.
101. Balagopuram.
102 Gurabandhomatta.
103. Kanthapuram.
104 Venkatapuram.
105 Kanuvada
106. Munagapilli.
107. Jagannadhapuram.
108 Bodipadu.
109. Lavvapadu.
110. Berripadu.
111. Shivapuram.
112 Thumuba.
113. Ambajarimatta.
114. Baragahi.
115. Ambatari.
116. Murugi
117. Baragam.
118. Sonnvalsa.
119. Guddibadra.
120. Lavvadda
121. Devula.
122 Gougabado.

II. Vizagapatam district—Quantity 3 drams.

1. The Gunapur agency excluding the Khond and Savara hills, but including the Gumma mutta of the Kurupam zamindari and the Mondemkalla mutta of the Merangi zamindari.

2. The Pallakonda agency.

3. The following 91 villages in the Parvatipuram agency.

Kurupam Konda mutta.

1 Mangada.
2. Kondakuppa.
3. Kanamangi.
4. Kondabaridi.
5. Chagrayichandi.
6. Mantrajola.
7. Pangava.
8 Rayaguddajeruvu.
9 Kandagadura.
10. Gunda.
11. Karlaguda.
12. Kudda
13. Rasida
14. Vallada.
15. Gunada.
16. Sambhangada.
17. Nandakhonda.
18. Kum (alias) Yadathalla.
19. Digavaderavada.
20. Gurdha.
21. Tammagada.
22. Vantidi.
23. Dumbrukkhava.
24. Nallikhava.
25. Gollarajola.

Kurupam Kinda mutta.—cont.

26 Jagipuram.
27. Vadapatti
28. Kondakonda.
29 Chanarakota.
30. Landagorli.
31. Sotili.
32 Lodavanija.
33. Dakshini.
34. Gorli
35 Chinavanija.
36 Eppamvalasa.
37. Sokapadi.
38. Tenukanaja.
39 Kokili.
40. Durtilli.
41. Rangapuram.
42. Dirtigadu.
43. Gonthiva.
44 Lovvallavanakabadi.
45 Alabada.
46. Vadajangi.
47. Gollalanka.
48 Kittal mala.
49. Dabbegada
50. Tyjadaya.

Kurupam Konda mutta—cont.

51. Balagadaba.
52. Tatka
53 Gayapaka.
54. Kontasi
55. Erupadu.
56. Sriangapadda
57. Lada.

Merangi Konda mutta.

1. Gadivanalasara.
2. Pasabadi.
3. Pedaravikonda.
4 Chinaravikonda.
5. Rabesi.
6. Bodisili.
7. Gunda.
8. Bavvada.
9. Babbadi.
10. Vanti.
11. Jarara
12. Serapili.
13. Yagavagumada.
14. Vanbadara (Chinn Vanbadara).
15 Kantabopi.

Mirungi Kondo mutta—*contd.*.

18. Pattangi.
17. Sarugumma.
16. Padi
15. Vagapanga.
10. Chilakam.
11. Megada.
12. Ballero
13. Nidugalla.
24. Kuligaon.
25. Lakshmipeta.
26. Salukola.
23. Bori.
22. Gollapalu
21. Kumaragi.

Rayagada Thana villages lying in Parvatipuram taluk

1. Kilumaguda.
2. Sankadilli.
3. Vatlada.
4. Vanija.
5. Kurada

4. *Salur Agency.*

1. Gadiraiam.
2. Velagaviam.
3. Padalavalsa.
4. Jilladuvalasa

5 *Parvatipuram Agency*

1. Jiabad.

6. *Salumbha Agency.*
Upper Agency

1. Ratnampeta of Anlada mutta.
2. Lingapuram.
3. Kaliora.
4. Talabada.
5. Yerukaram.
6. Anantabhupalapatnam.
7. Kondamatla.
8. Gummidamupalem.
9. Rebbaniga.
10. Donuru
11. Kothapalem.
12. Madapeta.
13. Ichamvaram (near Dharakonda forest reserve).
14. Ramannapalem.
15. Narsipalem
16. Bankulapalem.
17. Kamparam.

Lower Agency.

1. Peda Jagampeta.
2. Dharmavaram.
3. Kottagudem.
4. Sarabhabhupalapalem
5. Gunupudi.
6. Gollamodupeta.
7. Vedurupalli.

Lower Agency—*contd.*

8. Krishnapuram Agraharam
9. Kedavaripudi Agraharam.
10. Gummadigonda.
11. Surudupalli
12. Kalavarddu Sambhavaram.
13. Pattingala dherapalem
14. Chama mahanta.
15. Ghanapuram Kottagudem.
16. Vallabharajapeta.
17. Pudi.
18. Kothanagi.
19. Ramampuram.
20. Chidigada.
21. Kambalavipeta.
22. Lakshmipuram.
23. Kondagachira.
24. Sarabhupati Agraharam
25. Ramachandrapuram Agraharam.

Chittapadu mutta.

1. Mallavaram
2. Gopuram.
3. Jammaram
4. Kotturu
5. Gollapalem.
6. Chittampeta
7. Ramannapalem.
8. Bandiveda.

Makeram mutta.

1. Makeram
2. Bhimavaram
3. Kimpurti.
4. Vakkampeta.
5. Gangadia.
6. Bairavapalem.
7. Mulagalamutta.
8. Tatakuru.
9. K Gazalakoddi.
10. Nallagonda.
11. Nadimpalem.
12. Kattagadda.
13. Gunnilapalem.
14. Kallapanchalu.
15. Gummonda.
16. Kanapagadda.
17. Mavulavalli.
18. Rangarajapuram.
19. Ramatiram.
20. Nimmagadda.
21. Agraharam
22. Sarabhavarapalem.
23. Bhirkayapalem.
24. Kotlapalem.
25. Vadachettipalem.
26. Velugalapalem.
27. Ravivarapalem.
28. Battamatla.
29. Tangalametla.
30. Jajulapalem.
31. Nimmalagadil.

Lanjda mutta.

1. Ravimanupakulu.
2. Ratnangalli.
3. Yerramayudupakulu.
4. Ratnampeta.
5. Sangamapeta.
6. Paridevarakulu
7. Balasekarapakulu.
8. Gummalapalem.
9. Uttaddidipakulu.
10. Kottapalli.
11. Yeddumarlli.
12. Parikula.
13. Mulagadda.
14. Koppukonda.
15. Tatakur.
16. Kuturu
17. Rajapalu
18. Koya Atta.
19. Mummia.
20. Donulagudil
21. Tummalapenkulu.
22. Adada
23. Kottapenkulu.

Koppur mutta.

1. Kayyuru.
2. Gollapalli.
3. Pidiramandi.
4. Murravada.
5. Peddarapalem.
6. Dudderam, hamlet of Chilakapalem.
7. Talkapalem.
8. Chilipalem.
9. Petarem.
10. Nukalapadu.
11. Surasadumpalem.
12. Rajadhoranpalem
13. Kottalugaruvam.
14. Pata Sungaruvam.
15 Kukarapidu.
16. Pithabelnam.
17. Nadimpalem
18. Bhimi Makaram
19. Lakkarti
20. Gaparti.
21. Chilakapenkulapadu.
22. Chintalapadu.
23. Pan pakapadu.
24. Jagarapeta.
25 Sataba.
26. Nimmalapalem.
27. Bendlu.
28. Manya.
29. Samanapadu.
30. Gangaram.
31. Chintavanipalem.
32. Lanam.

Gudem Kotturulli mutta

1. Rodavalla.
2. Kotturu.
3. Singaravaram.

1. *See* Sunkarapakam, hamlet of Savagada.

III. GODAVARI DISTRICT—QUANTITY, 8 BOARD.

(1) Polavaram division excluding 10 villages of the Nagavaram mutta and 5 villages of the Anbanagudem mutta
(2) Yellavaram and Chodavaram divisions.

IV. ELSEWHERE IN THE AGENCY TRACTS OF GANJAM, VIZAGAPATAM AND GODAVARI DISTRICTS—QUANTITY, 12 BOARD.

Board, Separate Revenue, Madras,
26th January 1920.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The following extract from the *Gazette of India*, dated Calcutta, the 31st January 1920, is republished :—

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1920

No. 350-*Ap.*—Khan Bahadur Mir Mutheruddin, Superintendent of Post Offices, second grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 2nd January 1920.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1920.

No. 398-*Ap.*—Mr S. M Asantullah, Superintendent of Post Offices, third grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 2nd December 1919.

Madras, 7th February 1920.

A. W. LANE RYAN,
Postmaster-General.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

SECURITY DEPOSITS.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Secunderabad Division, on the 31st December 1919, on account of security deposits of hospital store keepers, age 16, contractors, etc.

Number.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.					Total.
		3½ per cent of 1896-97.	3½ per cent of 1912-13.	5½ per cent of 1917.	5½ per cent of 1918.	5 per cent of 1919-20.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
011007	The Divisional Disbursing Officer, Secunderabad.	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000
M001825	Do	..	..	200	..	..	200
M005219	Do.	..	..	500	..	..	500
M009284							
M009039	Do.	..	..	200	..	..	200
M001585							
005343	Do.	..	..	600	..	..	600
005061							
M009170	Do.	..	..	200	..	..	200
018569							
018870	Do.	..	..	500	..	..	500
M007015	Do.	..	..	200	..	..	200
012464							
M003546	Do.	..	..	400	..	..	400
038003							
M004551	Do.	..	..	400	..	..	400
0370 5							
M002159	Do.	..	..	100	..	..	100
M002178							
002956	Do.	..	..	100	..	..	100
M001182							
M004204	Do	..	..	100	..	..	100
M001188							
104839	Do.	..	..	200	..	..	200
200132							
197909	Do	..	..	100	..	..	100
M001070	Do.	..	..	500	..	..	500
M002716							
M001115	Do	..	..	800	..	..	800
M008103	Do.	..	..	400	..	..	400
104258	Do	..	..	200	..	..	200
147925	Do	600	..	..	..	..	600
F011336	Do	..	..	500	..	..	500
F011537	Do.	..	..	100	..	..	100
M018238	Do.	300	..	..	..	..	300
013027	Do	..	..	100	..	..	100
140547							
138229	Do.	..	..	600	..	..	600
M001002	Do.	..	..	..	..	700	700
M000897	Do	..	..	..	..	500	500
M002336	Do	..	..	..	..	400	400
M002293	Do	..	..	..	..	100	100
052139	Do.	..	..	..	..	300	300
021187							
M002120	Do.	..	..	..	..	500	500
018643							
018642	Do.	..	..	..	..	200	200
014135							
M002044	Do.	..	..	..	..	300	300
012614	Do	..	..	..	..	300	300
038740	Do.	..	..	..	..	400	400
M002017	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M001476	Do.	..	..	..	..	150	150
M001971	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M005260							
M002718	Do.	..	..	..	..	200	200
012416							
052162	Do.	..	..	..	..	500	500
048084	Do.	..	..	..	..	300	300
M001970	Do	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
M004373	Do.	..	..	..	..	200	200
M003126	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M001227	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
052820	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
052811	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
054998	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
050215	Do.						
M004316		..	..	..	..	500	500
M002235	Do.	..	..	..	..	500	500
M004128		..	..	..	..	300	300
005758	Do.	..	..	..	..	300	300

Number	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.				3 per cent of 1896-97.	Total.
		2½ per cent of 1916-17.	3½ per cent of 1917-18.	5 per cent of 1896.	3½ per cent of 1916.		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
382618	The Divisional Disbanding Officer, Secunderabad.	..	..	..	..	100	100
056488	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M003763	Do.	..	..	..	..	300	300
056683	Do.	..	..	..	..		
M003296						400	400
M004028	Do.	..	..	..	..		
M003737	Do.	..	..	..	..	200	200
M004683	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004682	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004837	Do.	..	..	..	..	400	400
A 044793							
058468	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
058552							
058555	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
058559							
058560	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
058580							
M004762	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004814	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
012316	Do.	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
012529	Do.	..	..	..	..	500	500
073250	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
073251	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
073253	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004881	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004883	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004883	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004894	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004879	Do.	..	..	..	..	500	500
073172	Do.	..	..	..	..	300	300
M005032	Do.	..	..	..	..	300	300
075585	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004917	Do.	..	..	..	..	800	800
M004720	Do.	..	..	..	..	800	800
068618	Do.	..	..	..	..	200	200
082064	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M005003	Do.	..	..	..	..	500	500
M005008	Do.	..	..	..	..	500	500
M004978	Do.	..	..	..	..	500	500
082176	Do.	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
081690	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
280094	Do.	..	..	200	..		200
M005850	Do.	..	..	..	..	500	500
059021	Do.	..	..	..	..	400	400
082122	Do.	..	..	..	..	400	400
0.0246	Do.	..	..	..	..	200	200
057617	Do.	..	..	..	..	200	200
M8 6.09	Do.	..	..	..	..	400	400
M005876	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
M005942	Do.	..	..	..	..	100	100
P04470	Mr. S. Gathercliff, Bankers, Secunderabad.	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
R028470	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
8056473	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
245161	Do.	..	..	2,000	..	..	2,000
223613	Do.	..	200	200	..	..	200
12.004	Do.	..	200	..	..	..	200
P069060	Messrs. Dunraobard Jawari Mull & Sons, Bankers, Trimulgherry.	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
R060041	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
M010000	Do.	500	..	..	..	..	500
11.981	Messrs Umrao Singh & Sanlall, Bankers, Wellington.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 (Indian War Loan Bonds, 1920).
108/109	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	*1,300
107/27	Do	..	..	..	..	..	*2,200
111/910	Messrs. Pandal & Sons, Bankers, Bangalore.	..	..	..	..	..	*3,600
104/128	Messrs Sadir Ebdula Sahib, Kuttoogasam Mudaliyar & Co., Wellington.	..	..	..	..	..	*1,200

* Bank deposit receipt.

NOTE.—Errors of omissions should at once be brought to notice.

M. E. L. BRUCE, Lieut.-Col., I.A.,
Controller of Military Accounts,
9th (Secunderabad) Division.

Belgaum, 12th January 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the unclaimed wages of the following coolies in Public Works Stores for the period noted against each, will be credited to Government, if not claimed within one month from this date

	Ticket number and name.	Period.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1.	781, Chellan	1st to 15th September 1919 ..	0 7 3
2.	797, Kannapa	Do. ..	0 3 0
3.	381, Manuswami	Do. ..	0 15 0
4.	805, Ennay	1st to 15th October 1919 ..	1 2 0
5.	871, Jacob	Do. ..	1 0 0
6.	482, Devanai	Do. ..	0 15 0
7.	989, Murga Pillai	Do. ..	1 0 6
8.	985, Sesu Pillai	Do ..	0 7 3
9.	761, Anjuman	Do. ..	0 14 0

H. P. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

Madras, 20th January 1920.

The following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division for the last three years. If the claimants do not present themselves to receive payment on or before 1st May 1920, the said amount will be credited to Government :—

Name.	Name of work and other particulars.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
Kadirvelu Mudaliyar	Amount due as per C.C. 2 and final for annual repairs to Reserve Inspector's quarters	3 0 5
T. G. Rangambam Pillai	Sale-proceeds of trenches and d.wn in Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras	6 13 16
	Total ..	9 13 10

D. V. KOIL PILLAI,
Offg. Executive Engineer, North Presidency Division.

Madras, 23rd January 1920.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 10-0-3 due to the late U. S. Ramaswami, lately mistri in this division, on account of balance of salary and travelling allowance for October 1918 and outstanding in the accounts of this division will be credited to the Government unless a hereby certificate is produced by the legal heirs of the deceased within two months from the date of this notification.

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Tekadur Project Division.

Tirupudi, 1st February 1920.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA ROOTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday, the 24th February 1920, for the supply of the following during 1920–21 :—

(1) Casuarina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boilers of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.

(2) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

(3) The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

(4) Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of casuarina roots."

(5) Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.

(6) The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

(7) Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 24th February 1920 for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Stores during 1920–21.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from the date of acceptance of his tender.

4. Tenders should specify rates for the following —

(i) Rate per coolie per mile.
(ii) Rate from 1 to 10 cwt. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.
(iii) Rate from 1 to 10 cwt. per trunk per mile for light or heavy articles.
(iv) Rate from 10 to 20 cwt. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.
(v) Rate from 10 to 20 cwt. per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.
(vi) Rate per ton for articles weighing more than one ton, per mile, whether such article or articles put together weighing more than one ton.
(vii) Rate empty trucks going to or returning from stations on their actual weights per ton per mile.
(viii) Rate loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.
(ix) Rate loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Note.—Heavy articles—engines, pumps, girders, angles, flats, rounds, etc. of over 10 feet length, cement and coal tar in barrels, etc., and the like. Light articles—paints, kegs, bolts, nuts, buckets, scientific instruments, stores, mamoties, hammers pick axes, crow bars and the like.

N.B.—Separate rate in tender for light articles and heavy articles to be given.

Note.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor.

5. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are despatched on the same day without delay.

6. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway station and be answerable for demurrage caused by delay.

7. The contractor should accept the distance laid down in the Madras Hackney Carriage Act of 1911 published in Supplement to *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th December 1912, pages 24 and 25, between Medical Stores and other places, as being the same as those from the Public Works Stores.

8. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies."

9. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

H. F. McGOURCY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

Madras, 10th January 1920.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders for the binding of the registration records of the South Kanara district will be received up to 1st March 1920 by the undersigned at Mangalore.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the binding of Registration Records" so as to reach the office of the District Registrar of South Kanara on or before the above date and no notice will be taken of tenders received after that date.

3. The rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be quoted against each kind of record and the amount of rate of charge, if any, to be admitted for taking the binding press and materials to the Registrar's Offices when necessary should be specified.

4. The successful tenderer will, subject to the approval of the tenders by the Superintendent of the Government Press, Madras, be required to execute the necessary agreements on a date fixed by the undersigned and if he fails to do so within that date, his tender will be rejected.

5. The work should commence in April and be completed before the 16th March 1921 and should on no account be carried and each piece of work should be completed within the time fixed by the District Registrar therefor.

6. The successful tenderer should deposit a sum of Rs. 15 as security for the due performance of the agreement to be forfeited for the breach of all or of any of the conditions in the agreement.

7. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning reasons for doing so.

8. Tenderers may at any time before submitting the tender apply to the District Registrar for any further information with regard to the nature of binding, etc.

Nature of work.	Style of binding
(i) Rebinding of Register Books 1, 2, 3, 4	Full leather or roxine.
(ii) Binding of Original Indexes 1, 2, 3, 4	Calico with back and corners of leather or roxine
(iii) Register Books 4, 4-D Index, 4-D Thumb Impression Registers and Settlement Registers.	Binder's cloth with back and corner of leather or roxine.
(iv) File Book 1 and file of Translations	Binder's cloth with roxine back.
(v) Restitching of Register Books	Do.
(vi) Deposition book, Power-of-Attorney files, Registers of records, Accounts A, B, C and other books of files not specified in items (i) to (iv) supra.	Half calico and marble.

N.B.—Straw boards and not country paste boards should be used for covers. Card boards of 2½ lb. of special size being used for register books, 1, 2, lb. 30" × 25" for file book 1 and file of translations, 1½ lb. 30" × 25" for books 3, 4, 4-D and 1 lb. 30" × 25" for books 2 and 5.

South Kanara Registrar's Office,
31st January 1920.

M. NARAYANA RAU,
Registrar.

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS FOR A SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE AND HUTS FOR 3 HEAD CONSTABLES AND 17 CONSTABLES OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE STAFF AT TUTICORIN IN TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday the 16th February for constructing quarters for a Sub-Inspector of Police and huts for three head constables and 17 constables of the Government Railway Police staff at Tuticorin in Tinnevelly district, estimate Rs. 12,608, C.E. No. 67 of 1919-1920.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly division, and should be superscribed "Tender for constructing quarters for a Sub-Inspector of Police and huts for three head constables and 17 constables of the Government Railway Police staff at Tuticorin in Tinnevelly district."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by Rs. 300, earnest money, in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract within 10 days of receipt by him of the intimation of acceptance of his tender.

6. Failure to comply with condition 5 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions to the contract and the contract documents can be seen on all office days between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office, Palamcottah, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

9. The period required to complete the contract should be specified in the tender.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.		Description of work.	Per
10,921	c.ft.	Earthwork (excavating foundations)	1,000 c.ft.
286	,,	Filling in basement with earth	1,000 ,,
4,134	sq.ft.	Filling in be-cement with earth 6"	100 sq.ft.
146	c.ft.	Sand-filling	100 c.ft.
4,274	,,	Concrete broken coral stone in sand mortar	100 ,,
6,726	,,	Coral stone in sand mortar (foundation and basement)	100 ,,
1,730	,,	Coral stone in mortar in superstructure for Sub-Inspector's quarters ..	100 ,,
10,643	,,	Do. for Police huts	100 ,,
57	,,	Ashlar work coral in mortar for Sub-Inspector's quarters	100 ,,
930	,,	Ashlar work coral stone in mortar	100 ,,
9·66	,,	Cut stone work	C.ft.
32	Nos.	Cut stone work under posts	Each
47,700	,,	Country wood (Pillai Maruthu), wrought and put up	C.ft.
32	,,	Country wood (Pillai Maruthu) posts	Each
117	sq.ft.	Teak wood doors battened with bonga frames hinges, etc., complete ..	Sq.ft.
41	,,	Teak wood battened and ledged doors with bonga frames, etc., complete ..	,,
1,062	,,	Country wood ledged (Pillai Maruthu) doors with frames and fittings, etc. ..	,,
84	,,	Teak wood battened and ledged windows with bonga frames including iron bars, etc., complete	,,
819	,,	Country wood (Pillai Maruthu) ledged windows with iron bars frames, etc., complete	,,
9	,,	Teak wood panelled ventilators with swing shutters including frames, etc., complete	,,
1,088	,,	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over cadjan including battens in 1" of mortar including teak-rafters, etc.	100 sq.ft.
9,250	,,	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over flat tiles bedded in 1" of mortar including teak-rafters, etc.	100 ,,
720	,,	Roofing with plain Mangalore tiles including Marudu rafters, etc	100 ,,
600	,,	Levelling over-site with concrete 4" under flooring	100 ,,
261	,,	Flooring with 1½" Cuddapah slab and pointed with cement in the full depth of the slab (for kitchen)	100 ,,
18	,,	Paving with Cuddapah slabs for Sub-Inspector's quarters	100 ,,
4,126	,,	Flooring with 6" gravel plastered with mud and sand-rammed	100 ,,
320	,,	Grouting with 1½" metal over 3" broken coral stone jelly	100 ,,
626	,,	Rendering with ½" cement with thread lines for floors	100 ,,
1,576	,,	Plastering with ½" cement	100 ,,
4,681	,,	Plastering with 1 coats of lime mortar	100 ,,
25,292	,,	Plastering with 1+2 mortar and 1 coat of white washing	100 ,,
1,925	,,	Painting 2 coats	100 ,,
2,902	,,	Turning 2 coats to doors and windows	100 ,,
6,460	,,	Do. to reed inclosure	100 ,,
500	,,	Honey-comb work with tiles	100 ,,
2	Nos.	Wooden sun-shades with frames and supported including painting, etc., complete, as per C.A. No. 150 of 16	Each
25	sq.ft.	Country wood plank shelves over wall brackets	Sq.ft.
16	,,	Cuddapah slab sun-shades including wall brackets	,,
20	Nos.	Fixing Cuddapah slab or wooden plank shelves in bath as required ..	Each.
1	,,	Coral stone in sun-dried, etc., complete	,,
20	,,	Forming Do pipes with pot-rings	,,
..		Fixing coral stone coping outside gables	R.ft.
20	,,	Cuddapah slab foot-rests including setting with cement	Each.

N.B.—Cement and paint will be supplied departmentally and their costs will be collected from the contractor's bill.

Palamcottah, 28th January 1920.

H. O

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS FOR THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT AT PALAMCOTTAH.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 11 a.m. on Monday the 16th February 1920 for constructing quarters for the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs department at Palamcottah—estimate Rs. 21,040, C.E. No. 8 of 1919–16.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly division, and should be superscribed "Tenders for constructing quarters for the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department at Palamcottah."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by Rs. 500 earnest money in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract within ten days of receipt by him of the intimation of the acceptance of his tender.

6. Failure to comply with condition 5 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions to the contract and the contract documents can be seen on all office days between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office, Palamcottah, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

9. The period required to complete the contract should be specified in the tender.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
7,312	Earthwork excavation	1,000 c.ft.
9,1 5 c.ft.	Concrete foohing stone in mortar	100 "
4,307 "	Rubble stone in mortar foundations and basement	Do.
9,43 "	Brick in mortar superstructure ground floor	Do.
1,780 "	Do. first floor	Do.
661 "	Arch work brick in mortar in ground and first floor for quarters	Do.
4,040 "	Earth in mud, first floor	Do.
90 s.ft.	Octagonal brick pillars including cut stone coad caps bases plastering, cement plinth.	R ft.
24 c.ft.	Cutstone work	C ft.
2 56 tons.	Binding wire 6 setting the garden	Ton.
548 32 c.ft.	Country wood, wrought and put up	C ft.
300 sq. ft.	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over flat tiles imbedded in mortar	100 sq. ft.
2,6.1 "	Terrace flooring with brick on edge 3" concrete, top cement plastered, bottom lime plastered	Do
6,091 "	Terrace roofing with brick on edge 3" concrete, 3 courses of flat tiles, top and bottom lime plastered	Do.
4,982 c.ft.	Filling in base unit with earth	1,000 c.ft.
6,236 sq. ft.	Flooring with 1" cement plaster over 4" concrete and breadlined	100 sq. ft.
1,252 "	Reducing with 1" cement plaster	Do.
4.6 "	Paving with Cuddapah and over 1" mortar and pointed with cement	Do
55 "	Teakwood floor 1" 10-0"	Do.
4.0 "	Teak doors 1 panelled and 1 glazed including frames and fittings complete	Sq ft.
409 "	Teak doors panelled with frames and fittings including handles, cast plate	Do.
502 "	Teak doors 1 panelled and 1 venteed including frames, etc., complete	Do.
27 "	Teak window panelled with iron bars including frames, etc., complete	Do.
197 "	Teak windows glazed including frames, etc., complete	Do.
99 "	Teak windows glazed hinged to fixed ventilated outside frames, etc., complete	Do.
61 "	Teak ventilators including frames etc., complete	Do.
221 "	Honeycomb work with necessary piers, etc., complete	R.ft.
217 r.ft.	Brick arches 9"×9" depth	Do.
48 "	Brick on edge work including moulding	Do.
12 Nos	Teak sunshades including frames, etc., complete with painting	Each
140 sq. ft	Teak staircase with necessary frames supporting beams, etc., complete, including hand railings as polishing.	Sq ft.
132 "	Teak servant's staircase with necessary frames, supports etc., complete including 3 coats of painting.	Do.
100 "	Verandah wooden hand rails	Do.
40 "	Fixed venetianed including painting	Do.
34,981 "	Plastering with lime mortar 2 coats	100 sq. ft.
13 "	Half pitch tank partition including frames, necessary doors, etc., complete	Do.
315 "	Brick rugged partition including frames, doorways, etc., complete	Do.
303 r.ft.	Bed moulding 9×9	R.ft.
6,340 sq. ft.	Painting two coats with approved paint	100 sq. ft.
2,913 sq.ft.	Painting three coats with approved paint	Do.
60 r.ft.	Boxing the gutters with K.P.M. and teak plaster, etc., complete	R ft
40 "	Punka hook with Holland fringes, ropes, pulleys and suspenders, etc., complete	Do.
1,693 sq ft.	Kuttam grass matting	100 sq.ft.
997 "	Kuttam shades with khuskhus, rope pulleys, hooks, etc., complete	Do.
2,997 c.ft.	Country bricks in clay (superstructure)	100 c.ft.
125 "	Arch work brick in lime mortar for entrance	Do.
7 Nos	Base stones for veranda plat	Each.
100 sq.ft.	Country wood door hooked and battened including frames and iron fastenings, complete.	Sq ft.
48 "	Country wood braced windows 1 minding frames and iron fittings, complete	Do.
1,230 "	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over teak rafters	100 sq. ft.
682 "	Levelling course of concrete 1" thick	Do
2,1o8 "	Roofing with pan tiles on teak rafters	Do.
200 "	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs over 4" concrete and pointed with Portland cement.	Do
140 "	Country wood doors battened with frames etc., complete	Sq.ft.
53 "	Country wood windows battened with frames, etc., complete	Do.
34 "	Cuddapah slab shelves	Do.

Quantity	Description of work	Per
1,373 sq. ft.	Wood oiling two coats	100 sq. ft.
15 ,,	Honey combwork	Do.
39 r ft.	Eave boards, 7" deep and ¾" thick	ft.
60 ,,	Solid bamboo for plinth	ft.

Note.—Cement and paint will be supplied departmentally and the cost will be deducted from the contractor's bill.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING A SUB-REGISTRAR'S OFFICE AT PULYANGUDI, SANKARANAYINARKOYIL TALUK.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on Monday the 15th February for constructing a Sub-Registrar's office at Pulyangudi, estimate No. 6,4.8, C.R. No. 138 of 13-14.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly division, and should be superscribed "Tender for constructing a Sub-Registrar's office at Pulyangudi."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by Rs 200 earnest money in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. Successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract within ten days of receipt by him of the intimation of acceptance of his tender.

6. Failure to comply with conditions 5 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions to the contract and the contract documents can be seen on all office days between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office, Palamcottah, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

9. The period required to complete the contract should be specified in the tender.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity	Description of work.	Per.
6,361 c.ft.	Earthwork (excavating founds. only)	1,000 c.ft.
2,064 ,,	Filling in basement with sand	100 ,,
578 ,,	Filling in basement with earth	100 ,,
3,110 ,,	Concrete 6 bags of sheep in mortar	1 0 ,,
2,926 ,,	Brick in mortar 1 underfoundation and basement	100 ,,
6,154 ,,	Brick in mortar superstructure	1 0 ,,
1,3e7 ,,	Brick in mud superstructure	100 ,,
129 ,,	Flat arch work brick in mortar	100 ,,
135 s ft.	Brick earnest work including plastering	S.ft.
6 c ft.	Cut stone in mortar	C.ft.
0·83 tons	Hoisting and setting up	Ton.
771 l s.	Iron work	Lb.
169·56 n ft	Teakwood, wrought and put up	C.ft.
32 sq.ft.	Strong batten doors with iron bolt tower bolt and strong hasp and staple for pad locking including frames and iron fittings, etc., complete	Sq.ft.
32 ,,	Do. without iron bars	,,
27 ,,	Venetian windows with iron bars including frames iron fittings, etc., complete	,,
78 ,,	Vegetable windows with iron bars and inner glazed shutters including frames, iron fittings, complete	,,
144 ,,	Window half glazed and ventilated with fine expanded metal ¾" thick and 1½" terms outside including frames and fittings, complete	,,
21 ,,	Clerestory windows glazed including frames and fittings, complete	,,
373 ,,	Paving with 1½" Cuddapah slabs and pointed with portland cement	100 sq.ft.
730 ,,	Paving with 1" Cuddapah slabs and pointed with portland cement	100 ,,
347 ,,	Roofing with Mangalore tiles embedded in mortar over flat tiles including teak rafters, wind tiles at eves, etc., complete	100 ,,
910 ,,	Terrace roofing with brick on edge 3 concrete, three courses of flat tiles, top and bottom laid in mortar	100 ,,
214 ,,	Roofing with Mangalore tiles embedded in mortar over flat tiles including teak rafters, wind tiles at eves, etc., complete	100 ,,
20·00	Cutstone work	C.ft.
2,261 sq.ft.	Painting with two coats of shellac varnish paint	100 sq.ft.
1,701 ,,	Plastering with two coats of lime mortar	100 ,,
6,013 ,,	Plastering with mortar two coats and white-washing two coats	100 ,,
134 ,,	Painting with white lead two coats over a first coat of red lead	100 ,,
1,314 ,,	Wood oiling two coats	100 ,,
100 ,,	Turning woodwork two coats	100 ,,
4 Nos.	Double "C" iron fanlight locks	Each.

NOTE.—Cement and paint will be supplied departmentally and the cost will be deducted from the contractor's bill

T. P. DILLON,
Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly Division.

Palamcottah, 22nd January 1920.

TENDERS FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, TIRUVALLUR.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office on 1st March 1920 for improvements and additions to the District Munsif's Court at Tiruvallur.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, and should be superscribed, "Tender for Improvements to the District Munsif's Court at Tiruvallur."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest-money of Rs. 400 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Failure to comply with conditions 4 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest-money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

9. Date of commencement of work, 1st April 1920.

10. Date of completion, 1st June 1921.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity. Units.	Description of work.	Per
1,000	Earthwork excavating foundations	1,000 c. ft.
9·93	Sand filling foundations	100 "
31·03	Concrete 1:3:6 jelly in mortar	100 "
30·00	Concrete brick in rich mortar in foundation and basement	100 "
54·22	Country brick in rich mortar in foundation and basement	100 "
71·01	Do. in superstructure	100 "
5·03	Do. in arch work	100 "
2·43	Do. in parapet and cornice, etc.	100 "
1		1 "
97 70 s. ft.	Cuttacus work	1,000 "
3·100 units.	Filling in basement with earth	Ton.
2·54 tons.	Heading and setting girders	C. H.
273 01 s. ft.	Teakwood, wrought and put up	Sq. ft.
416	Teak panelled doors with frames, fastenings, etc., W.I shoops, etc.	"
132	Teakwood batten windows with iron bars and fastenings, etc., W.I shoops, etc., complete	"
156	Glazed moving ventilators moving on side pivots	"
937 s. ft.	Cuddapah slab cornice or Chagga work	"
	Best terrace roofing with brick on edge 4 inches concrete, 3 courses of flat tiles plastered top and bottom	100 s. ft.
18·83 squs.	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs over ½ inch mortar and pointed with cement	100 "
2,093 "	Paving with Cuddapah slabs over 6 inches concrete and pointed with cement	100 "
3·44 "	Plastering with mortar, two coats	100 "
158 42	Painting oil work: mortar, two coats	100 "
2,757	Painting three coats with green paint (labour only)	100 "
1,121	Do. two coats with anti-white paint (labour only)	100 s. ft.
20 00	Turned and railings with frames, etc., complete	1 r. ft.
10 7.5.	Teak pankahs with H. Hand hangers, tapes, wheels, etc., complete	Each.
203 s. ft.	Mangalore tiled sunshades with necessary brackets including painting, etc., complete.	S. ft.
0·11 squs.	Flooring with 8" gravel well watered and rammed	100 s. ft.
2 Nos.	Removing existing windows and refixing them, 3' × 6' in court hall	Each.
28·24	Removing existing verandah and main roof including wood work	100 s. ft.
L. S.	Removing rubbish and clearing site	100 "
1 No.	Date steam	Each.
6 Nos.	Glass 1" thick 1' 8" × 1' 5" for lighting in ceiling from roof	"
L.S.	Removing existing door C and refixing in the place of window at D in Judge's retiring room as per plan.	"
1 No.	Removing window at P	"
10·10	Roofing with flat and pan tiles including new teak rafters, etc., complete	100 s. ft.
28·36	Roofing with ½ round flat and pan tiles ½ new rafters, etc., complete	100 "
30·23	Dismantling existing bank walls	100 c. ft.
6 Nos.	Removing door frames	Each.
1·05 squs.	Iron gratings fixed to be removed	100 s. ft.
5 Nos.	Removing window that are in surplus	Each.
2 Nos.	Refixing doors that are in surplus	"
804 lb.	Wrought iron work	Lb.
20 54	Whitewashing two coats (labour only)	100 s. ft.
1·20	Terra-cotta ridged roofing tiles laid in cement mortar 1:2 with expanded metal 1½" mesh wide, 6" long, and ½ gland strainers, etc., complete.	S. ft.
6 Nos.	Cashewood Ranis	Each.
157	Teak venetian windows with iron bars figures W.I shoops, etc.	S.ft.
5 12	Teak venetian windows with iron bars figures W.I shoops, etc.	100 s. ft.
2 00	Roofing with pan tiles over teak rafters, 2" × 4", with khanam backing	100 "
0 31	Flooring with 4" concrete well rammed and plastered with cement	100 "
81·48	Plastering with lime mortar one coat and two coats of whitewashing	100 "
2·17	Removing honey comb work 10 existing cycle shed	100 "
10 48	Painting two coats	150 "
1·46	Honey comb work with 9" in chunam and whitewashed	150 "

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 19th January 1920.

TENDERS FOR THE SERVICES OF AUCTIONEER.

SEALED tenders are invited by the Chief Ordnance Officer, Madras Arsenal, Fort St. George, up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 2nd March 1920, for the services of an auctioneer for the sale of unserviceable Ordnance Stores and metals for a period of two years from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1922. Special forms and other particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Ordnance Officer, Madras Arsenal. The cover should be clearly endorsed "Tenders for the service of Auctioneer."

A deposit of Rs. 25 to be made into the Bank of Madras as earnest money and the receipt attached to the tenders.

The successful tenderer should be prepared to submit a security deposit of Rs. 1,000.

J. DUGGAN, Major,
Chief Ordnance Officer, Madras Arsenal.

Madras, 2nd February 1920.

SALE OF AN OLD IRON PUNT.

It is hereby notified that an old iron punt 40' long bearing No. 61 will be sold by public auction on Monday the 15th March 1920, commencing at 8 a.m. by the Subdivisional officer, Headquarters subdivision, at the Government boatyard, Bezwada.

2. All intending bidders will have to deposit an earnest money of Rs. 50 either by cash or currency notes before they may be allowed to bid at the auction.

3. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them immediately after the close of the sale while that of the successful bidder will be retained as a part realisation of the sale-proceeds.

4. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division, who reserves for himself the right of approving or rejecting any bid without assigning reasons.

5. Notice of approval of sale by the Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division will be given to the successful bidder who should within a fortnight from the date of receipt of the intimation pay the balance of the sale-proceeds and remove the punt from the boatyard. Should the successful bidder fail to comply with these conditions, the punt will be resold in auction at his risk (loss if any to Government by the resale being made good from his deposit) in the case of non-payment of the sale-proceeds and demurrage charged in the case of non-removal of the punt from the boatyard in the time allowed.

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Bezwada, 4th February 1920.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders *in duplicate* will be received up to 10 o'clock (morning) on Monday the 16th February 1920 by the Superintendent, General Hospital, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, Eatables and Non-diet, etc., Storable—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921.

Diet, Perishable—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Non-diet, Perishable, Fuels, etc., Surgical Dressings, Aerated Waters and "Bedding and Clothing"—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article or group thereof. It must be accompanied with samples of diet articles excepting those of European manufacture.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the General Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender and in the event of his so doing his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent on the total value of the articles, *failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.*

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. Bills presented after delivery of the articles will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment and cheque issued on the Madras Bank.

11. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

12. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* The Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph, No. 16, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedules or schedule to the following effect :—

"*I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money of my Government promissory notes or Bank receipts confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*"

18. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

19. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the General Hospital, Madras.

20. If samples submitted are approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be returned. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

21. The number or quantity entered in the form of tender is the probable minimum number or quantity which the Superintendent undertakes to require to be supplied, but the contractor will be under an obligation to supply such larger number or increased quantity as the Superintendent may require him to supply. The Superintendent does not bind himself to receive the full number or quantity noted in the schedule.

Articles.		Probable minimum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Diet, Saccalis.				
Arrowroot (in 1 lb. packet)	Lb.	200	8	If the whole of diet, sacchalis, is included in one tender, Rs. 150 will be received as earnest deposit.
Pearl barley, 1st sort (in barrels)	"	2,000	20	
Tea, finest mate mixture (in one pound tins only)	"	100	10	
Chillies, dry, 1st sort, well cleaned	"	600	10	
Coriander do. do.	"	250	10	
Cummin seed do. do.	"	160	8	
Dhall do. do.	"	400	8	
Garlic do. do.	"	150	6	
Mustard, country, 1st sort, do.	"	100	5	
Pepper, Black do. do.	"	500	10	
Rice, 1st sort, good do.	"	50,000	100	
Salt, white	"	800	8	
Corndiour in packets of two ounces	"	50	5	
Tapioca	"	50	2	
Table rice	"	1,000	5	
Tamarind, without seed, well cleaned	"	2,000	10	
Turmeric, 1st sort, well cleaned	"	100	5	
Vandyam do. do.	"	60	3	
Vermicelli in 2 lb. tins	"	100	5	
Sago	"	200	4	
Oatmeal in 2 lb. tin (S. K. Morton, Limited London)	"	250	10	
Non-diet, Saccalis.				
Gum	Lb.	50	3	If the whole of non-diet, saccalis, is included in one tender, Rs. 72 will be received as earnest deposit.
*Twine, Europe	Balls.	100	5	
* Strainer Rattan's	No.	50	5	
* Baskets, large	"	150	30	
Bath bricks	"	100	5	
* Brooms, long (7 inches in girth)	"	2,000	10	
* Do. second (7 inches in girth and close shaven)	"	2,000	10	
* Matches (boxes) "Three stars"	Gross.	100	6	
Mats, common, 6 ft. + 6 ft.	No.	200	8	
Camphor	Lb	10	6	
Napthaline	"	10	6	
Needles in packets "Walker saltbars"	Packets.	20	6	
Vinegar, malt, Europe bottles	No.	100	6	
* Winnows	"	100	6	
Hooks and eyes	Doz	20	6	
Thread reel, red	No.	20	6	
Tape, Europe, large	Rolls	60	6	
Do. small	"	20	5	
Ball thread No. 40	Lb.	6	6	
Do. No. 60	"	3	6	
Tinned buttons, large	Doz.	20	5	
Do small	"	100	6	
Ball thread No. 100	Lb.	3	6	
Indigo, boxes, Cycle and Elephant mark	Boxes.	15	10	
Lamp wick as per sample	Yds.	30	6	
Black lead yarnam in 2 m. packets	Lb.	60	6	
* Pot rings	No.	100	6	
* Coconut scrubbers, large	"	200	5	
* Leaf mushins large	"	50	5	
Bobbins chain	"	20	5	
Surgical Dressings (Quantities noted in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply)				
Cotton, clean	Lb.	5,000	10	If the whole of surgical dressings is included in one tender, Rs. 150 will be received as earnest deposit. Samples required.
Cambric (muslin)	Yds.	1,200	10	
Gun paper	Quires.	600	6	
Cloth, unbleached, long, for bandages	Yds.	5,000	50	
Diet and Non-diet, perishable. (Quantities noted in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Gloves	No.	100	6	
Marking nuts	Vials.	12	6	
Engine oil	Pts.	100	5	
Spindle oil	"	50	5	
Soap, country	Lb.	5,000	10	

* Samples for items with asterisk marks can be seen in the Store Department of the General Hospital and the supplies must be according to hospital samples.

Articles.	Probable maximum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Diet and Non-diet, Perishable. (Quantities noted in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply)—*cont.*		Rs.	
Country washing soda	15,000 Lb.	30	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 250 will be received as earnest deposit.
Mobile oil	24 Gal.	25	
Brass polish	600 Tin.	24	
Leeches	200 No.	5	
Oil, lamp	25 Lb.	5	
Oil-cake-nut	2,000 "	20	
Charcoal without dust	100 Tons.	150	
Linseed	1,000 Lb.	5	
Cocoa, earthen	50 No.	5	
Mullays, long	500 "	5	
Mullays	400 "	5	
Monkeys	200 "	5	
Chatties, large	2,000 "	5	
Cocoa ladles	100 "	5	
Pots, large (water)	250 "	5	
Brass lamps	50 "	5	
Perforated zinc sheet	50 Sq. yds.	5	
Wire nails, ½ inch	15 Lbs.	5	
Do. ¾ "	15 "	5	
Do. 1 "	12 "	5	
Do. 2 inches	12 "	5	
Screw nails, 1½ "	12 Gross,	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs 75 will be received as earnest deposit.
Do. 1½ "	12 "	5	
Do. 2 "	12 "	5	
Beeswax	25 Lb.	5	
Rosin	5 "	5	
Candles, Belmont	200 "	15	
Lamp thread	25 "	5	
Pumice soap cakes	500 No.	5	
Gasket covers special as per sample	1,000 "	5	
Brass wire	5 Lb.	5	
Pots, large (rice)	500 No.	5	
Do. covers	150 "	5	
Gaskets	300 "	5	
Do. covers as per sample	3,000 "	5	
Coal-tar	165 Lb.	5	
Soapnuts	50 "	5	
Chunam	200 "	5	
Europe mustard (Colman's)	100 Bots. ½ lb.	10	
Knife polisher	60 Tins.	5	
Window door hooks	5 Dozs.	5	
Wire netting (one yard breadth, ½ inch mesh)	25 Yds.	5	
Iron hinges	200 No.	5	
Hooks and eyes	144 "	5	
Europe washing soda	1,000 Lb.	10	
Alum	50 "	5	
Waste cotton in bundles of one pound each	200 "	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 250 will be received as earnest deposit.
Oil, kerosene	600 Galls.	10	
Coal, steam, without dust 3¼ pots	64 Tons.	75	
Coffee powder	5,000 Lb.	25	
Arrowroot sugar	5,000 "	50	
Sugar, brown, without lumps	5,000 "	5	
River sand	15 Carts.	5	
Whitewashing brushes	500 No.	5	
Clay	25 Carts.	5	
Country twine	20 Lb.	5	
Waste paper (old newspaper—large size)	500 "	5	
Butter paper	50 Grs.	5	
Castor oil, common	25 Bots.	5	
Leaf tea	200 No.	5	
Beef wax	12 Lb.	5	
Toilet paper	200 Rolls.	5	
Chalk	15 Lb.	5	
Asphall's enamel black	100 Tins.	5	
Do. green	50 "	5	
Do. white	50 "	5	
Do. red	50 "	5	
Do. light oak	100 "	10	
Chocolate powder, 1st sort	50 Lb.	5	
Grease Rs. do.	40 "	5	
Yellow do. do.	25 "	5	
Yellow gobi	1,000 "	5	
White paint in tins of 5 lb. net	100 Tins.	15	
Red gobi	24 Lb.	15	If the whole of this group is tendered in one tender Rs 250 will be received as earnest deposit.
Copal varnish Rsn	100 Bots.	15	
Linseed oil 1st sort (pale boiled)	150 "	5	
Turpentine, do.	150 "	5	
French polish, 1st sort	50 "	5	
Brushes for painting, large	100 No.	5	
Do. do. small	100 "	5	
Sand-paper sheets	300 "	5	
Emery paper sheets, rough	200 "	5	
Do. soft	100 "	5	
Putty	50 Lb.	5	
Lamp-black	100 "	5	
Glue	500 "	5	
Cement (Gillingham)	250 "	5	
Pasture rings	100 No.	5	
Iron headed nails	"	"	

Articles.		Probable minimum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Diet, Farinaceous. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Meat, 1st sort, without bone	Lb.	300	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 250 will be received as earnest deposit.
Mutton, 1st sort, with bone (a)	"	16,000	160	
Do. do. without bone.	"	14,000	80	
Sheep's feet	No.	100	5	
Bigtian meat	Lb	150	5	
Brain	"	100	5	
Liver	"	100	5	
Kidney	"	100	5	
Tongue	"	100	5	
Sweet-bread	"	200	15	
Bacon	"	200	5	
Beef under cut	"	3,000	50	
Butter, fresh, best	"	25,000	20	
Buttermilk (32 oz. ph.), specific gravity not under 1,010.	Pints.	500,000	1,000	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 1,000 will be received as earnest deposit.
Milk, cow's, best, cows to be milked in hospital, specific gravity not under 1,028 pints of 20 oz.	"			
Cream	Lb.	100	10	
Curd (dyre)	Pints.	100	5	
Chicken or half fowls, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed.	No.	10,000	150	
Teal	"	50	5	
Pigeons	"	400	5	
Snipe	"	100	5	Do. Rs. 250 do.
Partridge	"	50	5	
Fish, gelinding wastage	Lb.	2,000	50	
Eggs, hen, fresh, 1½ oz. in weight each	No.	40,000	50	
Coconut without shell	Lb	500	5	
Chillies, green	"	25	5	
Coriander leaves	"	25	5	
Limes, fresh, 1st size	No.	50,000	5	
Mint and parsley	"	50	5	
Onions	Lb.	500	5	
Oranges (big size)	No.	5,000	20	
Apples, good, full size	"	5,000	40	
Plantains, good, full size	"	5,000	5	
Mangoes, good, full size	"	1,000	5	
Sweet limes	"	200	5	
Ginger, green	Lb.	10	5	
Potatoes, 1st sort (3 oz. each)	"	10,000	10	
Spice, powder	"	10	5	
Vegetable, rosetory, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year, exclusive of wastage.	(b) "	5,000	10	Do Rs. 50 do.
Vegetable, Europe, varied daily, of such description as can be procurable during the year, exclusive of wastage.	(c) "	1,000	5	
Prunes	"	25	5	
Nutmegs	"	50	5	
Ginger, dry	"	40	5	
Honey	"	25	5	
Almonds	"	25	5	
Plums	"	50	5	
Apricot	"	50	5	
Figs	"	50	5	
Currants	"	50	5	
Cocoine	"	5,000	50	
Suppers, white, fresh, 3 oz. each	No.	130,000	50	
Bread, 1st sort	Lb.	40,000	150	
Bran	"	100	5	Do. Rs. 150 do.
Flour, American or wheat flour	"	2,000	5	
Soojee	"	1,500	5	
Benger's food	Bot.	50	5	
Horlicks malted milk	No.	50	5	
Brand's essence of chicken	Tin.	100	5	
Do. of mutton	"	50	5	
Do. of beef	"	25	5	
Liebig's extract of beef	"	10	5	
Bovril	"	100	5	
Cocoa (Cadbury's) in ½ lb. tin	Lb.	100	5	
Cinnamon bark	"	50	5	Do Rs. 100 do.
Gelatine, in 1 oz. packet	"	25	5	
Poppy seeds	"	20	5	
Mellin's food (INFAN)	Bot.	100	10	
Biscuits, arrowroot, thin, English to be taken not weight in ½ lb. rolls.	Lb.	100	25	
Ghee, pure in 10 vss tin	"	500	50	
Ice	"	50,000	100	
Salad oil	"	25	5	
Mineral Waters. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Soda water aplds	No.	70,000	50	
Lemonade aplds	"	10,000		

(a) Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goats, Ewes will not be accepted as mutton under any conditions. The butcher attached to the hospital will attend to the preparation of meat for special diets, etc., and during his absence either by illness or by other cause, the contractor will provide a butcher for conducting duties and he will be paid according to the mentioned rate.

(b) The vegetables must be Lally's Sagara, drum sticks, brinjals, pumpkins, kumbalum pusanikai, ohoonakkirangs, radish, sweet potatoes, green plantains, kothavarakkai, poothangkai, country beans, etc.

(c) Cabbage, beet-root, cauliflower, peas, beans, cho-chos, tomatoes, etc.

Articles.		Probable minimum number or quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Wines and Spirits. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)			Rs.	
Beer	Pints.	70	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 50 will be received as earnest deposit.
Porter	Pints.	70	5	
Brandy	Bottles.	240	20	
Burgundy	Pints.	12	2	
Claret	"	12	2	
Geneva gin	Bots.	48	5	
Champagne	Pints.	48	6	
Gin	Bots.	12	5	
Sherry	"	48	5	
Whisky	"	70	5	
Bedding and Clothing. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less twelve months' supply.)				
Blankets, red or white, Europe	Nos.	100	20	
Cloth, Turkey red, 8 cubits (men's with narrow blue border)	"	300	25	
Curtains, mosquito (fine mesh)	"	6	5	
Durrees, damask, small	"	50	5	
Do. large	"	300	30	
Quilts, chints, length 7', breadth 4'	"	100	8	Do. Rs. 70 do.
Socks flannel	"	6	5	
Trousers, flannel	"	6	2	
Day gowns, chints, 1 piece	"	24	5	
Do. 2 pieces	"	6	2	
Red serge, women's, 12 cubits	"	124	25	
Straw for mattresses (each of 1,000 lb. each)	"	25	10	
Cotton for Mattresses, without seeds, clean	Lbs.	1,500	20	Do. Rs. 10 do.
Cowdung cakes, per 100	Nos.	500	5	

N.B.—All articles of bedding and clothing must be hand sewn.

General Hospital, Madras,
21st January 1920.

F. F. ELWES, M.D., C.I.E., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Surgeon-Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE DAILY SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC.

Precisely sealed tenders will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary, up to 15th February 1920.

2. A separate tender must be sent in for each group of the articles, viz., (*a*) diets per scale and extra articles of diet, (*b*) hospital necessaries and (*c*) fresh water.

3. The cover containing the tender should be superscribed "tender for the supply of diet articles, hospital necessaries or fresh water" as the case may be and should be addressed to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary.

4. Each tenderer should deposit in a Government Treasury an amount noted in the schedule below as earnest-money and submit Treasury chalan or Bank receipt along with his tender. In the case of unsuccessful tenderers their deposit will be refunded to them.

5. The acceptance of the tender rests with the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and the successful tenderer will be required to execute an agreement for the due fulfilment of his contract within a week of the intimation of the acceptance of the tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 100, 25 and 15 respectively as security amount for diet, hospital necessaries and fresh water.

SCHEDULE.

Number required, ca. 50.

(*a*) Spoon.			Milk.			Half.			Full.		
European diets.											
Sago or arrow root	Oz.	1	Bread	Oz.	12	Bread	Oz.	12	Bread	Oz.	16
Sugar	"	2	Milk	pts.	0-4 m.	Mutton	oz.	8	Mutton	oz.	12
Tea or coffee	"	½	Sugar	Oz.	2	Potatoes	oz.	8	Potatoes	oz.	8
Milk for tea	oz.	1	Tea or coffee	oz.	½	Tea or coffee	oz.	½	Vegetables	oz.	8
Firewood	Lb.	1	Butter	oz.	2	Sugar	oz.	2	Sugar	oz.	2
			Firewood	Lb.	2	Milk for tea	oz.	2	Tea or coffee	oz.	½
						Butter	oz.	2	Milk for tea	oz.	2
						Salt	oz.	½	Butter	oz.	2
						Gingelly oil	oz.	2	Salt	oz.	½
						Curry powder	oz.	2	Gingelly oil	oz.	2
						Fire-wood	lb.	2	Curry powder	oz.	½
									Firewood	Lb.	2
Indian diets.											
Grounded rice	Oz.	5	Bread or rice	Oz.	12	Rice	Oz.	12	Rice	Oz.	20
Salt	Dr.	3	Milk	Pts.	½	Mutton	oz.	4	Mutton	oz.	5
			Sugar	Oz.	2	Rice (ground)	oz.	2	Rice (ground)	oz.	2
			Rice (ground)	"	2	Dhall	oz.	1	Dhall	oz.	2
			Salt	Dr.	½	Gingelly oil	oz.	½	Gingelly oil	oz.	½
			Firewood	Lb.	2	Salt	oz.	½	Salt	oz.	½
						Curry powder	oz.	½	Curry powder	oz.	½
						Tamarind	oz.	½	Tamarind	oz.	½
						Onions	oz.	2	Onions	oz.	2
						Vegetables	oz.	8	Vegetables	oz.	8
						Dhall	oz.	½	Dhall	oz.	1
						Firewood	Lb.	2	Firewood	Lb.	2

Note.—Mutton to be issued only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday and dhall only on non-meat days.

H-11

Extra diet.

Milk, sugar, bread, mutton, salt, onions, coffee, firewood, sago, rice, cocojee, barley, eggs, chicken and arrow root.

(d) Hospital necessaries—Earnest money deposit, Rs 15.

Mollays, per (100), cucumbers, per (100), green country onions, brooms per (100); straw per (100 lb).
Sunlight soap (cakes) and kerosene oil (gallons).

(e) Flesh meat—Earnest money deposit, Re. 1.

Four cooks daily.

Bellary, 21st January 1920.

M. K. VARUGHESE,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES.

SEALED tenders will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool, up to 10 a.m. on 15th February 1920, for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool." Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 50 (in Government promissory notes or bank receipts) as earnest money. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected. No cash will be received. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to successful tenderer as soon as he lodged the security.

5. The successful tenderer must, within thirty days from the date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security of Rs. 300 and execute a bond at his cost for the performance of his contract.

6. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond and if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to Government.

7. The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract

8. The District Medical and Sanitary officer reserves to himself the right to decline tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the District Medical and Sanitary officer but shall remain in the name of the depositor Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No 2353 dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to that effect—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money if in Government promissory notes or bank receipts confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

10 No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11 No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Medical officer or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

SCHEDULE.

Articles.	Rate per
Rice, old and well cleaned	1 measure
Rice, new	"
Raw rice	"
Tamarind without seeds	1 pound.
Salt, white	"
Dhall, first sort	1 measure
Do. second sort	"
Curry powder including all ingredients	1 pound.
Pepper	"
Onions	"
Garlic	"
Turmeric	"
Coriander	"
Asafœtida	1 ounce
Cummin seeds	"
Chillies, dried	1 pound.
Vandiram	2 ounces.
Vegetables	1 pound.
Gingelly oil	"
Ghee good sort	"
Kerosene oil, white	1 bottle
Do yellow	"
Ghee oil	"
Coconut oil	1 pound.

Articles.	Rate per
Castor oil	1 bottle.
Linseed oil	"
Mutton with bones	1 pound.
Do. without bones	"
Huggers, weight 2 oz	One.
Sheep feet	1 pair.
Bread	1 pound.
Soda, split	One.
Lemonade, split	"
Eggs, fowl	"
Chickens	"
Cotton powder, first sort	1 pound.
Cotton seeds	"
Tea, Lipton	"
Sugar, Ashtagram	"
Do brown	"
Jaggery, best sort	"
Sago	"
Sooji	"
Milk (milked fr. hospital specific gravity not below 1024)	1 pint.
Milk, hand (not below 1024)	"
Firewood, well dried	1 pound.
Menthais	One.

Articles	Rate per
Chatties, large	One.
Do. small	"
Earthenpots, large	10
Do. small	"
Goglets, big	"
Do. small	"
Coal tar	1 pound.
Charcoal	"
Ovens	One
Saw dust, deal wood	1 pound.
Do. teak wood	"
Country spoon	One
Bitters, country	"
Broomsticks, bundle	"
Spices	"
Ladles	"
Wrappers	"
Basket, scavenger, large	1
Do. small	"
Tinpot, big	"
Do. small	"
Cloth, unbleached for bandages	1 yard.
Lampblack, bleached for plaster	"
Dungry cloth	"
Flannel cloth	"
Cotton, clean	1 pound.
Emulsion	1 yard.
Gauze cloth	"
Soap, carbolic	One.
Do. brown	"
Do. sunlight	"
Linseed	1 pound.
Honey, pure	"
Dent's gagget	"
Extract of liquorice	1 ounce.
Copper sulphate	"
Camphor	"
Ammonium chloride	1 pound.
Salt	"
Borax	1 ounce.
Potass nitras	1 pound.
Alum	"
Ghiritta	"
Betel leaf	"
Senna leaves	"
Barley	"
Rice, powdered	1 pound.
Cora flour, first sort	"
Oat-meal, first sort	"
Arrowroot, first sort	"
Do second sort	"
Chunam	1 measure.
Candles, belmont	One
Do. country	"
Wick	1 yard.
Chimneys for lamps, big	One
Chimneys for lamps, small	One.
Sponge	1 piece.
Sinna	1 bundle.
Lime fruit	One
Buttergilk	1 pint.
Match boxes, 3	One.
Fire, safety, big	1 doz.
Do. small	"
Washing soda	1 pound.
Table salt	1 packet.
White lead polish	1 pound.
Knife-polish	1 tin.
Metal-polish	"
Nail, brush	One.
Blue-paper	½ doz.
Biscuit, arrow root	1 packet.
Almond	1 pound.
Bran, wheat	"
Chalk	"
Sleeve pins	One
Nails, wrought ¾ inch, 1 inch and 1 inch	1 doz.
Nails, screw Do.	"
Hooks and eyes	"
Iron hinges	One.
Bees' wax	1 pound.
Vinegar	1 bottle
Mustard	"
Sulphur	1 pound.
Soap-nuts	"
Cloves	1 lola.
Cardamoms	"
Nutmegs	"
Poppy seeds	1 pound.
Methylated spirit	2 bottles.
Brandy, biscuit	"
Do Rathaw No. 2	"
Arrack	"
Brand, essence of chicken	1 tin
Do. mutton	"
Bowril	1 jar.
Antiphlogistin	1 tin.
Liquid peptonoid	1 bottle.
Gum, white	1 pound.
Thread (roll)	One.
Blow pipe	"
Cheese	1 pound.
Bamboo sticks	One.
Straw ring	"
Punkah rope	1 yard.
Cane, Malacca	One.
Do. wooden	"
Cocoanut fibre	"
Do India	"
Wooden do.	"
Leeches	"

Kurnool, 28th December 1919.

R. R. WILLIAMS,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES.

SEALED tenders will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari district, Cocanada, up to 10 a.m. on the 1st March 1920 for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Cocanada, for the year 1920–21.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Cocanada." Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (in Government promissory notes or bank receipts) as earnest money. In default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected. No cash will be received. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to successful tenderer as soon as he lodges the security.

5. The successful tenderer must, within thirty days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security of Rs. 200 and execute a bond at his cost for the due performance of his contract.

6. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to the Government.

7. The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

8. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reserves to himself the right to decline tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. The Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, but remain

in the name of depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2158, dated 31st March 1890 authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor. The tenderer should attach a memorandum to his schedule to that effect—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money in Government promissory notes or bank receipts confronted to Government in case of any failure to undertake the contract."

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the medical officer or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

SCHEDULE.

Articles.	Rate per
1. Rice, old and well cleaned	One pound.
2. Rice raw	"
3. Rice puffed	"
4. Tamarind without seeds	"
5. Salt, white	"
6. Dhall, first sort	"
7. Dhall, second sort	"
8. Curry powder including all ingredients.	"
9. Onions	"
10. Garlic	"
11. Turmeric	"
12. Coriander	"
13. Pepper	One ounce.
14. Asafœtida	"
15. Chillies, dried	One pound
16. Cummin seed	One ounce.
17. Vendiyam	"
18. Vegetables	One pound.
19. Gingelly oil	"
20. Kerosene oil (white)	One bottle.
21. Do. (do.)	One tin.
22. Cocoanut oil	One bottle.
23. Castor oil	"
24. Linseed oil	"
25. Mat or without bones	One pound.
26. Sheep's eye	One pair.
27. Wood fire	One.
28. Soda split	"
29. Lemonade split	"
30. Fish, dried	"
31. Chicken	"
32. Coffee powder, first sort	One pound.
33. Tea, Light	"
34. Sugar	"
35. Jaggery, best sort	"
36. Fermented well dried	"
37. Mountain	One "
38. Mellays	"
39. Chettie, large	"
40. Do. small	"
41. Pots, large	"
42. Pots, small	"
43. Goglets, big	"
44. Do small	"
45. Coal tar	One gallon.
46. Charcoal	"
47. Saw, dust dealwood	"
48. Do unhewed	"
49. Bamboo, country	One
50. Pieces	"
51. Ladder	"
52. Rafter, common, large	"
53. Tin pot, big	"
54. Do small	"
55. Cloth, unbleached, for bandages	One yard.
56. Cotton, clean	One pound.
57. Jute, fine, well teased	"
58. Mats	One yard.
59. Canvas cloth	"
60. Cloth, bleached, for plaster	"
61. Soap, carbolic	One.
62. Soap, sunlight	"

Articles.	Rate per
63. Linseed	One pound.
64. Dried ginger	One ounce.
65. Honey, pure	One pound.
66. Extract of liquorice	One ounce.
67. Copper sulphate	"
68. Camphor	"
69. Ammonium chloride	"
70. Potash	"
71. Alum	"
72. Bates-frontons	"
73. Ipecac	One pound.
74. Senna	"
75. Thymol	One ounce.
76. Barley	"
77. Corn flour, first sort	One pound.
78. Oat meal, first sort	"
79. Arrowroot	"
80. Chunam	One measure.
81. Wire	One yard.
82. Chimneys for lamps	Each
83. Benzoin	One ounce.
84. straw	One bundle.
85. Lime fruit	One.
86. Dutch herring	"
87. Pens, nibbed (big) (small)	One dozen.
88. Ink	"
89. Washing soda	One pound.
90. Tobacco	One packet.
91. Kettle potash	One tin.
92. Nail brush	One.
93. Gun paper	One dozen.
94. Biscuits, arrowroot	One packet.
95. Ice	One pound.
96. Chalk	Is
97. Iron plate	One.
98. Nails, wire, 1", 1" and 1" each	"
99. Nails, screw	"
100. Hook and eyes	One dozen.
101. Iron rings	One.
102. Bees wax	One pound.
103. Vinegar	One bottle.
104. Mustard	"
105. Mango and spirit	"
106. Brandy, country of chicken	One pound.
107. Lemon jar	One.
108. Rice	One pot.
109. Liquid Pe-lo-id	One bottle.
110. Brandy, biscuit	"
111. Vaticinoid	One tin
112. Antipyrogenin	"
113. Lime, white	One pound.
114. thread roll	One.
115. Bamboo mat	"
116. Bitter fine	"
117. Pandah rope	One yard.
118. Cocoa	One.
119. Cocoanut fibre	"
120. Ghi, pure	One wire.
121. Buttermilk	One seer
122. Curds	"
123. Hoppers	One.
124. Pepper water	One pint.

Coonoor, 22nd January 1890.

U. SITARAMASWAMI NAYUDU,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari.

SALE OF PEDIGREE CATTLE AT PUSA.

DEMONSTRATIONS WITH MOTOR TRACTORS.

A public auction of 30-40 head of Pedigree Dairy Cattle will be held at Pusa in the middle of March. Catalogues can be had on application to undersigned.

At the same time demonstrations will be held with motor tractors and cultivating machinery. A machinery expert from England will demonstrate with a large collection of animal and power cultivating implements and will illustrate common faults of adjustment of implements in fields.

G. S. HENDERSON,
Imperial Agriculturist.

Pusa, Bihar, 17th January 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders on printed forms are invited for the construction of masonry walls, piers, and approaches only at present for a girder bridge of 16 spans of 100' feet each over the Phalgun River at Gaya and will be received by the District Engineer up to or before the 7th March 1920 after which no tender will be accepted.

2. Forms of tender with necessary drawings and specifications can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office, Gaya, personally between the office hours 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. or by writing direct, on payment of Rs. 10.

F. MAYNARD,
District Engineer.

Gaya District Board,
Gaya, 3rd February 1920.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

Tenders are invited from qualified book binders for the execution of works noted below.

2. Tenders will be received and opened on the 20th March 1920 in the office of the District Registrar of Tanjore and any tender received after that date will not be considered.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the binding of Registration records" and the address of tenderers should be given in full in the tender application and signed by the tenderers themselves and not by their agent or partners. The rate at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be specified against each kind of record in the tender.

4. The successful tenderers, subject to the approval of the tender by the Superintendent of Government Press, Madras, be required to execute the necessary agreement within a date to be fixed by the District Registrar and if he fails to execute the agreement within that date his tender will be liable to be rejected. He will also be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the agreement. Charges for the binding work performed and admitted from time to time will be paid monthly or quarterly.

5. The binding work should not be sublet.

6. The work should be completed before the date fixed by the District Registrar for each work.

7. The District Registrar reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning reason for doing so.

8. The binding work should be executed at the Registrar's office, Tanjore. If required the binder should be prepared to go to the sub-offices for carrying out the binding work taking with him the press and the binding materials. He should specify in his tender the rate of charges for so doing.

9. Tenderers may apply at any time before the date for any further information required in connexion with the nature of the work to be done and the mode of execution of work.

10. Those who have had experience in the binding of the registration records only need apply.

Nature and details of work.

Binding of original indexes of about 200 volumes (size 13½" × 8½") each in half roxine or leather and calico, i.e., with the roxine or leather at the back and corners and calico on the sides.

Binding of record of rights (Royal size) in full leather.

Binding of Sub-Muttur indexes to record of rights (Foolscap size) in full calico.

Rebinding of register books 1, 2, 3 and 5 in full leather or roxine.

Restitching of register books.

Binding of sub-sidiary indexes in half roxine and calico.

File books and file of translation, binder's cloth with roxine back.

Miscellaneous records of foolscap size to be bound with half calico and marble.

Rebinding of books 4 and 4-D, thumb impression registers, settlement registers, binder's cloth with back and corner and of leather or roxine.

Straw boards and not country paste boards shall be used for covers, cardboard of 2½-lb. of special size being used for Register book 1 and records of rights, 3 lb 30" × 25" for file book 1 and file of translations; 1½ lb. 30" × 25" for books 3, 4 and 4-D and 1 lb. 30" × 25" for books 2 and 5.

F. D. SRINIVASARAGHAVA AYYANGAR,
Acting Registrar.

Tanjore Registrar's office,
5th February 1920.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders for the binding of registration records of the Registrar's office, Tellicherry, and the sub-registry offices in the district will be received by the undersigned up to 1st March 1920.

2. The covers containing the tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the binding of Registration records" and should be signed by the tenderers, who should also furnish their address in full.

3. The rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be quoted against each kind of record and the amount of rate of charge, if any, to be admitted for taking the binding press and materials to Registrar's office and for attending sub-offices when necessary should also be specified.

4. None but those who have experience in binding registration records need apply.

5. The work should commence early in April next and be completed before the 20th March 1921 and should on no account be sublet and each piece of work should be completed within the time fixed therefor by the undersigned.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to duly execute an agreement within a date to be fixed by the undersigned and if he fails to do so his tender will be rejected. The contract obtained from the said tenderer will be subject to the approval by the Superintendent of the Government Press, Madras, whose decision will be final.

7. The successful tenderer will also be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 as security for the due performance of the agreement which to be forfeited in case of breach of all or any of the conditions in the agreement.

8. Tenderers may apply in person in the office of the undersigned at any time before submitting the tender for any further information with regard to the nature of binding, etc.

9. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for doing so.

Nature of work.	Style of binding.
(i) Rebinding of register books 1, 2, 3 and 5.	Full leather or roxine.
(ii) Register books 4, 4-D and index 4-D and thumb impression register.	Binder's cloth with back and corners of leather or roxine.
(iii) Binding of original indexes I, II, III and IV.	Calico with back and corners of leather or roxine.
(iv) File book I and file of transmission ..	Binder's cloth with roxine back.
(v) Deposition books, power of attorney file, accounts A, B and C and other books.	Half calico and marble.
(vi) Restitching of old register books.	

Note.—Leather used should be of the finest quality, durable and strong to withstand wear and tear and roxine should be of the quality approved by this department. Straw boards and not country paste boards should be used for covers. The weight and size of card boards should be the same as those usually used in this department.

P. R. DEREBELLO,
Registrar.

Tellicherry, 2nd February 1920.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 2nd March 1920 by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah, for the supply of articles as per annexed schedules, viz.—

Schedule A consisting of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days from date of order. Payments will be made in full after delivery. Schedules B and C consisting of perishable articles of diet, etc., which will be indented for monthly or daily in quantities as required. The suppliers are to continue for twelve months from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921 and payments for the same will be made on monthly bills.

2. The rate of each article with its description given in this notice must be separately quoted in the tender and the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up, showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

3. If the successful tenderer for any article specified in Schedule A shall fail to deliver the same within ten days from the date of the order, his earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

4. Tenders which should be in duplicate must be accompanied with samples of each article tendered for, those of rice being at least one measure and those of cloth one yard each. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in cash or Government promissory note equal to 10 per cent of the total value of the tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected; nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date. The deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and in the event of so doing his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers for perishable articles, hereafter termed the 'contractor,' will be required to execute a bond for the fulfilment of the contract and to pay the stamp duty thereon. The contractor shall be required to have ready the articles of daily supply which must be fresh and of good quality, at 7-30 a.m., for inspection by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or any officer appointed by him. No advance of cash will be made to contractors.

7. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

8. The security deposit will be placed in the Government Savings Bank and will be returned to the contractor, together with any interest that shall have accrued thereon, after the completion of his contract.

9. The contract must not be sublet without the express sanction in writing of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

10. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for anyone or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent in excess of that specified in my tender, and at the same rate, should I be required to do so by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer."

SCHEDULE A.—*Bulk supply.*

Number.	Name of article.	Quality.	Approximate quantity more or less required.	Number.	Name of article.	Quality.	Approximate quantity more or less required.
1	Arrow root	First sort	25 lb.	9	Pepper *	First sort, black and dry.	50 lb.
2	Barley	Do.	50 ,,	10	Cummin seeds * ..	First sort	20 ,,
3	Coffee powder ..	Do.	20 ,,	11	Vendiyam *	Do.	25 ,,
4	Sago	Do.	50 ,,	12	Garlic *	Do	20 ,,
5	Raw rice *	Do.	10,000 ,,	13	Mustard (country) * ..	Do. and brown.	25 ,,
6	Chillies *	Old and dry ..	500 ,,	14	Dhall *	Do. without husk.	500 ,,
7	Coriander *	New and well cleaned.	50 ,,	15	Tamarind *	New and well cleaned.	250 ,,
8	Turmeric *	Do.	50 ,,	16	Salt *	Do.	450 ,,
		Surgical dressing.					
17	Cotton	Country cleaned ..	50 lb.	19	Gauze, cloth	36" x 30" wide ..	1,000 yards.
18	Bandage, cloth ..	36" wide	400 yards.	20	Long cloth	36" wide thick ..	25 ,,
		Bazar medicines.					
21	Alum	Good white	5 lb.	24	Chiretta	First sort	10 lb.
22	Borax	First sort	2 ,,	28	Linseed	Dry and well cleaned.	30 ,,
23	Camphor	....	2 ,,	29	Senna leaves	Do.	30 ,,
		Hospital necessaries, storable.					
27	Indigo	First sort	1 oz.	34	Fuller's earth	To contain 60 measures to bag.	5 bags.
28	Match boxes	Safety Swedish (three sizes).	15 doz.	35	Chunam	Without stones, big basket	5 baskets
29	Mats, date	First sort 3' × 6' ..	50	36	Soapnuts	First sort	30 lb.
30	Mats, coirah	Do. ..	30	37	Vinegar	Malt Europe	3 bottles
31	Ropes	Thick 6' long ..	20	38	Zinc buckets	15" diameter	6
		Bedding and clothing.					
37	Blankets, red	Europe 7' × 3' ..	20	42	Thread, sewing ..	Alexandra Nos. 40 and 40.	½ lb
38	Red cloth for dhulia	48" broad	50 yards.	43	Needles	Nos. 3 and 7	1 doz.
39	Do. for lumdens	Do.	600 ,,	45	Tape	½" broad, country ..	50 yards.
40	Towels	As per hospital sample.	3 doz.	44	Palliatas, cloth ..	36" wide	500 ,,
		SCHEDULE B.—*Monthly supply to be supplied as required.*					
45	Brooms, ordinary ..	Long to weigh ½ m. each.	240	52	Ladles, wooden ..	Good	5
46	Baskets	Common	15	54	Goglets with cover ..	Do	30
47	Chatties, large ..	Do	30	55	Pots, large, for storing water.	Do	10
48	Mortices	Do.	20	56	Rings for pots ..	Do	15
49	Chatties, large, for drawings.	As per hospital sample.	12	57	Chunkams	Do	20
50	Oil, cocoanut	New and pure ..	25 lb.	58	Soap, bar	Sunlight, 3 oz. weight.	12 bars.
51	Oil, kerosene, white ..	Do. ..	200 gals.	59	Straw bundles ..	Big size bundles ..	500
53	Ladles, cocoanut ..	Good	5	60	Wrappers	.. ..	3
				61	Tar	Good	5 lb.
				62	Honey	First sort	20 lb.
		SCHEDULE C.—*Daily supply to be supplied as required.*					
63	Mutton	Good quality, male sheep.	2,000 lb.	73	Biscuits, butter ..	Good	12 lb
64	Ghi	Pure and good quality.	150 ,,	74	Tea (Pekoe)	Do.	1 ,,
65	Onions	New and well cleaned	60 ,,	75	Soji	New and pure ..	10 ,,
66	Firewood	Well dried	2,000 ,,	76	American flour ..	Do	20 ,,
67	Milk (cow)	....	2,500 plats.	77	Soda water splits ..	Good	20
68	Betel (4 oz. and 8 oz. leaves).	White and good quality.	800 lb.	78	Lemonade	Do.	20
69	Sugar	White	200 ,,	79	Plantains	Cool and full size ..	20
70	Butter	Fresh and good quality	5 ,,	80	Vegetables, country, to be supplied whenever indented for.	Fresh and good quality of potatoes, sweet potatoes, brinjals, bandakays, pumpkins (once in two weeks), country spinach, drumsticks, yams, country beans, plantains, country asparagus, radishes and different sorts.	1,000
71	Chicken or half fowl.	To weigh 10 oz. each when dressed.	12				
72	Eggs, fowl	Each 1½ oz	30				

* These items to be supplied in four instalments, viz., April, July, October and January respectively

G. C. POTHAN,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Cuddapah, 17th January 1920.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders *in duplicate* will be received up to 12 o'clock (morning) on Tuesday, the 8th March 1920, by the Superintendent, Government Royapooram Hospital, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, storable, and non-diet, storable.—Consist of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Non-diet, perishable, surgical dressings, aerated waters, wines and spirits, and bedding and clothing.—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921.

2. The Articles required are detailed in the classified schedule annexed and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4 Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Royapuram Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for Hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or bank receipt) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one bank receipt for the total amount of earnest money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz, 10 per cent on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government. He should also pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

11. *The contracts must not be sublet.* The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing

13 Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be ordered over to the Superintendent but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G O. No. 1348, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

14. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph 13, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money if in Government promissory notes or bank receipts confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

15. Samples of diet-storable articles, surgical dressings and bedding and clothing only should be sent along with tender; other samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be returned. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must in every way be equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent will be final on this point.

16. The number or quantity entered in this form of tender is the minimum quantity which the Superintendent undertakes to require to be supplied, but the contractor will be under an obligation to supply such larger number or increased quantity as the Superintendent may require him to supply.

Articles.	Minimum number or quantity required.		Earnest deposit.		Remarks.
			Rs	a	
Dry, storable. (Bulk supplies, six months' supply.)					
Sugar, astogram	Lb.	300	9		If the whole of this group is tendered for, a deposit of Rs. 100 is required.
Do. brown	"	6,000	12		
Arrowroot, first sort	"	400	3		
Chillies, fine first sort (well cleaned)	"	500	3		
Coriander, first sort (well cleaned)	"	500	3		
Cummin seed, first sort (well cleaned)	"	400	2		
Dhall, first sort (well cleaned)	"	400	6		
Garlic do.	"	150	3		
Mustard, country, first sort (well cleaned)	"	250	6		
Pearl barley, first sort (well cleaned)	"	500	3		
Pepper (black) do.	"	300	3		
Rice, first sort, boiled (well cleaned) (a)	"	24,000	50		
Do. do. raw (well cleaned) (a)	"	2,500	12		
Rice, table	"	400	1		
Tamarind, without seed (well cleaned)	"	500	6		
Turmeric, first sort do.	"	50	2		
Vendiyam do. do.	"	88	3		
Sago do. do.	"	10	1		
Cotton powder, first sort do.	"	2,000	20		
Non-diet, storable. (Bulk supplies, six months' supply.)					
Baskets, common	No.	50	6		If the whole of this group is tendered for, a deposit of Rs. 50 is required.
Do. cotton	"	50	6		
Bottles (Q oz.)	"	200	3		
Brooms, coconut	"	500	3		
Do. grass	"	500	3		
Buttons, bone, large	Doz.	20	2		
Do. do. small	"	20			
Do., ring	"	5			
Brushes mail	No.	40	2		
Calico lace	"	50	6		
Coconut scrubbers	"	200	2		
Enamel, basins, large and small	"	24	6		
Iodex boxes, first sort	"	1,000	3		
Match boxes, three stars	"	1,000	6		
Mats, cadjan, 8' × 6'	"	12	1		
Needles in packets, Nos. 6 and 7	Packets.	12	1		
Pot rings	No.	50	1		
Corks, pins and bottles	"	1,000	2		
Scabs	"	100	2		
Tape Europe, ½" rolls	Rolls.	100	3		
Toilet paper	"	100	3		
Vinegar malt, Europe	Bottles.	24	3		
Wantowels	No.	100	2		
Soap, Vensila	Box.	24	3		
" carbolic	Lb.	400	2		
" bar	No.	400	3		
Dry perishable. (Twelve months' supply.)					
Arrowroot biscuits, thin, English	Lb.	650	6		If the whole of this group is tendered for, a deposit of Rs. 400 is required
Bread, first sort	"	80,000	10		
Butter, fresh, best	"	100	5		
Butter milk (20 oz. pint), specific gravity not under 1014.	Pints.	96,000	20		
Chicken or half-fowls, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed	No.	100	6		
Chillies, green	Lb.	32	1		
Coconut, without shell	"	250	6		
Coriander leaves	"	50	3		
Eggs, hen, fresh, 1¾ oz. in weight each	No.	6,000	18		
Fish, existing wastage	Lb.	2,000	50		
Ghee, first sort, free from fat	"	500	15		
Hoppers, white, fresh, 3 oz. each	No.	10,000	60		
Limes, fresh, first size	"	600	3		
Milk, cows, best (cows to be milked in hospital); specific gravity not under 1026. Pints if 20 oz.	Pints.	36,000	200		
Mint and parsley	Lb.	12	2		
Mutton, first sort, with bone (3)	"	4,800	20		
Mutton, first sort, without bone (3)	"	11,000	60		
Onions	"	100	3		
Oranges	No.	100	6		
Plantains, good, full size	"	5,000	6		
Potatoes first sort, 8 oz. each	Lb.	2,500	6		
Sugar	"	300	2		
Vegetable, quality, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year excluding wastage	"	7,000	20		
Essence of chicken	Tins.	50	6		
Non-diet, perishable. (Twelve months' supply.)					
Arrowroot cut cloth, bleach	Yds	50	2		If the whole of this group is tendered for, a deposit of Rs. 60 is required
Brass polish tins	No.	600	3		
Charcoal	Lb.	25,000	20		
Chunam	"	800	4		
Chunam	"	100	2		

(a) The quantity will be received in instalments.

(b) Each sheep must weigh not less than 24 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any circumstances.

Articles.		Minimum number or quantity required.		Earnest deposit.	Remarks
				Rs.	
Non-diet, perishable. (Twelve months' supply)—*cont.*					
Dressing shutters (large and small)	.. ..	No.	400	9	
Washing soda, Europe		Lb.	400	5	
Do. country		,,	8,000		
Gogiels with cover		No.	50	5	
Oil, cocoanut		Lb.	400	2	
Oil, kerosene, tins		No.	400	20	If the whole of this group is tendered for, a deposit of Rs. 80 is required.
Oil, lamp		Lb.	100	2	
Soap, country		,,	1,000	2	
Soapstone		,,	50	2	
Water pots, large		No.	50	2	
Do. small		,,	50	2	
Linseed		Lb.	50	1	
Thread, balls No. 140		,,	6	1	
Do. reels Nos. 40 and 60		Doz.	6	2	
Surgical dressings, etc (Twelve months' supply.)					
Cloth, unbleached, long for bandages		Yds.	2,000	20	It the whole of this group is tendered for, a deposit of Rs. 100 is required.
Cloth, bleached, long for plaster		,,	2,000	40	
Cotton, clean		Lb.	2,000	40	
Glasgow mull		Yds.	2,000	10	
Gum paper		Qrs.	100	2	
Safety pins, large and small (boxes of 144 pins in each).		Boxes.	50	2	
Muslin, pieces of 11 yards each		No.	10	4	
Aerated waters, etc. (Twelve months' supply.)					
Ice		Lb.	50,000	10	
Lemonade splits		Bottles.	100	24	
Soda water splits		,,	7,000		
Wines and spirits. (Twelve months' supply.)					
Brandy, John Ex Shaw No. 2		Bottles.	60	10	
Bedding and clothing (Twelve months' supply.)					
Blankets red or blue		No.	100	10	
Flannel for bed'ans		Yds.	100	10	

Government Rayapuram Hospital,
Madras, 4th February 1920.

E. W. C. BRADFIELD, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 9-30 o'clock (morning) on Friday, the 12th March 1920, by the Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, for the supply of the following articles:—

Diet, storable A.—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender or in quantities as required within the time specified. Payment will be made as bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Diet, storable B., Bazaar Medicines, Hospital Necessaries, Hospital Miscellaneous, 'Bedding and Clothing.'—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the Asylum.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Lunatic Asylum at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and as the covers the words 'Tender for asylum supplies' written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 9.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

11. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security confiscated to Government.

12. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be ordered over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 1358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 16, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect :—

'I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money, if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article up to 25 per cent in excess of that specified in my tender and at the same rate should I be required to do so by the Superintendent.'

18. No article shall be supplied to the Asylum except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

19. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

SCHEDULE.

Articles		Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit. Rs	Remarks.
Diet, morning A. (Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.)				
Arrowroot	Lb.	20	2	
Barley	"	60	3	
Mustard	"	80	3	
*Gaulu	"	90	6	
*Dry ginger	"	10	2	
Chillies, good	"	800	15	
*Coriander, good	"	1,400	14	
Cummin seeds, good	"	60	2	
Coffee, good	"	1,200	24	
Pepper, good	"	250	13	If the whole of dal, Rs. 15 is included in one tender, Rs. 250 will be received as earnest deposit.
Tamarind, good, without seed	"	1,200	12	
Tea, good	"	60	6	
† Rice, good	"	122,000	200	
Cocoa	"	70	2	
‡ Dhall, good	"	12,000	60	
* Poppy seeds	"	15	3	
* Rice, table	"	700	18	
*Sago	"	500	10	
*Spices	"	6	2	
Vanilliam,	"	60	6	
Turmeric	"	140	5	
Diet, perishable. (Quantity shown in this group represent twelve months' supply).				
Butter, best quality, fresh	Lb.	1,500	10	
Buttermilk	Pints.	1,000	3	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 70 will be received as earnest deposit.
Milk, cow's of good and wholesome quality, put of 10 cu. ft. ; cows to be milked at the asylum premises, fresh ; specific gravity 1026	"	30,000	45	
Tyre, of good quality, fresh	"	7,000	35	
Bread, of good and unobjectionable quality	Lb.	30,000	60	
Beef, with bone, best grades	"	2,000	20	
‡ Mutton, with bone, grass fed, first cost	"	13,000	50	Do Rs. 50 do.
Do. without bone do.	"	12,000	50	
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 1½ oz. each	No.	48,000	24	
Cockerels, or hall fowls, 20 oz. each	"	600	3	Do. Rs. 24 do.
Fowls, large	"	200	3	
Fish, fresh, of good quality	Lb.	1,200	35	Do. Rs. 30 do.
Do salt, dried and good	"	300	5	

* As required.

† The first instalment of supply in April 1920 and the second in July 1920.

‡ Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be supplied. The fact of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being tested by the Superintendent. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton on any circumstances.

Articles.		Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks
Dairy perishable (Quantity shown in this group represent twelve months' supply)—cont.			Rs.	
Betel and nut, fresh	Lb.	1,800	10	
Brab	No.	700	6	
Cocoanuts, of reasonable size	"	600	7	
Ducks, of large size	"	200	4	
Ghi, good cow's sheep	Lb.	100	2	
Hoppers, fresh, white, not to weigh less than 2 oz.				
cook	No.	2,000	5	
Ice	Lb.	250	5	
Limes, large	No.	3,000	5	
Mangoes, large, ripe	"	250	12	
Melons	"	60	3	
Onions	Lb.	1,000	6	
Oranges, sweet, of full size	No.	5,000	12	
Plantains, of good size, fully ripe	"	75,000	15	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 30 will be received as earnest deposit.
Potatoes, none to weigh less than 8 oz. each	Lb	2,500	7	
Snuff	"	300	20	
Suet, goat	"	40	2	
Vegetable, country, fresh, of such description as can be procured during the year	"	75,000	20	
Vegetable, Europe	"	1,000	7	
Tomato	"	50	2	
Apples	No.	50	1	
Green ginger	Lb.	45	1	
Green chillies	"	65	1	
Guavas	No.	60	1	
Tongue, sheep	"	50	1	
Pears	"	95	1	
Patent medicines (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Castor oil	Bottles	12	4	
Linseed meal	Lb.	200	3	
Vinegar bottles	No.	200	3	
Camphor	Lb.	15	4	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs 20 will be received as earnest deposit.
Poppy head	"	10	4	
Liquorice root	"	12	4	
Senna leaves	"	10	4	
Chiretta	"	10	4	
Hospital necessaries. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Gram	Lb.	8,000	40	
Baskets, common, large	No.	300	7	
Tiffin baskets	"	60	3	
Broken rice	Measures.	100	4	
Rice (wheat)	Lb.	200	18	
Spoons, bamboo	No.	2,000	7	
Do with large bamboo handles	"	80	3	
Candle	Lb.	60	4	
Clay y pee	No.	120	2	
Coal, country, well dried	Lb.	3,000	7	
Charcoal	"	2,500	5	
Chatties, large	No.	200	4	
Do small	"	100	2	
Coal-tar	Lb.	4,000	10	
Combs, long tooth	No.	40	5	
Do. country	"	25		
Do. fine tooth	"	100		
Cotton, wool	Lb.	50	2	
Covers for pots	No.	20	1	
Cuplets	"	100		
Hanscops	"	20	4	
Hooks and eyes	Doz.	20	6	
Husk, paddy	Lb.	1,500	10	
Incense	"	25	1	
Ladles	No.	150	2	
mats, leaf, of proper size	"	2,000	15	
Match boxes, safety	"	2,000	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs 300 will be received as earnest deposit.
Mollays	"	300	6	
Needles	Packets.	50	1	
Oil, linseed	Bottles	50	5	
Oil, lamp	Lb.	30	1	
Ossas	No.	5	1	
Pipeclay	Lb.	25	2	
Pots, water, large	No.	75	5	
Do. small	"	25	1	
Do. rings	"	30	1	
Do. large for dhobis	"	12	2	
Rope, leather	Yds	100	5	
Saws	No.	100	5	
Soap, bar	Lb.	1,000	14	
Do. country	"	800	5	
Do. pots	"	1,450	5	
Do. Europe, Pears'	Cakes.	100	5	
Do. carbolic	No.	200	6	
Straw for bedding	Lb	80,000	20	
Strainers	No.	20	1	
Do. cane	"	25	4	
Thread, sewing	Lb.	40	6	
Trays flat	No.	50	4	
With horsehair	Yds	600	10	
Soap, sunlight	Cakes.	50	2	
Do. Monkey brand	"	60	3	
Mustard, English	Bottles.	30	2	

Articles		Probable quantity required	Earnest deposit.	Remarks
Hospital miscellaneous. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)			Rs.	
Basins, enamelled	No.	12	3	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 50 will be received as earnest deposit.
Bed head-tickets	Yd.	30	1	
Brush	No.	60	6	
Buckets, zinc	"	6	6	
Do. for drinking water	"	7	8	
Do. iron	"	12	8	
Do. extra	"	200	3	
Combs, tooth	"	12	2	
Cutlery	"	12	7	
Feeding bottles	Bottles.	12	2	
Flesh brush	No.	60	2	
Hair brush	"	20	8	
Jugs, enamelled	"	20	3	
Knives, table	"	100	4	
Mats, coir	"	10	4	
Lanterns, common	"	12	8	
Mug, plated spirit	Mug.	60	2	
Pails, iron or zinc buckets	"	200	20	
Pith hats	Tins.	200	5	
Shoe-blacking	No.	12	1	
Stool-brush	"	20	2	
Spoons, pewter	"	12	2	
Swabs	"	20	2	
Thimbles	Doz.	500		
Thread, bottons	No.	12	8	
Tiffin carriers	"	12	6	
Tooth brush	"	60	5	
Tubs, water, large	"	60	4	
Watering cans	"	12	2	
Whistle with chains	"	12	5	
Zinc baths	"	12	4	
Lanterns, superior	"			
Bedding and clothing (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Blankets, Europe, red	No.	100	10	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 10 will be received as earnest deposit.
Jerseys, woollen	"	100	5	
Socks, cotton	Pairs.	100	5	
Stockings	"	100	8	
Blankets, Europe, blue	No.	200	10	
Diet, class B. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Flour, wheat, first sort	Lb.	2,000	15	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, Rs. 100 will be received as earnest deposit.
Australian flour, fresh and good	"	250	18	
Biscuits, country	"	40	2	
Raisins	"	500	7	
Apricots	"	50,000	15	
Cheese, of good quality	Lb.	100	2	
Corn flour	"	80	5	
Java sago	"	2,500	10	
Cocoatine, good	"	150	7	
Macaroni	"	120	9	
Salt white	"	170	10	
Tapioca	"	250	10	
Vermicelli	"	170	3	
Prunes	Boxes.	20	3	
Cigarettes, Rajah	Packets.	100	4	
Gelatine	Tin.	120	6	
Jam	Lb.	60	2	
Oatmeal	"	1,500	10	
Lemonade	Bottles.	1,000	10	
Soda water	"	100	2	
Ginger ale	"	100	2	
Kola	"	100	2	

Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, 5th February 1920.

H. W. McCAULLY BAYES, B.E.R., D.T.M., Etc., *Superintendent.*

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES.

SEALED tenders will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, up to 10 a.m. on 26th of February 1920 for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore". Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in Government promissory notes or bank receipts as earnest money. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected. No cash will be received. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to successful tenderer as soon as the security is lodged.

5. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security of Rs. 500 and execute a bond at his cost for the due performance of his contract.

6. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of stipulation of the bond and if frequently repeated the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

7 The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of the contract.

8 The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reserves to himself the right to decline tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

9. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to District Medical and Sanitary Officer but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2368, dated 31st March 1880, authority in that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to that effect.

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money if in Government promissory notes or bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Medical Officer or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

	Articles.	Rate per
1.	Rice old and well cleaned	One pound.
2.	Do.	"
3.	Raw rice	"
4.	Tamarind without seeds	"
5.	Salt white	"
6.	Dhall, first sort	"
7.	Curry powder including all ingredients	"
8.	Onions	"
9.	Garlic	"
10.	Turmeric	"
11.	Coriander	"
12.	Asafœtida	One ounce.
13.	Cummin seed	"
14.	Chillies, dried	One pound.
15.	Vermicelli	One ounce.
16.	Vegetables	One pound.
17.	Vegetables, root	"
18.	Gingelly oil	One ounce.
19.	Ghee, first sort	"
20.	Kerosene oil, white	One bottle.
21.	Do. yellow	"
22.	Olive oil	One pound.
23.	Castor oil	"
24.	Linseed oil	One bottle.
25.	Happens 2 oz. each	One.
26.	Mutton with bones	One pound.
27.	Mutton without bones	"
28.	Mutton broth (8 oz. of mutton without bones)	One pint.
29.	Sheep's feet	One pair.
30.	Bread	8 ounces.
31.	Soda split	One.
32.	Lemonade split	"
33.	Egg (raw)	"
34.	Chicken	"
35.	Coffee powder	One pound.
36.	Tea, Lipton's	"
37.	Sugar (sakkaram)	"
38.	Sagery	"
39.	Sago	"
40.	Milk (milked in hospital sp. gr. not below 1,025).	1 pint.
41.	Milk (milked in hospital sp. gr. not below 1,020).	"
42.	Firewood, well dried	One pound.
43.	Monkey	One.
44.	Mollay	"
45.	Chatam (large)	"
46.	Do. (small)	"
47.	Water pot (large)	"
48.	Do. (small)	"
49.	Goglets (large)	"
50.	Do. (small)	"
51.	Coal tar	One pound.
52.	Charcoal	One bag.
53.	Grass (sand)	One.
54.	Saw dust, deal wood	One bag.
55.	Sawdust (teakwood)	One bag.
56.	Country spoon	One.
57.	Cocoanut brooms	Each.
58.	Country soft brooms	"
59.	Slave	One.
60.	Winnows	"
61.	Wooden shovel	"
62.	Basket (bamboo), large	"
63.	Do. small	"
64.	Basket (rattan), large	"
65.	Do. small	"
66.	Tin pot, big	"
67.	Do. small	"
68.	Cloth, unbleached for bandages 1¼ yards breadth.	One yard.
69.	Onions, stem	One pound.
70.	Jute fibre, well cleaned	"
71.	Muslin, 1¼ yards breadth	One yard.
72.	Gauze cloth	One yard.
73.	Cloth, bleached	"
74.	Carbolic soap	One cake.
75.	Brown soap	"
76.	Sand soap	"
77.	Country soap	"
78.	Borax soap	"
79.	Linseed	One pound.
80.	Honey, pure	One ounce.
81.	Dried ginger	"
82.	Extract of Liquorice	"
83.	Copper sulphate	"
84.	Camphor	"
85.	Ammonia chloride	"
86.	Alum	"
87.	Chiratta	One pound
88.	Senna	"
89.	Barley	One ounce.
90.	Corn flour tin	One pound.
91.	Oat meal	"
92.	Arrow root, first sort	"
93.	Charcoal	One measure.
94.	Candles (Belmont)	Each.
95.	Do. (country)	"
96.	Wick	One yard.
97.	Chimneys, 1 inch	One.
98.	Do. ½ inch	"
99.	Do wall lights	"
100	Do. furniture lantern	"
101.	Do. No. 2 (for municipal lamps).	"
102.	Benzoin	One ounce.
103.	Straw brushes	One.
104	Lime fruit	"
105	Butter milk	One measure.
106	Match box (tin)	One.
107.	Pins safety, big	Dozen.
108	Do. small	"
109	Washing soda	One pound.
110	Table salt	"
111.	Knife polish	One tin.
112	Nail brush	One.
113.	Gun paper	One dozen
114	Sweetis (arrow root)	Packet.
115	Bran, wheat	One pound
116.	Jam	"
117.	Chalk	"
118.	Slate pins	One dozen.
119.	Nails wire ½", ¾" and 1"	"
120.	Nails, screw (iron)	"
121.	Nails, screw (brass)	"
122	Hooks and eyes	"
123.	Iron hinges, 2"	"
124.	Do. 6"	"
125.	Vinegar, Europe	One bottle.
126.	Mustard, Europe	"
127.	Brandy, measure of absence	One Gn.
128.	Brandy, measure of mutton	"
129	Do. beef	"
130.	Lemon juice	One.
131.	Kewri	One jar.
132	Vermicelli	One packet.
133.	Mellin's food	Bottle.
134.	Antiphlogistin	One tin
135.	Liquid Peptonoid	One bottle
136	Gum, white	One pound.
137.	Blow pipe	Each.
138.	Climcy	One pound
139.	Throat rail	Each.
140.	Bamboo stick	One.
141.	Straw rings	"
142.	Punkah rope	One yard.
143.	Comb	One
144	Sulphur	One ounce.
145.	Cubebs	"
146.	Yellow bees wax	"

Vellore, 5th February 1920

P. R. LAKSHMANAPERUMAL PILLAI,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders for the binding of the registration records of the Madura district will be received by the District Registrar of Madura up to the 15th March 1920.

2. Tenders should be superscribed in the manner indicated in the heading. No notice will be taken of any tender received after the date fixed in paragraph 1.

3. The rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be quoted against each kind of record, and the rate of charge, if any, to be admitted for taking the binding press and materials to the Registrar's office, and for attending sub-offices where necessary should be specified.

4. The successful tenderer will, subject to the approval of the tender by the Superintendent of the Government Press, Madras, be required to execute the necessary agreement on a date to be fixed by the District Registrar and if he fails to do so within that date his tender will be rejected.

5. The work should be completed before the end of January 1921 at the latest and should on no account be sublet. Each piece of work should be completed within the time fixed therefor by the District Registrar.

6. The successful tenderer should deposit a sum of Rs. 10 as security for the due performance of the agreement to be forfeited on the breach of all or any of the conditions in the agreement.

7. The District Registrar reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning reason for doing so.

8. Tenderers may, at any time before the date fixed for the tender, apply for any further information required in connexion with the nature of the work to be done and the mode of its execution.

Nature of work.	Style of binding.
(i) Rebinding of register books 1, 2, 3 and 5 ..	Full leather or rexine.
(ii) Binding of original indexes I, II, III and IV	Calico with back and covers of leather or rexine.
(iii) Rebinding of register books 4 and 4 D. Index 4-D. Thumb impression books and Settlement Registers.	Binder's cloth with back and corners of leather or rexine.
(iv) Rebinding of File book 1 and file of translations.	Binder's cloth with rexine back
(v) Restitching of register books and indexes relating thereto.	....
(vi) Rebinding of Depositing books, powers of attorney files, registers of records and other books or files not specified above (such as Accounts A, B, C, etc.).	Half-calico and marble.

NOTE.—Leather to be used for the cover must be of the finest quality durable and strong. Straw boards and not country paste boards shall be used for covers, card board of 2½ lb. special size being used for Book I; 2 lb. 30" × 25" for File Book 1 and File of translations, 1½ lb. 30" × 25" for Books 2 4 and 4 D, and 1 lb. 30" × 25" for Books 3 and 5.

Madura Registrar's Office,
1st February 1920.

K. S. RAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Registrar.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
		1920.	
One broken mast	Mysore Government Blast Furnace Bimpur, via Madras Order No. 1617, made in C.S.A.	31st January	Madras Harbour.
Two bundles teakwood scantlings	Nil	31st "	
One bundle do.	"	31st "	
One pig iron piece	"	2nd February	
Seven flat iron bars	"	3rd "	
Three square iron bars	"	3rd "	
One round iron bar	"	3rd "	
One Malthaid steel rail	"	4th "	
One angle iron bar	"	4th "	
One square iron bar	"	4th "	
One square iron bundle	"	4th "	
One flat iron bar	"	7th "	
Three round iron bars	"	4th "	
One redwood piece	"	7th "	
Three old iron pipes	"	4th "	
One janglewood scantling	"	4th "	
One wooden sleeper	"	4th "	
One teakwood square 24" × 6" × 6"	"	5th "	
Two G.I. wire rope pieces	"	5th "	

இதனால் 1920-ஆவதுஇல் 7-வது துறை 7-வது செலுத்துக்கு விலைப்பிரகடனம் மாதவில், மதராஸ் போட் எல்லைக்குப்பட்ட கடல்நீர் கடலையிலும் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட இரும்பின் விவரித்த சொத்துகள் பற்றி கொள்ளப் தூயில் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சொத்துகளுட வகைக் கையுடைய பத்திரங்களை இந்த விலைப்பிரகடனம் நாளாகிற்குள்ளாக கொடுக்க சுங்கச் சாலை கட்டிடம் அந்த மாதம் முடிவுபெறுவதாக சொத்துகள் அப்புறப்படுத்த வேண்டும். அந்த சொத்துகளை பற்றிய போட் டிரல் இருவின் உதவிகளின் அதிகாரத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படும் :—

சாதனங்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	அளவு ஆண்டு மு.	அமைந்த இடம்.
1 உடைந்த போட்	Mysore Govt., Blast Furnace ~ Bankapur via Madras Order No. 1517 Made in U.S.A.	1920-ஆவது ஆண்டில் 31a..	மதராஸ் துறைமுகம்.
2 கப்பி தேகு வலிச்சகை ..	Ship.	Ship. 31a..	
1 கப்பி தேகு வலிச்சகை ..	Ship.	Ship. 31a..	
1 இரும்புத் தூண்	Ship.	Ship. 31a..	
1 தடை இரும்புச் சட்டகை ..	Ship.	மேலாண்மை 3a..	
3 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	Ship.	Ship. 3a..	
1 உருள இரும்பு கம்பி	Ship.	Ship. 3a..	
1 மரம் தாங்கி தூண்	Ship.	Ship. 3a..	
1 சோலை இரும்புக் கம்பி	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
1 சதுர இரும்புக் கம்பி	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
1 நூல்ல சதுர இரும்புக் கம்பிகள் ..	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
1 தட்டை இரும்புச் சட்டம்	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
3 உருள இரும்புக் கம்பிகள் ..	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
1 செம்பாத் தண்டு	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
3 பழைய இரும்புக் குழாய்கள் ..	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
1 காப்பர் வலிச்சை	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
1 மர வலிச்சை	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
1 தேக்குமர சதுரம், 21' × 9" × 6" ..	Ship.	Ship. 4a..	
2 வலை பூசிய இரும்புக் தண்டுகள்.			

Harbour Office, Madras,
9th February 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned property has been salvaged and kept in the Custom Office at Dhanushkodi and the claimants thereto should establish their claim and remove them after paying the expenses of recovery within one month from the date of publication of this notice, failing which the property will be sold by auction as per rules :—

Description of salvaged property.				Place of recovery.	Date of recovery.
53 Teakwood rafters and battens.					
No.	Length.	Dimensions.			
5	7' 10"	12" × 5"		Dhanushkodi (between Kothandaramaswami Koil and Kothandaramaswami Koil point.)	5th and 6th December 1919.
6	8' 0"	12" × 5"			
4	8' 0"	12" × 5"			
2	8' 0"	12" × 5"			
2	8' 10"	12" × 5"			
2	9' 0"	12" × 5"			
4	9' 0"	12" × 5"			
4	9' 0"	12" × 5"			
2	9' 0"	12" × 5"			
2	9' 0"	12" × 5"			
1	9' 0"	12" × 5"			
4	9' 0"	12" × 5"			
6	10' 0"	12" × 5"			
1	11' 0"	12" × 5"			
1	12' 10"	12" × 5"			
1	11' 0"	9" × 5"			
1	9' 0"	9" × 5"			
1	8' 0"	9" × 5"			

Description of salvaged property.				Place of recovery.	Date of recovery.
53 Teakwood rafters and battens—*contd.*					
No.	Length.	Dimensions.			
1	10' 0"	9" × 3"		Dhanushkodi (between Kothandaramaswami Koil and Kothandaramaswami Koil point.)	5th and 6th December 1919.
1	7' 0"	6" × 3"			
89 Planks.					
1	14' 0"	6" × 1"			
23	7' 0"	6" × 1"			
11	8' 0"	6" × 1"			
8	8' 0"	6" × 1"			
8	9' 0"	6" × 1"			
16	9' 0"	6" × 1"			
1	10' 0"	6" × 1"			
1 Log.					
1	12' 10"	1' × 6" girth			

இதனால் சமயத்தும் தெரிவிப்பது என்னவென்றால் அடியிலுள்ள சாமான்கள் கடலில் மிதந்து வந்து கரைப்பட்டு கஸ்டமை ஆபீஸில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவைகளுக்கு சொந்தமான இந்த தேதியை அறிந்த ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள் கஸ்டமை போட் ஆபீஸில் அவர் பத்திரங்களை ஒப்படைத்து, மீதத்தை பற்றியதை சொல்லுவதற்கு சொந்தமான தொகைக்கு மேலான தொகையை கொடுத்துவிட்டு சாமான்களை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது. அப்படி செய்யாத பட்சத்தில் சாமான்கள் ஏலம் போட்டு விற்கப்படுமென்பதும்.

சாமான்கள் விபரம்.	கண்டெடுத்த இடம்.	ஏலத்திற்கு தேதி.
53 தேக்கு கட்டைகளும் சாமான்களும்.		
நம்பர்.		
6 7' 10" 14" × 3"		
5 6' 3" 14" × 3"		
4 6' 6" 14" × 4"		
3 7' 0" 14" × 3"		
4 6' 10" 14" × 4"		
2 7' 6" 14" × 4"		
4 8' 9" 14" × 4"		
4 9' 0" 14" × 3"		
5 9' 0" 14" × 4"		
2 8' 6" 24" × 4"		
4 6' 0" 24" × 4"		
6 10' 6" 14" × 3"		
1 12' 10" 14" × 4"		
1 11' 3" 3" × 3"		
1 6' 0" 4" × 3"		
1 6' 5" 3" × 3"		
59 தேனூர் பலகைகள்.		
1 14' 3" 6" × 2"		
17 7' 0" 6" × 1"		
17 6' 0" 6" × 1"		
5 5' 0" 6" × 1"		
2 9' 3" 6" × 1"		
13 8' 2" 6" × 1"		
1 10' 3" 6" × 1"		
1 லட்சுகர்.		
1 12' 10" 1" × 4"		

1919-ம் ஜூன் 4-ஆம் தேதி.

Office of the Port Conservator, Dhonnakkodi, 10th December 1919.

J. C. UPSHON, *Port Conservator.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, one boat made of planks old and broken including 8 broken planks big and small, length 35 feet, breadth 4½ feet, height 2 feet, have been seized within the limits of Devipatnam Port on 24th December 1919 at Alagankulam and all claims thereto must be preferred within six months from this notification before the Port conservator, Devipatnam.

இதனால் 1880-ம் ஜூன் 7-ஆம் ஆக்ட் 76-ஆம் செக்ஷனின்படி தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது என்னவென்றால் உடைந்த பலகைகள் உட்பட 8 பலகைகளுடன் கூடிய 35 அடி நீளமும் 4½ அடி அகலமும் 2 அடி உயரமும் உள்ள ஒரு தோணி தேவிபட்டணம் துறைமுகத்தின் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடலில் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டது. இதன் மீது யாரேனும் சொந்தம் கொண்டாடுவதின் முன்பு பத்து மாதங்களுக்குள் இந்த தேவிபட்டணம் துறைமுகத்தின் போர்ட் கன்சர்வேட்டரிடம் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்.

விவரம்.	தகர்க்கப்பட்ட தேதி.	தகர்க்கப்பட்ட இடம்.
சிதிலமான பெரிதாகவும் உடைந்த 8 பலகைகளுடன், மற்றபடியும் உடைந்ததுமான பலவித சாமான் சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு படகு நீளம் 35 அடி, அகலம் 4½ அடி, உயரம் 2 அடி.	1919-ம் ஜூன் 4-ஆம் தேதி.	அழகன்குளம்.

Sadiyur, 29th January 1920.

H. M. HOOD, *Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad.*

వేలం కార్యక్రమ నోటీసు.

ఈ క్రింద వ్రాయబడియున్న పోర్ట ఫండింగ్‌మయిన్ వేలం కొయ్యను క్రింద వివరించబడిన వేళలలోను వీధిలో అమ్మడం జరుగును కనిపెట్టుకొనవలసినది.

ఇంతే కాక్కుపడియుండే వారుకు యీ ప్రకటన వేసి మూడు ఆదివారములు ఫస్ట్ యిండియన్ రైల్వేలో ప్రకటించవలసినదిగా ఆజ్ఞాపించబడినది.

వేలమునకు యీ సామానులు యాంబూరి అంబలకు వచ్చిన కొన్నవారు భద్రంగా తీసుకొనిపోవలసినదిగా.—

కొయ్యలు కొలంబా, కాలి వీలుగా, చిన్న చూపే సులభా చిన్న పట్టుదలకొరకుగా 1918 వ సంవత్సరం 19 వ నెంబర్ గల్లంగోవాలో చిన్నచూపులో కొట్టబడియున్న వేలం కొయ్య—సుమారు, 24 అ. 6 అంగుళాలు; పొడవు 1 అ; మందం, 6 అంగుళాలు; కొయ్య క్రయం రు 15 అ—1920 వ సంవత్సరం 1 వ నెంబర్ బండారు వేంకట సుబ్బన్న దొరగారిచే యాంబూరు చేయబడినది.

కాలి కొలంబా, చిన్నాయపాలెంగ్రామం పట్టుచి పిచ్చికాపాలెంకొరకు 1919 వ సంవత్సరం నెలలో కట్టబోయేటప్పుడు (1) మంచిగాని కొయ్య—పొడవు, 9 అ.; లావు, 3 అ. 6 అంగుళాలు (2) వేలు మందం—పొడవు, 5 అ.; లావు, 5 అ.; (3) మంచిగాని కొయ్య—పొడవు, 12 అ.; లావు, 4 అ.; (4) వేలు నెల్ల మందం—పొడవు, 5 అ.; లావు, 4 అ. 6 అంగులు; (5) మంచిగాని కొయ్యలు—పొడవు, 8 అ., లావు, 4 అ.—పైకము కొయ్యలు 1920 సంవత్సరం ఫిబ్రవరి 2 వ నెంబర్ కాలి కొలంబా ఆదాయపన్నుల వారిచే యాంబూ చేయబడును.

వి. రామమూర్తి పంతులు,
పేట కార్యక్రమ.

కాలి, 1920 వ సంవత్సరం ఫిబ్రవరి 3 వ నెంబర్.

II-14

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned property has been salvaged and now lying in front of the Port office at Bimlipatam and the claimants, if any, should establish their claim and take delivery of the same after paying the salvage expenses within the period of six months from the date of publication of this notice, failing which the property will be sold by public auction and the sale-proceeds credited to Government.

Description of property salvaged.	Place where found.
One ship's anchor, about 6 tons in weight, length 17' 2", circumference of the rod 2' 6".	Bimlipatam roadstead.

A. SUBBA RAO,
Port Conservator.

Bimlipatam, 23rd January 1920.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 166 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st January 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL, Volumes I and II. Ninety-ninth list of corrections. Anna 1 (6 *p.*). One hundredth list of correction. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH COORG), corrected up to 1st January 1920. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT, Correction slips Nos. 11 to 13 to Cuddapah. Each Pies 6 (6 *p.*); and No. 24. Pies 6. (6 *p.*); and Nos. 25 and 26 in Ganjam. Each Anna 1 (6 *p.*) Nos. 56 and 57 to Kistna. Each Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, Nos. XIII and XIV. Each A. 1 (6 *p.*).

THE MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, PART II, 1916, corrected up to 31st August 1919. 8vo. Boards. Re. 1-12-0. (7 *as.* 6 *p.*). First list of corrections to the Madras Registration Manual, Part II, reprint Edition. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

COLLEGE CALENDAR, GOVERNMENT BRANCH —, TELLICHERRY, FOR 1919-20. Royal 8vo. Wrapper. As. 14 (6 *p.*).

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1918-19. Foolscap folio. Wrapper. Re. 1-8-0 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*).

ACTS AND REGULATIONS. Corrections to list of — in force in the Madras Presidency corrected up to 30th June 1919. Pies 6 (6 *p.*).

TEACHERS' COLLEGE BULLETIN No. 5. Syllabus in Elementary Mathematics for forms I to VI. Second Edition. Revised 1919. Royal 8vo. As. 6 (6 *p.*).

QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST FOR MADRAS, corrected up to 1st January 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1. (4 *as.*).

CUSTOMS TARIFF SCHEDULE, 1920. As. 1-6 (6 *p.*).

INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1920. As. 6-6 (1 a.).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PART I FOR 1918-19. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Re. 7 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*).

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1918-19. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Vol. I. As. 4 (1 a.); Vol. II, Re. 1-14-0 (4 *as.*).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE 1919. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Re. 1-12 (4 *as.*).

MADRAS TARAVI MANUAL. Sixth list of correction. Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE. LETTERS TO FORT ST. GEORGE FOR 1693-94. Vol. 5. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. 1920. Re. 2-4-0 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*).

HAMAMAL RECORDS. SECTION VII. IMPORTS. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. 1920. Re. 4-2-0. (4 *as.* 6 *p.*).

CIVIL MEDICAL CODE. Twelfth list of corrections. As. 1-6 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT YEAR BOOK, 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 a. 6 *p.*).

LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR 1921, ETC. (Gazette dated 6th January 1920). As. 3-6 (6 *p.*).

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF MADRAS SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT corrected up to 1st January 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 2 (1 a.).

ESTABLISHMENT LIST OF HOME DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS corrected up to 1st January 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 6 (6 *p.*).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF CHINGLEPUT, 1920 edn. As. 6 (6 *p.*); Godavari, 1916 edn. As. 4 (6 *p.*), Malabar and Tanjore, 1920 edn. Each. As. 6 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST corrected up to 31st December 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XII OF 1919.—PRISONS. Hindustani. Foolscap folio. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XIII OF 1919.—SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT). English 8vo. As. 1-3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XIV OF 1919.—PROVIDENT FUNDS (AMENDMENT). English 8vo. As. 1-3 (6 *p.*); Hindustani. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XVII OF 1919.—LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT). English 8vo. As. 1-3 (6 *p.*); Malayalam and Hindustani. Foolscap folio. Each. Pies 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XIX OF 1919.—Tariff (Amendment). English 8vo. As. 1-3 (3 p.). Hindustani Foolscap folio. Pice 3 (6 p.).
INDIA ACT XX OF 1919.—Arms (Amendment). English 8vo. As. 1-3 (6 p.). Hindustani, Oriya and Malayalam. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (9 p.).
INDIA ACT XXI OF 1919.—Coinage (Amendment). English 8vo. As. 1-3 (3 p.); Hindustani and Malayalam. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (9 p.).
INDIA ACT XXII OF 1919.—Cantonment (Amendment). English 8vo. As. 1-3 (3 p.); Hindustani and Malayalam Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (9 p.).
INDIA ACT XXIII OF 1919.—Cinematograph (Amendment). English 8vo. As. 1-3 (3 p.); Oriya, Hindustani and Malayalam. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (9 p.).
INDIA ACT XXIV OF 1919.—An Act to remove the restrictions imposed on the withdrawals of capital from the money market by companies. English 8vo. As. 1-3 (3 p.); Malayalam and Hindustani. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (9 p.).
INDIA ACT XXV OF 1919.—Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment). English 8vo. As. 1-3 (3 p.); Hindustani and Malayalam. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (9 p.).
INDIA ACT XXVI OF 1919.—Paper Currency (Amendment). English 8vo. As. 1-3. (6 p.); Hindustani, Oriya and Malayalam. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (9 p.).
INDIA ACT XXX OF 1852.—Naturalisation modified up to 1st October 1919. 8vo. English. As. 2-9 (6 p.).
INDIA ACT XVI OF 1919.—Indian Naturalization (Amendment). 8vo. English. As. 1-9 (3 p.); Hindustani. Pice 3 (9 p.).
INDIA ACT XVIII OF 1919.—Repealing and Amending Act. Royal 8vo. English. As. 3-3 (9 p.)
INDIA ACT XXVII OF 1919.—Indemnity. Royal 8vo. English. As. 1-9 (3 p.).
INDIA ACT XIII OF 1859. Workman's breach of contract. Malayalam and Kanarese. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (9 p.)
ORDINANCE No. VII OF 1919.—To prohibit the possession of rouble notes. Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Oriya. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (6 p.). Royal 8vo. As. 1-3 (3 p.)
MADRAS ACT VI OF 1919.—Civil Courts (Amendment). Oriya. Pice 3 (9 p.).
MADRAS ACT VII OF 1919.—Forest (Amendment). Oriya. Pice 3 (3 p.).
MADRAS ACT I OF 1920. Malabar Land Registration amendment. English. Foolscap folio. Pice 3 (9 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 9 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[*A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.*]

TABLE SHEWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1918. Royal 8vo. As. 3-6 (1 a.).
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS (EDITION 1917), LIST No. 1, DATED 30TH JUNE 1919. As. 2-3 (1 a.).
UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth boards. Rs. 5 (8 as.).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of second clerk on Rs. 25—2—40 in the Kanarese section of the Government Translators' Department from persons who have the minimum qualification prescribed in article 1 of the Public Service Notification and whose optional language is Kanarese. The applications, which should contain the following particulars, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, and reach the undersigned before the 1st March 1920.

(1) Name in full; (2) father's name; (3) examinations passed; (4) caste; (5) age; (6) present profession or appointment, if any; (7) district in which born; (8) college, if any, in which educated; (9) relatives in Government service; and (10) literary work, if any, produced.

Waverley House, No. 7, Wimmera Road, Egmore, Madras, 12th January 1920.

B. RAMA RAO,
Senior Translator to Government.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for posts of clerks on Rs. 20 and above in the bazar, divisional and taluk offices in the district. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th February 1920.

Chittoor Collector's Office, 19th January 1920.

A. GALLETTI,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for an acting clerk's post in the office on Rs. 20-4-6 the usual war allowance. Preference will be given to one who have previous office experience and good knowledge of Telugu.

District Police Office, Cuddapah, 19th January 1920.

C. H. GADSDEN,
District Superintendent of Police.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Typist in the District Forest Office, North Malabar, Manantoddy, on Rs. 20—1—25 with a local allowance of 50 per cent. on the pay. Applicants should state their qualifications fully in their applications. Preference will be given to those candidates who have passed the School Final Examination and Elementary or Intermediate grade of Typewriting Examination. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th February 1920.

G. S. LASRADO,
District Forest Officer, North Malabar.

Manantoddy, 20th January 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed Lower Subordinates of the Madras College of Engineering for the appointments in this Circle as Sub-overseers, eighth grade (Rs. 30), on the permanent establishment and for one appointment as Suboverseer, seventh grade, sub. *pro tem* (Rs. 35). Preference will be given to men who have experience in irrigation works. The candidates appointed will be on probation for six months, at the end of which they will be confirmed if the report on their work is satisfactory.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 22nd January 1920.

APPLICATIONS from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering or otherwise qualified under the Government Examination Rules for the post of a temporary draftsman on Rs. 35 in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles, Chepauk, Madras, may be sent to.

J. R. THURAISINGHAM,
Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles.

Madras, 23rd January 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination securing 45 per cent in English and 40 per cent in the optional subjects for the post of seventh clerk temporarily vacant in this court but likely to continue long.

Preference will be given to the candidate who has passed type-writing.

T. R. NARASIMHAMURTI SASTRIYAR,
District Munsif.

Panipettai, 26th January 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who possess a Secondary School leaving Certificate and who have also passed Typewriting, Elementary grade, for the post of Typist on Rs. 20—1—25 in the Divisional office.

O. S. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

Koilpatti, 26th January 1920.

WANTED applications from duly qualified Lower Subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras, or experienced unpassed men for acting appointments of Draughtsmen in this office on Rs 30 per mensem, for a period of about four months.

P. V. MANIKKAM NAYAKAR,
Executive Engineer, T.B.S. Division, IV Circle.

Vellore, 27th January 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Public Service Rules who have passed Typewriting Examination at least in the Elementary Grade for a sub. *pro tem* Clerk's place on Rs. 20 and war allowance Rs. 6 likely to fall vacant from 1st February 1920. The applicant should be prepared to bring and work with his own machine, till this Court is supplied with a machine of its own.

K. G. PANCHAPAGESA AYYAR,
Additional District Munsif.

Chingleput, 28th January 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the acting and sub. *pro tem.* vacancies of sub-overseers on Rs. 30 per month with cycle allowance of Rs 5 per month in this division.

C. R. S. RICHARDSON,
Executive Engineer, Nellore Division.

Nellore, 28th January 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 40 per mensem in the Bellary district.

2. The applicants should be below 25 years of age.

3. A knowledge of Telugu or Kanarese is essential.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office,
28th January 1920.

WANTED a duly qualified candidate for appointment as a Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30—3—40 (biennial) per measem. Copies of testimonials with a brief statement of previous experience and antecedents of the applicant should accompany the application.

Anantapur Collector's Office, 29th January 1920. T. RAGHAVAYYA, *Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from Telugu knowing candidates who have obtained the presidency average in 'A' group subjects and in one of 'C' group subjects in the School Final Examination for the posts of clerks on Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 now vacant in this Court. The posts are at present only acting and are soon likely to become permanent. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed Typewriting elementary and Shorthand intermediate, who will be given also Shorthand allowance if found fit.

District Munsif's Court, Chittoor, 30th January 1920. S. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for a third grade Overseer's post on Rs. 60 under the Taluk Board, None but those who have possessed in the prescribed Madras Engineering College course need apply. Applications stating age, etc., should reach the undersigned not later than 24th day of February 1920. Preference will be given to persons of previous experience and efficiency.

Vaniambagam Taluk Board Office, 30th January 1920. A. G. LEACH, *President.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates and others possessing high educational qualifications and being less than 25 years old and physically fit for active out-door work, for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspector on Rs. 40 in this district. They should be submitted so as to reach the Collector on or before the 1st March 1920 and should contain information on the following points:—

(1) Name, (2) Caste, (3) Age and date of birth, (4) General education qualifications, (5) Special Tests, if any, already passed, (6) Relations, if any, in Government service in this district, (7) Lands, if any, possessed in this district, (8) Nature of previous and present employment, if any and (9) Copies of testimonials, if any.

South Arcot, 1st February 1920. J. E. LANCASHIRE, *Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for clerical appointments in this subdivision on Rs. 20 to start with. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the S.S.L.C. and Typewriting Intermediate or Elementary grade and those who are willing to use their own machine in circle offices. None but those who are up to the standard measurements need apply.

Nellore Subdivision, 4th February 1920. H. B. RENDLE, *Asst. Commr., Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.*

APPLICATIONS to reach undersigned on or before the 25th instant are invited from Undergraduates and S.S.L.C. holders under 22 years of age for admission to the entrance examination in the following subjects, for recruitment to the 'Upper' and 'Lower' divisions in the office of the undersigned:—

(1) Dictation, (2) Arithmetic, (3) English Composition, and (4) Hand-writing, as tested by an essay on a given subject.

2. Applications should give full particulars regarding antecedents, relatives in Government service, etc.

3. No S.S.L.C. holder who has secured less marks in English and Elementary Mathematics than the Presidency averages in those subjects need apply.

4. Only selected candidates will be informed by post regarding the dates of examination, etc.

Monet Road, Madras, 6th February 1920. T. F. RUSSELL STRACEY, *Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.*

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

ON or after 28th February 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof. Bezwada, 21st January 1920. S. RAMBHOTLU, B.A., B.L.

ON or after 23rd February 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof. Madras, 23rd January 1920. C. BALAJEE RAO.

ON or after the 3rd March 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof. Mylapore, 3rd February 1920. P. NARAYANASWAMI.

Kissen Dass, son of Mogto Lal Juggnas of Sirpur, has, from the 28th day of January 1920, changed his name to Kissen Dass Ram Doss, adopted son of N. Ram Doss, diamond merchant, 2/66, Mint Street, Madras.

N. RAM DOSS.

I, C. B. Danaraj, shall henceforth be known as Daniel Ford.

Madras, 6th February 1920.

C. B. DANARAJ.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

(As the case may be.)

The Allotment Letters Nos 3054/1 Rs. 500, 3054/2 Rs. 200 and 3054/3 Rs. 200 of the 5 per cent loan of 1929–47 for Rs 900 (nine hundred) originally issued in the name of Phyllis Helen Vincent Gompertz, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above allotment letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security

Name of the advertiser—PHYLLIS HELEN VINCENT GOMPERTZ.
Residence—Glendon Hall, Northants, England.

Was bond No. D 009849, dated 30th September 1918, for Rs. 100 purchased by Balabhadra Mahapatro, Khalikote, Ganjam district, was lost while he was camping in Khalikote taluk. Those who found it may deliver to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

12th January 1920.

BABU BALABHADRA MAHAPATRO.

NOTICE.

I, Basil Rupert Woodhouse, heretofore called and known by the name of Basil Rupert Woodhouse Adolphus, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Parry & Co., residing at Parry's Buildings, North Beach Road, Madras, hereby give public notice that on the sixth day of February 1920 I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of Adolphus and then assumed and adopted and determined thence-forth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of Woodhouse instead of the said name of Adolphus.

And I give further notice that by a deed poll, dated the sixth day of February 1920, duly executed and attested, I formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the said surname of Adolphus and declared that I had assumed and adopted and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of Woodhouse instead of Adolphus and so as to be at all times thereafter called known and described by the name of Woodhouse exclusively.

Dated the sixth day of February 1920.

B. R. WOODHOUSE,
late B.R.W. Adolphus.

ESTATE OF ERNEST JOHN SOMBRE WHITE (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering, from the 28th January, 1920, the estate of Ernest John Sombre White deceased, late Civil Judge, Secunderabad, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 6th January 1920 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 5th March 1920, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

ESTATE OF MISS IRENE SYBIL GONSALVES (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering, from the 24th January 1920, the estate of Miss Irene Sybil Gonsalves deceased, late of Tanguturu under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 6th January 1920 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 5th March 1920, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

ESTATE OF JOHN JAMES ELDER (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering, from the 26th January 1920, the estate of John James Elder deceased, late retired Police Inspector, Trichinopoly, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 19th January 1920 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees

or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 5th March 1920, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General of Madras.

Madras, 27th January 1920.

ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD THOMAS MACKENZIE (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects throughout the whole of British India of Archibald Thomas Mackenzie, late of 46 Northumberland Place Bayswater in the County of Middlesex in England but now deceased who died at Christ Church Vicarage, King Edward Street in the City of London on or about the 2nd day of March 1919 being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of February 1920 at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Archibald Thomas Mackenzie deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice

C. MORESBY,
Administrator of the estate of Archibald Thomas Mackenzie deceased.

High Court House, Madras,
26th January 1920

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday the 18th instant, on account of "Mahasivaratri" being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

N. M. MURRAY,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 9th February 1920.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 13 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Narasaraopet.

Betapudi Perrayasamy .. .. *Petitioner.*
Akula Kistayya and others .. .. *Respondents.*

THE petitioner filed an insolvency petition numbered 13 of 1919. It stands posted for objections on 13th February 1920. If any of the creditors have objections, represent to the Court in person or through a pleader on the hearing dated 13th February 1920.

R. HANUMAYYA,
Pleader.

Narasaraopet, 6th February 1920.

IT is hereby notified that Perumal Vannan, son of Raman Vannan of Peruvalanellur, Lalgudi taluk, has applied to be adjudged an 'insolvent' in I.P. No. 4 of 1920 before the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, and that the said petition stands posted for hearing to the 4th day of March 1920.

L. S. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Vakil for petitioner.

Trichinopoly, 6th February 1920.

TAKE notice that Vanikkam Mudali of Thattiyam village, Musiri taluk, has applied in I.P. No. 10 of 1919, Sub-Court, Trichinopoly, and No. 5 of 1919 on the file of the Official Receiver for being adjudicated an insolvent and that the same will come on for inquiry on 28th February 1920 before the Official Receiver,

A. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Pleader.

4th February 1920.

KOTHANDAPANI NADAR, son of Kandaswami Nadar, residing in Muradar, Lalgudi taluk, has applied in I.P. No. 10 of 1920 on the file of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, for being adjudicated an insolvent and the same is posted for inquiry on 1st March 1920 before the Official Receiver.

N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Pleader.

Trichinopoly, 4th February 1920.

NAGENDRA AYYAR, son of Rama Bhagavatar, South Pattunoolkara street, Trichinopoly, has applied to be adjudged insolvent in I.P. No. 1 of 1920 which is posted to 2nd March 1920 for disposal before the Subordinate Judge of Trichinopoly.

S. NARAYANASWAMI SARMA, B.A., B.L.,
Vakil for petitioner.

Trichinopoly, 4th February 1920.

CITATION.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH KANARA.

Original Petition No. 4 of 1920.

In the matter of the will of Joseph Coelho, deceased.

Joana Clara Lobo .. .. *Petitioner.*

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of the District Judge of South Kanara for a grant of probate of the will, dated the 1st day of July 1913 of Joseph Coelho, late of Falnir, Mangalore, who died on the 3rd February 1916 at Mangalore, to Joana Clara Lobo the petitioner, widow of the deceased and executrix named in the said will and that the 20th day of February 1920 has been appointed for the hearing of the said application.

P. D'SOUZA,
Pleader for petitioner.

Mangalore, 1st February 1920.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 23 OF 1919-20, HELD ON THE 22ND JANUARY 1920.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. HITCHELL, C.S.I., M.C.S.C., *Chairman.*

Mr. H. H. Hood.
Capt. C. B. Hunley, R.I.M.
Mr. M. Brown.
The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr. J. P. Simpson.
Mr. W. A. Turner.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae
Mr. S. J. Green.
Mr. M. A. Subhan Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.

390. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the ordinary meeting held on Friday, the 9th January 1920.

391. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the Special Budget meeting held on Friday, the 16th January 1920.

392. Read again Resolution No. 193, dated 20th June 1918.

Read letters from the Calcutta and Karachi Port Trusts enquiring whether this Board proposes to take any further action in the matter in view of the decision of the Government of India to the effect that no amendment of the law regarding the levy of Port dues on Government vessels is at present required. Read also note by the Chairman and his draft of a reply to the Port Trusts.

Resolved to approve of the draft reply.

393. Read again Resolution No. 387, dated 16th January 1920, sanctioning, under section 27 of the Madras Port Trust Act, the Trust's schedule of staff for the year 1920-21. Read a note by the Chairman recommending that the Traffic Manager's proposal that, in lieu of two shunting Jemadars' posts on Rs. 25—3—40 and five shunting Jemadars' posts on Rs. 20—1—25, four shunting masters' posts on Rs. 30—2—40 and three shunting Jemadars' posts on Rs. 25—1—30 be provided for in the schedule, be approved.

Resolved that the recommendation be approved and be given effect to in the schedule for 1920-21.

394. Read endorsement by the Deputy Port Conservator supported by the Chairman on an application from contractor C. Govinda Pillai requesting that the higher rates sanctioned for three months from 1st October 1919 in Resolution No. 283, dated 24th October 1919 for carbon articles of rations supplied by him to the crew of the tug "Thruster" be continued for a further period of six months from 1st January 1920.

Resolved that the sanction accorded in the above quoted Resolution be extended up to the end of June 1920.

395. Read a note by the Chairman on the subject of the levy of cranage charges on cargoes Ex S Ss. "Calantha" and "Basha" and sailing ship "Peshawar" which were landed partly direct on to the quay and partly by lighters.

Resolved to approve of the Chairman's proposed action provided the Trust's Solicitors agree that the Chairman's proposals are in order.

396. Read correspondence between the Trust and Messrs. M. A. Subhan & Co., ending with the latter's letter, dated 13th November 1919, to the Chairman requesting that the transit dues recovered on 10 cases matches Ex. S S "Pattala" and on one case matches Ex. S S "Pasika" arrived respectively on 27th October and 3rd November 1918 be refunded to them, on the grounds of their having abandoned the cases in question. Read also a note by the Chairman.

Resolved that the request be refused.

397. Read again Resolution No. 85, dated 5th June 1918, fixing *inter alia* that, under clause 7 (3) of Part I (A) of the Trust's Scale of Rates exports be allowed to stand within the Trust's premises free of penalty charges for a period of six working days, excluding Sundays and holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, before that of the arrival in port of the steamer by which shipment is effected, with, in addition, the days the vessel remains in port.

Resolved on the recommendation of the Chairman that until such time as covered accommodation on rental terms is made available for dutiable hides and skins brought in for export, the six working days referred to above be raised to ten in respect of that commodity.

398. Read letters from certain shippers to the Trust's Traffic Manager requesting that as out of 1,071 bales Jubbulpore brought into the harbour by them for shipment 908 bales were successively shut out by the S.S. "Etarata" and "Bengala" arrived in October 1919 and had to be removed from the harbour premises owing to their having got wet by rain, the 908 bales be either exempted from payment of harbour dues a second time if brought again for shipment or the harbour dues already paid be refunded. Read also a note by the Chairman.

Resolved, subject to sanction of Government, that the 908 bales be treated as coming under clause 19 of Part I (B) of the Trust's Scale of Rates and be exempted from payment of harbour dues if brought again for shipment.

399. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, that, subject to sanction of Government, a consignment of 2 W.I. Pulleys ex S.S. "Clan Colquhoun" be charged transit dues at the rate for the first week for the whole period during which they were lying in the Trust's premises, and that the excess transit dues recovered be remitted.

400. The following statement comparing dues collected in and up to the end of December 1919 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of December 1919.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
I. Harbour receipts—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(i) Dues on imports	45,046 11 0	48,508 12 0	31,550 3 0
(ii) Dues on exports	37,967 2 0	21,106 3 0	34,137 14 0
(iii) Transit dues, imports	10,547 2 0	8 341 4 0	12 169 13 0
(iv) Storage exports	3,112 2 0	361 15 0	481 1 0
(v) Rent for storage space ..	2,818 14 0	2,698 0 0	2,197 5 0
(vi) Harbour terminal charges ..	7,934 11 7	11,791 2 6	10,481 4 10
(vii) Cranage	6,716 13 0	6 135 11 0	7,184 14 0
(viii) Porterage, special	2,870 7 2	5,763 14 0	5,674 3 4
(ix) Demurrage	291 9 0	352 2 0	103 9 0
(x) Hire of harbour wagons ..	1,835 0 0	632 10 0	493 0 0
II. Rents, fees and penalties—			
(i) Rents of properties	11,460 1 4	10,059 13 0	10,328 4 0
(ii) Overtime fees	1,115 0 0	2,217 0 0	1,800 0 0
(iii) Passenger tolls	3,473 5 11	3,711 5 5	1,796 13 5
(iv) Fines and penalties	193 0 0	97 0 5	8 8 0 0
(v) Railway tolls	....	....	....
III. Sales—			
(i) Water sold to boats	1,198 13 0	1,501 0 0	1,509 15 0
(ii) Do. to works	....	8 8 5	10 14 5
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	....	—50 0 0	325 14 0
(iv) Other sales	..	..	....
IV. Contributions to expenses—			
(i) From Port funds	....	....	....
(ii) From Government	....	....	....
V. Interest—			
Interest on investments	....	....	....
VI. Miscellaneous—			
(i) Profit on investments	..	..	....
(ii) Commission on Corporation tickets issued fees.	315 12 0	274 14 6	251 8 0
VII. Items awaiting adjustment	—2 0 0	—1,450 15 0	....
Total ..	1,14,238 14 0	1,21,453 3 7	1,49,785 3 1

Months.	Actuals of 1917-18.	Actuals of 1918-19.	Actuals of 1919-20.	Increase or decrease in the last two years.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ..	79,854 9 10	1,25,695 11 0	2,18,410 3 0	+ 92,722 14 0
May ..	1,28,658 0 6	1,41,918 7 10	1 85,973 4 7	+ 43,994 12 9
June ..	1,35,674 10 10	1,59,275 12 10	2,09,350 6 4	+ 50,080 9 6
July ..	85,920 15 6	1,38,286 0 7	2,11,257 5 8	+ 42,992 5 1
August ..	1,41,304 11 2	1,68,161 3 4	1,99,379 15 7	+ 30,218 12 3
September ..	1,25,203 4 10	1,59,559 12 5	2,65,041 7 4	+ 1,05,481 10 11
October ..	1,21,088 0 9	1,96,855 9 7	2 59,131 10 0	+ 62,269 6 4
November ..	1,70,810 10 8	1,46,701 10 9	2,32,080 3 8	+ 85,378 14 2
December ..	1,14,285 13 0	1,21,359 2 7	1,44,783 5 1	+ 23,424 2 6
January ..	....	....	....	....
February ..	....	....	....	....
March ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	11,58,780 11 1	13,90,784 6 8	19,27,417 12 6	+ 5,36,633 0 0

401. Recorded a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer showing the dates on which he took over from the Collector of Madras the private, Corporation and Government lands comprising the site for the construction of quarters for the Harbour Police.

402. Recorded, with reference to Resolution No. 192, dated 1st August 1919, that the Trust's house, No. 29, Ghouse Mahideen Street, was handed over to the Corporation of Madras on the 16th January 1920.

403. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 9th January 1920 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargable to	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
			Capital Works.	Rs.			
6	G.O. Mis. No. 7, Rev. (Spl.), Mar.	9th January 1920.	Construction of a shed for the storage of carbide of calcium imported at Madras.	9,500	..	Capital ..	..
			Reserve Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
			Nil.				

404. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for November 1919.

405. Recorded G.O. No. 508, Revenue (Special), dated 17th December 1919, recording the Administration Report of the Madras Port Department.

406. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 7, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 8th January 1920, sanctioning the debit to capital of an expenditure of Rs. 9,500 for the construction of a shed for the storage of carbide of calcium imported at the port of Madras—*vide* Resolution No. 336, dated 19th December 1919.

407. Recorded Endorsement No. 24-IV/20-1, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 9th January 1920, communicating Proceedings of the Financial Department, No. 15, dated 9th January 1920, regarding estimate of Imperial loans and advances to local bodies for 1920-21.

408. Recorded Endorsement No. 25-IV/20-1, Revenue (Special), dated 9th January 1920, communicating G.O. Mis. No. 30, Revenue, dated 7th January 1920, directing that the levy of quit-rent and ground-rent on certain plots of land in the occupation of the Madras Port Trust be waived.

409. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 11, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 10th January 1920, sanctioning the grant of an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to each of the Harbour Masters, Monro, Mackenzie and Freeman, for the period from 9th October to 12th December 1919 in consideration of the extra services rendered by them—*vide* Resolution No. 396, dated 8th December 1919.

410. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 13, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 16th January 1920, sanctioning an advance of Rs. 4,000 to Commander G. H. Finnis, C.B.E., R.I.M., Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, for the purchase of a motor-car.

411. Recorded the Report and Accounts of the Singapore Harbour Board for the half-year ended 30th June 1919.

412. Recorded the Budget Estimate of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon for 1919-20.

413. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 22nd January 1920 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	....	3,79,570	9	1
Provident Fund Account	3,49,500	1,029	8	9
Deposit Account	19,189	1,932	5	7
Sailors' Home Charity Account	47,600	2,234	2	4
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,000	1,778	7	1
Pilotage Fund Account	75,402	15,789	5	9
Harbour Dues Advance Account	....	33,922	4	11
Railway Freight Advance Account	....	34,934	2	11
Capital Account	....	1,21,387	4	4

Port Trust Office, Madras,
5th February 1920.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1920.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature: Corrected daily means.		Observed extremes.		Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Fresh anticlone.	General weather.
		Dry	Wet.	Max.	Min.								
February.	(+)30—	°	°	°	°	°	Pct.		Miles.	Inches.	Ct.	Pres.	
2nd Mon. ..	29 925	79·3	74·5	85·6	72·4	150·4	75	E.	48	..	48	3·3	Fine with passing clouds.
3rd Tues. ..	·889	80·3	75·2	87·8	73·3	157·5	73	S.E. by E.	81	..	15	0·3	Fine.
4th Wed. ..	·887	80·5	75·9	88·9	74·3	152·8	77	S. by E.	46	..	33	5·3	Do.
5th Thurs. ..	·923	80·6	75·8	86·8	72·7	154·1	79	S. by E.	87	..	12	0·4	Do
6th Fri. ..	·955	79·7	76·2	85·5	73·1	150·7	80	S.E. by S.	118	..	18	0·7	Do.
7th Sat. ..	·971	79·9	76·6	85·8	73·7	147·8	78	S.S.E.	113	..	28	0·9	Do.
8th Sun ..	·948	78·8	73·1	86·1	73·0	152·4	74	S.E. by E.	89	..	15	0·3	Do.

The standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 5·66 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·07 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in January 1920 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1920.	Difference from	Average
Reduced atmospheric pressure	30·008	·012 below	30·020
Temperature of air	78·8	1·7 above	78·1
Do of evaporation	71·7	2·5 ,,	69·2
Percentage of humidity	77	4 ,,	73
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	145·9	7·5 ,,	138·4
Maximum in shade	84·2	0·4 below	84·6
Minimum in shade	69·2	2·4 above	67·5
Do. on grass	67·4	4·3 ,,	63·1
Rainfall in inches on 3 days	5·66	4·77 ,,	0·89
General direction of wind	N.E.	1 point N	N.E. by E.
Daily velocity in miles	105	38 below	143
Percentage of cloudy sky	39	2 above	37
Do of bright sunshine	59·9	8·3 below	68·1

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	41	125	East.	22	113	South.	..	..	West.	..	..
N. by E.	18	280	E. by S.	10	24	S. by W.	..	..	W. by N.	..	..
N.N.E.	37	186	E.S.E.	..	..	S.S.W.	..	..	W.N.W.	..	..
N.E. by N.	137	806	S.E. by E.	..	..	S.W. by S.	..	..	N.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	95	711	S.E.	..	..	S.W.	..	..	N.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	181	583	S.E. by S.	..	..	S.W. by W.	..	..	N.W. by N.	..	..
E.N.E.	56	256	S.S.E.	..	..	W.S.W.	..	..	N.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	28	183	S. by E.	..	..	W. by S.	..	..	N. by W.	..	..

There were 195 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a N.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 90 miles.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in the year 1919, compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1919.	Difference from	Average
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·861	0·003 below	29·864
Temperature of air	85·2	1·3 above	83·1
Do. of evaporation	73·8	0·7 below	74·5
Do. of dew point	74	0·2 above	73·7
Percentage of humidity	140·6	10·1 "	130·7
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	91·2	0·4 "	90·8
Maximum in shade	76·1	1·4 "	74·7
Minimum in shade	74·3	2·4 "	71·9
Rainfall on grass	39·78	1·76 "	41·02
Do. since January 1st on days	S.E.	South as +	N.E.
General direction of wind	122	49 below	171
Daily velocity in miles	47	2 "	49
Percentage of cloudy sky	56·0	3·4 "	59·4
Do. of bright sunshine			

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	195	1,054	East.	108	318	South.	146	752	West.	235	1,593
N. by E.	331	1,845	E. by S.	301	1,274	S. by W.	214	1,103	W. by N.	170	1,160
N N E	229	1,454	E.S.E.	256	1,305	S S.W.	156	797	W.N.W.	142	880
N.E. by N.	281	1,960	S.E. by E.	217	1,513	S W. by S.	188	1,083	N.W. by W.	105	734
N E.	185	977	S E.	157	1,270	S W.	217	1,188	N W.	58	333
N.E. by E.	138	827	S.E. by S.	201	1,307	S.W. by W.	215	1,241	N.W by N.	55	200
E N.E	74	471	S.S.E.	318	2,348	W.S W.	198	1,234	N.N.W.	37	198
E. by N.	114	851	S. by E.	240	1,678	W. by S.	310	2,014	N. by W.	138	55

There were 3,173 calm hours during the year. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 29 miles.

Weather summary.—The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1919:—

Pressure.—The mean monthly pressure was normal in January, April and August, was below normal in June, November and December and above in the remaining months, the greatest excess being 0·075 inch in July and the greatest defect 0·065 inch in November. The highest pressure recorded was 30·13 inches on the 6th and 15th January.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of air was normal in July and September and above during the remaining months. The maximum shade temperature was below normal in July and September, normal in March, October and December and above during the other months. The highest temperature recorded was 108°2 F. on May 21. The minimum in shade was above normal in all other months except September when it was below normal and in March, October and December when it was about normal. The lowest temperature recorded was 64°5 F. on January 2. The highest sun maximum was 164°3 on September 12 and the lowest on grass 62°2 F. on January 2.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was normal in March, below normal in May, June and August and above during the remaining months. The driest day in the year was June 8.

Wind.—The wind velocity was in defect throughout the year. The wind direction was normal from March to May and in December.

Cloud.—The amount of cloud was above normal in February, June, November and December. The sky was less cloudy than usual during the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of sunshine was above normal in July and September and below in all the other months. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 2,726·8.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average in March, June, July, September and December and below in the remaining months. The greatest excess was 2·22 inches in July and the greatest deficiency 2·2 inches in May. The total fall for the year was 39·78 inches on 90 days against an average of 41·02 inches. The monsoon rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 27·94 inches. The heaviest rainfall on one day was 3·18 inches on September 28.

Madras Observatory,
9th February 1920.

E. BARNES,
Offg. Deputy Inspector.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 6.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1, *dated* 23*rd January* 1920.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKARI AND OPIUM PRIVILEGES.

Notice is hereby given that the number of independent shops appointed for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs during the twelve months beginning 1st April 1920 and ending 31st March 1921 and the local limits appointed for them will be notified by Collectors in their District Gazettes, and that the privilege of sale therein will be put up to public auction on the dates, at the places and by the officers to be notified by Collectors subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth. The Collector of Malabar will notify separately the special conditions under which licences for the sale of arrack in the Attapadi valley will be granted on payment of fixed fees.

The districts in which independent arrack shops, foreign liquor taverns, beer shops and ganja and opium shops, respectively, will be sold are specified below :—

From 1*st April* 1920

Arrack, ganja and opium shops.	Foreign liquor taverns	Beer shops.
In all districts ...	In the districts of Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore and Malabar.	In the districts of Nellore, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Salem and Malabar.

Licences for the sale of foreign liquor which are granted on payment of fixed fees are dealt with in a separate notification.

Conditions of Auction Sale.

I. A deposit must be made by each bidder before bidding and will be received by the selling officer on the day of sale. A deposit of Rs. 50 will ordinarily be required from any person wishing to bid for any important shop or any large number of shops. This will be reduced to Rs. 20 in the case of bidders for not more than two or three shops of an aggregate monthly value of Rs. 50 or less and to Rs. 5 in the case of bidders for single small shops.

II. The shops will be put up to auction in the order in which they are notified, unless the selling officer sees reason to change that order. Upset prices will be fixed at the discretion of the Collectors. The reserve price placed by Government on the shops will not be published, but the average of the previous five years' rentals will be notified by the Collectors, wherever possible, for the information of bidders.

III. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him.

IV. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground (1) that he has been convicted by a Criminal Court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of licence or of a contract under the Abkari Opium Act as to render him undesirable as a holder of a licence; or (2) that he is insolvent or in arrears to Government; (3) that his bid is merely speculative; (4) that he is a village officer or a relative of a village officer of the village in which the shop is situated or which is supplied by the shop or of a neighbouring village; (5) that he is a contract supplier of country spirits for the contract area within which the shop is

situated; (6) that he is a brewer bidding for beer shops; (7) that such a course is necessary to prevent arrangements to the detriment of Government interests; or (8) for any other valid reason.

V. The shops will be knocked down to the highest bidder. If for any of the reasons mentioned in the preceding clause the highest bid is rejected, the next highest shall be taken or the shop resold at the selling officer's discretion. In case of dispute the selling officer's decision shall be final. The sale will be subject to formal confirmation of the Collector, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. Such formal confirmation will be testamount to an acceptance of the bid, unless revised by the Board of Revenue for special reasons, and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself or by any officer appointed by him.

VI. At the close of each day's sale, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit of half a month's rent (in addition to the deposit made under clause I) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under clause I will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately by the selling officer on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop in the sales then in progress.

VII. Any person to whom a shop has been knocked down and who has made deposits as provided in clauses I and VI shall also deposit, in cash or approved security, within ten days from the date of communication of the Collector's acceptance of the bid, such further sum as with the former deposits will make up two months' rent and shall without unnecessary delay take out a licence on the conditions hereinafter set forth. In the event of the purchaser's death after issue of the licence, his heirs and assigns shall be responsible for all moneys that may become due to Government under the terms of the licence as well as for the proper observance of all the conditions of the licence. Should the initial deposit exceed two months' rental, the excess will be refunded unless the purchaser is requested to deposit twice that sum under clause VIII infra.

VIII. If on inquiry subsequent to sale the purchaser shall be found to be of doubtful solvency, he may be required either to deposit two months' rental in addition to the sum prescribed in clause VII supra, or to get a surety or sureties to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of the contract. The bond shall be stamped (article 57, schedule I, Act II of 1899) and registered at the expense of the purchaser if the amount secured exceeds Rs. 1,000. In all cases where sureties are demanded the licensee shall be bound to execute a counterpart agreement.

IX. On the failure of any person to make a deposit or take out a licence under clause VII or to comply with any requisition or to execute any engagement under clause VIII supra, the deposits already made may be forfeited and the shop may be resold under the orders of the Divisional Officer on a date to be notified by the Collector or may be otherwise disposed of by the latter officer. Besides under the clause will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain, and in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the resale. In the latter case, the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the resale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by resale the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the shop is disposed of otherwise than by resale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale.

X. The purchaser of any abkari or opium privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below, though a retail licence may not have been issued to him.

XI. The deposits referred to in clause VII or VIII may be made either in cash or in recognised Government, Port Trust, Municipal or Local Board securities or by depositing Postal Savings Bank pass-books. When deposits are made otherwise than in cash, the Collector may demand that they shall be of such higher face value than the cash deposit required, as in the circumstances of the market he may think necessary. The securities or Savings Bank pass books deposited must be endorsed in the name of the Collector and Government promissory notes must be enfaced for payment of interest at the treasuries at which they are deposited, if so required. Deposits in cash will be adjusted towards the instalments of kists due in the last months of the period of the lease. Deposits of securities or savings bank pass books will be returned upon payment of the full amount of the kists due in cash unless the depositors wish that Government should take them over, in which case they will be taken over at the price of the day, and the balance, if any, due to Government must be paid in cash. In cases of default under clause IX of the conditions of auction sale or under condition 37 of the General conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium licences, all securities deposited are liable to be sold for any amount due to Government under the terms of the lease, the remainder, if any, due after such sale, being recovered as arrears.

Condition of Issue of Licences for Wholesale Vend of Arrack.

XII. Applications for the privilege of wholesale vend of country spirits should reach the Collectors concerned on or before the 1st March 1920 and should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15 which will be returned to those persons whose applications for licences are not approved. The grant of licences confers no exclusive privilege, and it will be open to the Collector to grant licences under like conditions to other persons at any time during the currency of the licences for whom applications are now invited. Licences will be granted to private persons only if they have obtained the consent of the arrack supply contractor of the district to the opening of their depots and deposited such amount as may be required by the Collector as security for the proper fulfilment of the conditions of the licence. If such depots are not worked to the satisfaction of the Collector, they may be closed at any time. Wholesale depot licences will not be granted to persons having interest in retail shops.

The licences issued under the above clauses will contain the following general conditions common to all abkari and opium licences and the special conditions prescribed below for any particular kind of licence.

General Conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium Licences.

1. Shops and depots must be opened by the dates fixed by the Collectors and must be kept open every day unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorized under condition 10, 11 or 12 infra.

2. Except where definite sites in the possession or under the control of Government have been prescribed, purchasers of shops must make their own arrangements for securing proper sites for their shops. They are at liberty to choose any site within the local limits notified by the Collector, provided the site selected is approved of by the Sarcums and Police authorities. The limits of the site selected and approved will be entered in the licence. The possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) or sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs outside those limits is prohibited.

3. Sales under any abkari or opium licence must be conducted in an approved building of which the whole or the whole of a separable part must be entirely set aside for the sale depot or shop. In the case of arrack shops and taverns in municipalities, or towns having a population of 20,000 or over, there shall be no possible means of ingress or egress in any direction except into the main street; if there are other doors they shall be kept locked under the seal of an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs department; the interior of the shop shall be sufficiently lighted by day and the whole interior visible from the front door; the shop shall not be used as a place of residence save by the vendor and his family or caretakers. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling house, they must be kept locked at night.

4. Except when two or more foreign liquor licences are held by one person or in the case of licences held by chemists and druggists and medical practitioners, sales under different licences must be conducted in different premises.

5. Private bars in liquor shops may be allowed by the Collector under a special licence to be granted by him free of fee; provided that the interior of the bar is wholly visible from the doorway and that the entrance to it is either through the main door of the shop or through a separate door provided with a proper sign to show the duties of the bar.

6. A signboard must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the licence under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular and in the case of taverns and wholesale depots in English also. The licence must be hung up in a conspicuous place within the depot or shop.

7. The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs except that to which the licence relates or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor except in accordance with the terms of a compounding licence is prohibited.

8. Such supply of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained in depots and shops.

9. No arrack shop, foreign liquor tavern or beer shop shall be opened before 9-30 a.m.; and no other shop or depot shall be opened before sunrise.

10. (a) No depot or shop shall be kept open after 8 p.m. except under special authority. Collectors may of their discretion order the closure of any depot at sunset and may on the report of the Police or for other sufficient reasons order the closure of any shop at an earlier hour if they consider such a course to be advisable in the interests of the public. The Board may for sufficient reasons order the general closure of any kind or kinds or all kinds of licensed premises at any earlier hour than 8 p.m.

(b) Collectors are authorized to notify at the time of the auction sales that specified shops will be closed on the occasion of specified festivals and that the hours of sale at specified shops which are situated within a mile of a market or shandy will be limited on market days generally or that they will be liable to flontation on such occasions by orders issued during the currency of the lease, if it is found that the shops promote drunkenness. Discretion is also allowed to Collectors to order the closure of specified shops within 3 furlongs of factories, mills and other places where large numbers of operatives assemble on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., on the afternoons of pay days and at all hours on Sundays except between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. A special condition embodying these restrictions or liabilities will be inserted by the Collector in the licenses granted to the renters of all such shops.

11. Depots and shops situated on or adjacent to line of march must be closed, if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors or Divisional Officers shall have power also temporarily to close any shops in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shopkeeper shall on his motion close his depot or shop when there is a riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

12. All liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose. This prohibition, however, does not apply to the compounding or blending of liquor or to the manufacture of intoxicating drugs from hemp drugs and opium in accordance with the terms of a licence. Liquor shall not be bottled except under a bottling licence. Nor shall different kinds of liquors be mixed and sold under the designation of one of them.

13. No woman shall be employed in any abkari or opium shop for the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs without the special permission of the Collector unless she be a member of the renter's family.

14. The sale or transport of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of 25 or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment in any capacity of such persons in shops or depots licensed for the sale of the same are prohibited. No persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the transport or sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission. The Divisional Officer may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in any depot or shop and forbid the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by any person of whom he may disapprove.

15. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold or given—

(a) Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent Brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect

to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and specified in the licence—

(1) to sailors of the Royal Navy, soldiers and members of their families; or

(2) to any other person living in barracks;

(d) (1) to persons whom a vendor knows, or has reason to believe, to be camp followers, i.e., any class of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments;

(2) to Policemen, Excise officers and Railway servants when on duty: or,

(e) in any circumstances to any—

(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police;

(2) child or young person under eighteen years of age;

(3) insane person; or

(4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

Note.—The restrictions in cl. and (b) do not apply to soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their cantonments.

16. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold in shops except for cash. The licensee shall be bound to give intimation of the offer of anything other than cash to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer. This condition is not, however, meant to restrict credit sales in the ordinary course of business by shopkeepers or firms of standing and respectability dealing in foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

17. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below or above such minimum * or maximum† prices as may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

18. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantities prescribed for possession without a licence as specified below shall be issued to any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit, nor shall liquor be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed:—

Arrack	Toddy.	Ganja.	Opium.
One-sixth of a gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is generally one dram. In the Nilgiris district and the Salem municipality four drams.	One gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is one dram. In the Karnool municipality and in certain villages near the Nellore municipality separately notified in the Karnool district 24 drams.	In the Agencies of Ganjam Vizagapatam and Godavari ten tolas of ganja and forty tolas of bhang, and elsewhere five tolas of ganja, twenty tolas of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantities.	In the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari any quantity up to three tolas, and elsewhere one tola of opium or preparations therefrom other than morphia or preparations for smoking.

Permits shall be in printed books, which can be obtained at all offices of the Inspectors of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department on production of receipts for payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited.

19. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district if the Collector shall so direct.

20. No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in depots or shops. Entertainments of any kind in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden.

21. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

22. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

23. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the prescribed form. Unless special permission is given to the contrary, separate accounts shall be kept for the transactions under each licence. The accounts shall be in printed books which may be obtained from local Revenue officers on payment of cost price. Permits for liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed in support of the accounts. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the licence and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

24. Except in the case of fixed fee licences, the amount for which the privilege of sale has been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government treasury on or before the 10th of each month beginning with April or October as the case may be. Interest will be levied on any amounts not so paid and after the 25th of the month in Madras town or the 20th of the month elsewhere shops are liable to be sold for failure to pay rents. Toddy shops may also be resold for failure to pay tree-tax. Fees for depot licences must be prepaid.

25. No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatever.

26. Power is reserved to Revenue officers to suspend licences in case of failure of payment of rents or in the case of toddy licences of tree-tax on the due date. In the case of arrack, toddy, ganja and beer shops and taverns, this power will be exercised by Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge, in the case of opium shops by Divisional Officers and in other cases by Collectors. In the event of suspension of a licence for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be resold with effect from the date of issue of the licence to the new purchaser, or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. All losses on account of suspension and resale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee, but he shall have no right to any gain which may accrue. The whole of the deposit, if any, made by the licensee shall be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the licence may at his discretion allow sales to continue pending resale or other disposal of the privilege.

* For liquor shops—vide Board's Notification No. 6, dated 23rd January 1920.

† For opium shops in the Agency tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts a uniform rate of Rs. 32 per seer has been fixed.

37. No privilege of supply or vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

38. (a) No abkari or opium licensee in a Native State or foreign territory will be allowed to have any interest in a license for the same article in a British district without the special permission of the Collector.

(b) No abkari or opium licensee in a British district where a low rate of duty is in force will be allowed to have any interest in a license for the same article in any adjacent British district where there is a higher rate of duty without the special permission of the Collector.

39. Such returns and information as may be required by the Divisional Officer from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licences.

40. Licensees are bound to report to the Divisional Officer all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, transport or sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the Abkari / Opium laws and to comply with the Divisional Officer's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons.

41. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are absolutely prohibited.

42. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any license shall be revocable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

43. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Abkari / Opium laws and shall, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorized by him, deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

44. The officers authorized to inspect licensed shops and depots are :—

(1) any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than Revenue Inspector, and

(2) any officer of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of rank not lower than Sub-Inspector.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test the weights, measures, liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs in the possession of the licensee, and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections when it comes within the scope of their duty.

45. All officers authorized to inspect depots and shops are authorized to detain any liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs found unfit for consumption or use or which they may believe to have been tampered with in any of the ways referred to in condition 12 and all Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, are empowered to confiscate, or destroy such liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs.

46. An inspection note-book, with pages numbered consecutively, shall be maintained for the use of inspecting officers and shall be handed over to the Inspector of the circle or to any officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

47. An infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will render the licensee liable to—

Either (a) fine up to Rs. 50 :

or (b) cancellation of license and resale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee and, if considered necessary by the Collector, forfeiture of deposits;

or (c) prosecution of the licensee or his agent for the specific offence committed.

The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a lease is cancelled under this condition.

NOTE.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fines may be imposed.

48. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be resold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee be convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkari / Opium Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code, which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it, or if it is brought to the notice of the Collector that the licensee has been convicted prior to the issue of a license to him before a Magistrate of any of such offence and has concealed that fact.

49. Any sum due by a licensee may be adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him or collected under the Revenue Recovery Act as an arrear of land revenue. The licensee shall be bound to replace any sum adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge.

50. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

51. Collectors may order the transfer of depots and shops from one locality to another or their closure or the opening of new depots and shops within limits as to number to be fixed by the Board of Revenue in their discretion. But no new shops should be opened unless notice of the sites selected has been published in the District Gazette six months before the commencement of the lease and no such changes as affect the interest of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except under special sanction of the Board. A Tahsildar may at any time permit the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

52. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant 'occasional licences' for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., in places [illegible] the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. Such licences should be issued only when absolutely necessary and shall ordinarily be granted to the shopkeepers who usually supply the locality. The licensee shall vend only for such period not exceeding ten days as they are actually required. Not more than one licence shall be issued for a fair or festival without the sanction of the Board.

The fees to be paid for the licences shall be fixed at the discretion of the Collector.

Conditions applicable to Arrack Licences.

1. The privilege extends only to the sale of country spirits of the prescribed strengths. These are 35° under-proof and 60° under-proof except in the tracts in the South Arcot district bordering on French territory where the liquor to be sold will be 40° under proof and the Gunnur and Palkonda Agencies of the Vizagapatam district and the Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions of the Godavari district where the liquor to be sold will be 60° under-proof only.

2. Spirits shall be purchased only from a distillery or warehouse established by the contract supplier for the supply of the district or from a wholesale depot established by the contract supplier, or by a private person with the contract supplier's consent. The prices to be charged per gallon at the distilleries, warehouses and wholesale depots in the several districts are given below :—

District.	Source of supply—distillery, warehouse or wholesale depots.	Kind of liquor.	35° under-proof.	60° under-proof.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Ganjam (ordinary tracts and 122 villages of the Agency tracts).	Aska distillery	Molasses arrack ..	1 0 0	0 10 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 8 0	0 12 0
2. Vizagapatam (ordinary tracts and 137 villages of the Agency tracts)	Vizagapatam distillery ..	Jaggery arrack ..	1 4 0	0 12 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 7 0	0 15 7
* Gunnur Agency (excluding Kondh and Savara Hills).	Do.	Do. ..	..	1 1 7
* Palkonda Agency ..	Do.	Do. ..	..	0 18 7
3. Godavari (Agency tracts of Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions with the exception of 20 villages in the Polavaram division).	Samalkot distillery ..	Molasses arrack ..	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 0
Godavari (ordinary tracts)—	Samalkot distillery	Do. ..	0 20 0	0 0 0
	Nidadavole warehouse ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
4. Kistna—	Wholesale depots supplied from the Samalkot distillery.	Do. ..	0 10 0	0 10 0
The taluks of Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Nuzvid.	Wholesale depots supplied from the Nidadavole warehouse.	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
Gudivada, Kaikalur and Nuzvid taluks.	Nidadavole warehouse ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
*Rest of the district ..	Sarvada warehouse	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
5. Guntur—				
The taluks of Guntur, Narasaropet, Sattenapalli, Palnad and Vinukonda	Sarvada warehouse	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
Tenali, Repalle, Bapatla and Ongole taluks.	Nellore warehouse	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
6. Nellore	Nellore warehouse	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 2 0	0 12 7
7. Cuddapah	Cuddapah warehouse	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
8. Anantapur—	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 1 6	0 11 7
Hindupur taluk ..	Cuddapah warehouse	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 2 6	0 12 7
Rest of the district ..	Ootacamund distillery ..	Jaggery arrack ..	1 4 0	0 13 4
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 4 0	0 12 7
9. Bellary	Bellary distillery	Do. ..	1 0 0	1 1 4
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 12 7
10. Kurnool (including the Banganapalle State)	Nandyal warehouse	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 11 1
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 13 0
11. *Madras Town Circle ..	Madras warehouse	Do. ..	1 10 0	1 1 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 4 0	0 12 7
12. Chingleput (excluding the Sadras taluk).†	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 7 0	0 15 7
13. Chittoor—				
Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks.	Cuddapah warehouse	Molasses arrack ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 1 0	0 11 7
Rest of the district ..	Harapanahalli warehouse ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
14 North Arcot (excluding the Tirupattur and the Tiruvannamalai taluks)	Kanjeepuram warehouse ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
Tirupattur taluk ..	Saravanampalam warehouse ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
Tiruvannamalai taluk ..	Nallikuppam distillery ..	Do. ..	0 10 0	0 0 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	0 10 0	0 10 0
15. South Arcot‡ (high duty area).	Nallikuppam distillery ..	Do. ..	0 10 0	0 5 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	0 16 0	0 10 0
16. Tanjore	Tanjore warehouse	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
17 Trichinopoly (excluding Karur taluk.	Trichinopoly warehouse ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 8 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	0 10 7
Karur taluk	Coonoor distillery	Jaggery arrack ..	1 4 0	0 12 7
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 7 0	0 15 7

* The liquor supplied to the Sadras taluk, Managoli and Lingapiri zamindaris and the Gunnur and Palkonda Agencies of the Vizagapatam district and the Polavaram, Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions of the Godavari district will be coloured.

† Depots in the Chingleput district (except in the Sadras taluk) will be supplied from the Vysarpadi distillery, Madras, at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at 35° under-proof and Rs. 12-7 at 60° under-proof.

‡ Depots supplied to the frontier limits of the district will be coloured and will be of 40° under-proof and the prices to be charged at the Nallikuppam distillery for issues to the wholesale depots in the frontier tracts and at these depots for issues to shops will be respectively As. 13 and As. 14 per gallon of that strength. Supplies of arrack to shops in these tracts shall be only from the wholesale depots.

District.	Sources of supply—distillery, warehouse or wholesale depots.	Kind of liquor.	25° under-proof.	60° under-proof.
			Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.
18. Madura	Madura warehouse	Jaggery brand ..	1 4 0	0 13 0
19. Tinnevelly—	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 8 0	1 0 3
Ramnad and Sivagunga zamindaris.	Madura warehouse	Do.	1 5 6	0 14 4
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 8 6	1 0 4
Sattur and Srivilliputtur talukas	Tachanallur distillery	Do.	1 4 0	0 12 7
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 7 6	0 14 7
20. Tinnevelly	Tachanallur distillery	Do.	1 4 0	0 12 7
	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 7 6	0 14 7
	Coimbatore distillery	Do.	1 2 0	0 10 7
		Do.	1 4 0	0 12 7
21. Coimbatore	Wholesale depots. { In the Kollegal taluk. / In the rest of the district.	Do.	1 6 0	1 0 7
		Do.	1 7 0	0 15 7
	Coonoor warehouse	Do.	1 0 0	0 9 1
22. The Nilgiris	Wholesale depots	Do.	1 11 0	1 2 1
	Sispara-gudalur warehouse ..	Malabar arrack ..	0 14 0	0 9 7
23. Salem	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 1 0	0 11 7
	Mangalore or Ullal warehouse ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 9 11
24. South Kanara ..	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 1 0	0 13 5
	Calicut warehouse	Do. ..	0 14 0	0 9 7
25. Malabar (excluding the Wynad taluk).	Wholesale depots. { Cochin / Other depots.	Do. ..	1 2 0	0 15 1
		Do. ..	1 0 0	0 11 1
26. Wynad taluk (Malabar).	Contractors' wholesale depots ..	Do. ..	1 7 8	0 14 4

3. All consignments of liquor issued to depots or shops from distilleries or warehouses shall be sealed by the officer in charge of the distillery or warehouse at the cost of the distiller or warehouse-keeper. Consignments of liquor from depots to shops shall be securely sealed by the depotkeeper at his cost. For the transport of liquor issued from distilleries, warehouses and wholesale depots, arrack wholesalers should provide themselves with jars or other receptacles that can be effectively closed and sealed; and the officer in charge of the distillery or warehouse or the depotkeeper should refuse to issue liquor in receptacles which cannot be so closed and sealed. The contract suppliers and wholesale depotkeepers are bound to sell to all persons licensed to purchase from them on payment of the value in legal tender. Depot and shopkeepers shall be entitled to have issued to them from the distillery or warehouse in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch any spirit which they are licensed to sell at any of the prescribed strengths. Shopkeepers are entitled to obtain liquor from a distillery or warehouse even if there is a wholesale depot in the same place. Supplies to shops shall, however, be subject to the provisions as to sources of supply given in the table attached to condition 2 and in the footnotes thereto.

4. The quantities purchased at one time shall not fall below the following minima:—

Persons purchasing.	From a distillery or warehouse.	From wholesale depots.
Independent shopkeepers	5 gallons	1 gallon.
Wholesale depotkeepers	5 gallons	5 gallons.

5. The prices to be charged by distillers and warehousekeepers are in addition to the excise duty the rates of which per gallon are as follows:—

Districts.	25° under-proof.	40° under-proof.	60° under-proof.
	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.
The whole of the excise tracts of the Presidency with the exception of the areas shown below.	5 7 0	....	3 2 0
Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts	6 7 0	....	3 4 4
The Madras Revenue district and the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district	6 14 0	....	4 0 4
South Arcot (Pondicherry Frontier tracts)	....	5 0 0	....
The Maragals and Lingsugur zamindaris of the Kistna district.	2 11 9	....	1 9 4
Gurumut and Pallipedu taluks of the Vizagapatam Agency ..	....	....	0 9 11
Excise tracts of the Godavari Agency	....	....	0 14 0

Note.—Selected shops may be sanctioned at the discretion of the Collector, subject to the condition that these shall be allowed to sell in them only liquor of 40° under-proof. The duty on liquor of 40° under-proof has been reduced in order to encourage the consumption of the weaker liquor.

6. The duty on spirits purchased from the contract supplier's distillery or warehouse must be prepaid into a Government Treasury unless the contract supplier has an advance account with the treasury, in which case the duty may be paid to him up to the limit of the balance in his favour in that account. The cost price of spirits purchased should be paid to the contract supplier.

7. In the case of purchases from wholesale depots the excise duty must be paid to the depotkeeper with the cost price.

Special Conditions applicable to Arrack Wholesale Depot Licences.

1. Each cask in a depot shall have its capacity legibly cut, branded or painted on it. The licensee will be responsible for the correctness of such marks. The contents of casks of 80 gallons and upwards must be worked to the nearest half gallon, those of smaller ones to the nearest quarter gallon.

2. In the following cases no consignments of spirits received at depots from distilleries and warehouses and, in the case of (a), from other depots shall be opened before they have been gauged and proved by an authorized Government officer :—

(a) In case of issues from the Visagapatam distillery to depots in the Chanupur Agency of the Visagapatam district.

(b) In case of issues from the Vyasarpadi distillery in Madras to depots in the Chingleput district excluding the Saidapet taluk.

(c) In case of issues from one part of British territory to another which must pass through Native States or Foreign Settlements.

(d) In case of issues from the Nellikuppam distillery to the low duty tracts of the South Arcot district.

(e) In case of issues from the Beavoda warehouse to the Munagala and Linyagiri zamindaris of the Kistna district.

(f) In case of issues from the Samalkot distillery to depots in the Agency tracts of the Godavari district.

In all other cases the depotkeepers are required to verify the consignments on receipt and carefully enter the result of the verification in their accounts

3. No consignments of spirits which have to be transported through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be issued without their being sealed by authorized officers.

4. Each depot must be furnished with a hydrometer of such pattern as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, a thermometer and a bung-rod. Bung-rods, and, if required, hydrometers and thermometers also will be supplied by the department on payment of the cost.

5. Wholesale depotkeepers shall obtain their supplies of liquor only from the distillery or warehouse established by the contract supplier in the contract area or from other wholesale depots in the same area, as shown in column 2 of the table in condition 2 of the conditions applicable to arrack licences.

6. Spirits shall be sold only to licensed vendors in the district. But wholesale depotkeepers in taluks, where a lower rate of cost price is in force, shall not sell liquor to licensed vendors in the other taluks of the district, where a higher rate of cost price is in force.

7. Wholesale depotkeepers shall send letters of advice to the Sub-Inspector of the range in which the shop is situated, whenever a consignment is issued to a shop in a different range from the depot. Letters of advice relating to shops in the same range as the depot shall invariably be written up by the depotkeeper at the time of writing the permit and either sent to the Sub-Inspector or handed over to him when he next inspects the depot

8. A wastage allowance up to 3 per cent on the quantity advised in each cask received at the depot will be allowed to wholesale depotkeepers who should submit to the Inspector of the circle in which the depot is situated a statement showing (i) the number of the cask received at the depot, (ii) the quantity advised in each cask, (iii) the quantity outturned, and (iv) the wastage ascertained in each case. The statement should be submitted not later than the 5th of the month following that to which it relates. All cases of wastage in excess of the 3 per cent limit will be dealt with by Collectors at their discretion, by a fine not exceeding double the duty payable on the excess wastage. Only one cask should be kept open at a time for issue. Depotkeepers should show clearly in their account books the cask from which each consignment or part of a consignment is issued.

9. Depotkeepers are required to seal all consignments of liquor issued to shops at their own cost. Collectors may require that a portion of each supply from a depot to a shop shall be in sealed bottles. The depotkeepers shall use a private seal, an impression of which shall be made not only on the jars or other receptacles in which liquor is issued, but also on the permits issued with the consignments. All depotkeepers will be required at the beginning of the year to furnish the Inspector of the circle within which their depot is situated with a clear impression of the seal to be used and will not be permitted to change the seal during the year.

10. Depotkeepers or their employees shall have no interest in retail arrack shops.

Special Conditions applicable to Independent Arrack Shop Licences.

1. No consignments of spirits transported through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be opened before they have been verified by authorized officers.

2. Shopkeepers shall have no interest in arrack wholesale depots.

Conditions applicable to Tavern Licences.

1. The licensee is prohibited from rectifying spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

2. Every receptacle containing spirits flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received into or kept for sale at the tavern shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Spirit compounded in India." All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in the Presidency received into or kept for sale at the tavern, shall bear a printed label showing clearly the nature of the liquor contained therein, the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his licence and the place of bottling. The licensee is forbidden to alter either the nature of the bottled liquor purchased by him or the labels upon the bottles, on pain of forfeiture of his licence.

3. If the licensee is desirous of obtaining a supply of coconut arrack made in Malabar, he must make his own arrangements with the supply contractors. The contractors shall not be entitled to refuse to supply coconut arrack except on the ground of want of stock. The liquor must be kept in receptacles labelled "Spirit manufactured in Malabar."

4. The minimum strengths at which imported and locally-made foreign spirits can be sold are 35° under-proof for gin and 25° under-proof for all other kinds of spirits including Italian arrack, except denatured spirits and coconut arrack.

Condition applicable to Tavern Licences in places where there are no Beer Shops and to Beer Shop Licences.

Every licensed brewer within the Presidency is bound on payment of the value in legal tender or on security for such value being given to supply Indian beer at a price not exceeding Rs. 15-3-0, including the excise duty of Rs. 15-3-0 per hogshead, to all persons licensed to sell such beer,

Applicants shall be entitled to have Indian beer of good quality issued to them in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch. All complaints as to the quality of the beer supplied will be disposed of by the Board whose decision shall be final.

Special Conditions applicable to Tavern Licences in places where there are no Beer Shop.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

2. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India."

Special Condition applicable to Tavern Licences in places where there are Beer Shops.

The privilege extends to the sale of any foreign liquor except beer to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

Special Conditions applicable to Beer Shop Licences.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of beer brewed in India to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

2. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India."

Special Condition applicable to Beer Shop Licences on the Nilgiris.

The licensee shall obtain beer from such Brewery and at such price as the Collector may notify.

Conditions applicable to Ganja Shop Licences.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the Intoxicating Drugs rules prescribed by the Board in Notification No. 10, dated 12th May 1919, published on pages 903—932 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th May 1919, Part II, as subsequently amended, and by any additional, general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed and notified.

2. The privilege conferred extends only to the sale of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

3. Shopkeepers must obtain their supplies of ganja and bhang from the storehouses at Vetapalem and Santavasal or from other shops within the same districts. The Collector may, however, at any time require any licensee to obtain his supplies from any one specified source.

4. During the closing month of the lease (March) no licensee shall apply for more ganja than is necessary to meet the legitimate requirements of the remaining days of the lease. Every indent for ganja in March to the Storehouse Officer shall be sent through the Inspector of the circle in which the shop is situated who may, at his discretion, refuse to pass it in full and may pass for supply only such quantity as he considers reasonable.

5. Owners of stocks at the Santavasal storehouse, so long as they have stock in hand, are bound by a condition of their license to supply ganja to licensed vendors on payment, in legal tender, of the value thereof at a rate not exceeding Rs. 1-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas or such other maximum as may be fixed either generally or with reference to any particular case. They are also bound to comply with indents for intoxicating drugs received from shopkeepers in accordance with the rules in the order of their receipt and with all reasonable despatch and to appoint agents at the storehouse to act for them during their absence, if any. Should they fail to do so, it will be open to the storehouse officer to issue intoxicating drugs on their behalf when indents are received during their absence.

6. At the Vetapalem storehouse, ganja and bhang will be sold to licensed vendors at a fixed price of one Rupee per seer of ganja and annas four per seer of bhang. Licensees desiring to purchase from the storehouse must pay both the duty and the cost price of the drugs into the treasury of the taluk in which their shop is situated. They will not be allowed to make private arrangements with the owners of stocks but should forward the treasury receipts evidencing the payment of duty and cost price to the storehouse officer who will make the issues from the stocks of the different contractors in turns in the order in which they have been stored.

7. No consignment of intoxicating drugs obtained from a Government storehouse shall be opened before it has been verified and passed by an authorized Government officer. Infraction of this provision will subject the licensee to a fine which may extend up to Rs. 200.

8. No licensee shall keep any greater quantity of ganja, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant than may be fixed by the Collector. The Collector may, at any time, during the currency of the lease, if he finds that the issues to a shop are abnormally high, restrict further issues unless good reason is shown by the shopkeeper.

9. Shopkeepers are prohibited from breaking up the pressed ganja kept for sale in their shops except in small quantities not exceeding the average daily sales in their shops. Other drugs may be manufactured from ganja and bhang in shops and sold to other shopkeepers.

10. No licensee shall destroy the seeds or any part of his stock of ganja. The seeds, if separated from the stock, as well as any part of the stock which the licensee desires to destroy should be carefully preserved for examination and destruction by an inspecting officer.

11. No licensed cultivator or licensed stockholder shall hold any interest in any retail shop.

12. If any ganja licence is used as a cloak for illicit sales or if the licensee knowingly sells ganja to a ganja smuggler or if the Collector has reason to suspect that the licensee is guilty of any offence of that nature, he may, after recording his reasons, forthwith cancel the licence and resell or otherwise dispose of the privilege at the risk of the licensee. The cost for the whole lease shall become due at once when a licence is cancelled under this condition.

Conditions applicable to Opium Licences.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the rules prescribed under the Opium Act in Government Notification No. 8, dated 9th July 1918, published on pages 710-714 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th July 1918, Part I, and any additional, general or special rules which may from time to time be notified.

2. The privilege conferred extends only (*a*) to the retail sale of opium and (*b*) to the manufacture and retail sale of intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking in shops duly sanctioned.

3. The price of opium at taluk cutcherries will be Rs. 50 per full seer cake and Rs. 25 per half seer cake.

4. The licensee shall obtain his supply of opium from "..... taluk cutcherry in quantities of a half seer and multiples thereof on complying with the rules regulating such issue, or from other shops within the district under the special orders of the Collector. No opium other than that obtained in the manner specified above shall be sold or received or possessed by shopkeepers. During the closing month of the issue (March), the licensee may not apply for more opium than is necessary to meet legitimate requirements of the remaining days of the issue. Every indent for opium in March will be carefully scrutinized by the officer in charge of the taluk treasury who may, at his discretion, refuse to comply with it in full, and may issue such quantity as he considers reasonable.

5. A licensed shopkeeper may not sell at one time to any person more than one tola of opium or intoxicating drugs, except in the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari where he may sell up to three tolas.

6. The licensee shall keep at any one time no greater quantity of opium and intoxicating drugs other than morphia or preparations for smoking than may be fixed by the Collector. The Collector may, by notification at the time of the auction sale, impose a maximum limit on the quantity to be sold under a licence or may, at any time during the currency of the lease, if he finds that the issues to a shop are abnormally high, restrict further issues unless good reason is shown by the shopkeeper.

7. If this licence is used as a cloak for illicit sales or if the licensee knowingly sells opium to an opium smuggler or if the Collector has reason to suspect that the licensee is guilty of any of these offences, he may, after recording his reasons, forthwith cancel the licence and re-sell or otherwise dispose of the privilege at the risk of the licensee. The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a licence is cancelled under this condition.

8. The smoking or consumption of opium or its preparations in any form in premises licensed for sale and the sale of morphia or preparations for smoking are prohibited.

9. Discretion is reserved to Collectors to issue separate licences to licensed chemists for the sale of opium and the manufacture and sale of opium preparations for medicinal purposes only.

* Here the name of the taluk where the shop is situated or of such other taluk as may be ordered by the Collector will be inserted.

No. 2, dated 23rd January 1920.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF FIXED FEE FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENCES.

The following notification is issued in supersession of Notification No 2, dated 13th January 1919, published in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 21st January 1919 :—

In exercise of the power conferred on him under section 4 (*p*) of the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886), the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes, under section 24 of the Act, the following rules for regulating the issue of licences on fixed fees for the compounding, blending, bottling and sale of potable foreign liquors from and after the 1st April 1920 within the limits of the Madras Presidency :—

1. The term "foreign liquor" in these rules includes all wines, spirits and beer imported into the Presidency by sea or land; plain rectified spirits imported or locally made and on which the tariff rate of duty has been paid; coconut arrack, and spirits manufactured or compounded in the country and made in colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whisky or rum excised at the tariff rate of import duty; and beer brewed in India or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into potable beer and duly excised, but excludes denatured spirits and ordinary arrack. In the case of licences to chemists, druggists and other approved firms or persons, however, for the sale of pure rectified spirits only, the term "foreign liquor" means pure rectified spirits imported from foreign countries by sea or manufactured in this country and passed at the tariff rate of duty.

NOTE.—The minimum strengths at which imported and locally made foreign spirits can be sold are 25° U.P. for gin and 35° U.P. for all other kinds of spirits including Indian arrack, except denatured spirits and coconut arrack.

"Indian" beer is beer brewed in India (*a*) which contains at least two bushels of malt and two pounds of hops per hogshead and in the manufacture of which jaggery or cane sugar is employed, (*b*) which is brewed at a higher original gravity than 1,062° on a standard saccharometer and (*c*) the maximum price of which at the brewery is Rs. 45-8-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of four and a half annas per gallon.

2. Licences for the sale of foreign liquors shall be of the following descriptions :—

I. *Wholesale licences for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.*—These will be issued on an annual fee of Rs. 250 at the discretion of Collectors. Under these licences the sale of liquor in quantities less than two imperial gallons or a dozen reputed quart bottles or two dozen reputed pint bottles of each kind at a time is prohibited. The holders of the licence will have the privilege of issuing to licensed dealers only samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint. In Madras town, holders of this license will not be allowed to sell "Indian" beer.

II. *Retail licences for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises to any person.*—These will be of two kinds—one for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, except "Indian" beer and the other for the sale of beer brewed in India.

(a) The former will be issued at the discretion of the Board and Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 1,000 in the Nilgiris except Gudalur, Rs. 500 in the town of Madras, Rs 250 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Cochin, and Rs 150 in the rest of the Presidency. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in a quantity less than one reputed pint and greater than two imperial gallons in one transaction will be prohibited.

(b) Retail licences for the sale of beer brewed in India will be issued to successful bidders for beer shops on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

III. *Hotel licenses for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding houses.*—These will be of two classes and subject to a payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250 or Rs. 150 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rupees 50 on the Nilgiris, and of Rs 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency, as may in each case be determined by the Collector. No liquor may be sold under these licences otherwise than to residents in hotels and boarding-houses for their own use and that of their guests, or to casual visitors requiring liquor with the meal or meals supplied to them.

In Madras a holder of a hotel licence desirous of setting up and maintaining in his hotel a bar or bars may, on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 50 for a first-class bar or Rs. 25 for a second-class bar, be granted a separate licence to be called a bar licence. This will cover the sale of foreign liquor under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern licences.

In Madras, special bar licenses will also be issued to others than holders of hotel licenses with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue. The fees in such cases will be fixed by the Board and the licenses will entitle the holders to sell to all comers.

IV. *Refreshment-room licences* will be of two classes—

(a) *For refreshment-rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of dâk carriages for the supply on the premises of travellers by such railways or dâk lines.*—The annual fee payable for such licence will be Rs. 20. Under these licences liquor may be sold to *bond fide* travellers, or to other persons served with regular meals in the rooms for consumption on the premises to any extent, provided that no more than one reputed quart of spirits or two reputed quarts of any other kind of liquor sold at the refreshment-room may be sold at one time to any such traveller for removal from the premises.

(b) *For refreshment-rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or of suitables prepared and served in the European manner.*—The annual fee will be Rs. 500 in Madras and Rs 75 in the rest of the Presidency. It will at all times be optional with the Collector to withdraw licenses of this description if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not partaken of meals in the refreshment-room is permitted to such an extent or so habitually that the refreshment-room may fairly be classed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licences. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licences must be at least of the monthly rentable value of Rs. 50 in Madras and in Cuncamund and Coonoor Municipalities and of Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.

V. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale at refreshment stalls in connexion with race meetings and public entertainments. These will be granted by Collectors at their discretion for periods not exceeding ten days at one time and at such fees not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion as they may determine. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licences.

VI. *Special licences* will also be granted by Collectors in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licences of any of the above descriptions on such terms and conditions and for such periods as they may on each occasion determine.

VII. *Auctioneers' licenses*.—Annual fee, Rs. 5. The following are important provisions of this licence:—

(a) Liberty to give sample bottles in respect of all consignments, whether trade consignments or the property of private persons, in order that intending purchasers may have the opportunity of testing high class wines and spirits at their own houses before the auction sale.

(b) Authority to sell wines, spirits and beer in less quantities than whole dozens of each description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private persons or estates or of trade consignments which are alleged or otherwise unmerchantable.

(c) Authority to sell by auction at places other than that specified in the licence, viz., at any private residence at which the licensee may hold an auction.

VIII. *Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits.*—These will be issued to chemists and druggists and other firms or persons specially approved by Collectors, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Under these licenses the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of ten imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Collector may, in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, specially authorize) is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licenses for other than *bond fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one reputed pint in the case of sale to a private individual, two reputed quarts in the case of sale to a chemist, medical practitioner or scientific body and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal hospital.

IX. *Licenses for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent and upwards but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit will be issued by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs 10. The alcoholic strength of medicated wines sold under these licenses must be clearly stated on the bottles containing them.

X. *Licenses for compounding or blending foreign liquors* will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collectors and licenses for *compounding* to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250.

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* NOTE.—In places where there are beer shops, holders of retail licenses for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except Indian beer will be permitted to sell beer brewed in India on English principles only in bottles as noticed at the brewery at which it was brewed.

4. *Licences for the bottling of foreign liquors, except beer brewed locally* will be granted to holders of wholesale licences by Collectors and to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

5. Any two or more of the above kinds of licences may be granted to the same person for the sale of liquor in the same premises.

6. No premises shall be used for the sale of liquor unless and until approved by the Collector.

7. All licensees shall maintain and furnish to Collectors statistics showing separately the consumption of imported foreign liquors and locally-made spirits and beers.

8. All licences (other than occasional and special licences) will have effect for the official year, i.e., from the 1st April in each year until the 31st March of the following year.

9. The fixed fees exceeding Rs. 50 on all licences (other than special and occasional licences) will be payable in two instalments, one half being payable when the licence is issued and the other half at the beginning of the second half-year, viz., 1st October.

10. For the convenience of the trade, Collectors will, so far as possible, receive and dispose of applications for licences under clause IV (5) to have effect during the following official year before the tavern sales for that year. Licences for the sale of liquor in mufassal refreshment-rooms should be very sparingly given.

11. All further information may be obtained and forms of licences may be procured at a charge of two annas each at the offices of Collectors.

No. 3.—In virtue of the power delegated under clause XIII (6) of Government Notification No. 160, dated 13th July 1896, published on pages 1203 and 1204 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th September 1896, Part I, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby directs that, from 1st April 1920, the minimum prices below which country liquor shall not be sold in the undermentioned tracts shall be as follows:—

Country Spirits.

Tracts.	Price.
Low-duty areas of the South Arcot district ..	One anna four pies per ½ dram of 40° u.p. arrack.

Toddy.

The tree-tax areas of the Presidency ..	Four annas per gallon or one pie per dram.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 23rd January 1920.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 6.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1920.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 7th February 1920.—Rainfall light southern districts. Standing crops fair generally. Harvested paddy and dry crops; outturn generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Condition of cattle good generally. Water generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally. Prices generally steadier. Prospects fair generally.

BOARD, REVENUE SETTLEMENT, MADRAS,
10th *February* 1920.

U. RAMA RAO,
Acting Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Russellkonda 44·30 feet. Surada 28·00 feet. Sowings of greengram, gingelly and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested horsegram and redgram; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowings of greengram, ragi and gingelly, and transplantation of ragi, proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested sugarcane, redgram, sweet potato, horsegram and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient, but fresh imports of rice needed in two taluks. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 1·7 feet above anicut. Preparing seed-beds for paddy, sowing of gingelly and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested chillies and pulses; outturn poor to fair; tobacco fair; and sugarcane and cholam fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Flow over the Kistna anicut not reported. Irrigating lands for the cultivation of tobacco, chillies and ragi; sowing of gingelly and transplantation of second-crops proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but cholam and castors, poor. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and tobacco; outturn fair; cholam poor to normal; horsegram, bad to fair; chillies, four; and greengram, bad. Pasture sufficient except in parts of three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease (unspecified) prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of maize and transplantation of ragi and paddy in progress. Standing crops fair, but castors, chillies, varigu and cotton affected by insect pests in parts. Harvested varigu, chillies, greengram, korra and cumbu; outturn bad to fair; paddy fair to bumper; indigo and sugarcane, fair; cholam, poor to normal; redgram, poor; and horsegram, bad. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Kurnool-Cuddapah canal flowing. Tungabhadra 2·03 feet below crest. Sunkesula anicut average discharge 1,028 cusecs. Sowings of second-crop paddy, transplantation of paddy and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but cholam slightly blighted in parts. Harvested dry crops; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops good. Harvest nil. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but cholam and cotton affected with insect pests in parts of three taluks. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cholam, cumbu, korra, pulses, bengalgram, wheat and cotton; outturn poor to fair. Pasture scanty in four taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease prevails in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested pulses; outturn poor. Pasture nil; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but foot and mouth disease prevails in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam and ragi and transplantation and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and horsegram, outturn poor to normal; pulses and castor, poor to fair; korra and cotton, poor; ragi and arika, fair; gingelly bad; and groundnut and sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, korra and gingelly and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, variga, arika, cotton, castor, groundnut and coriander; outturn fair to normal; horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in one village and rinderpest in two others. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient, but there is demand for imported rice. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Flow over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts nil and 0·3 feet respectively. Supply at both the anicuts and the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and transplantation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn bad to normal. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder generally available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease prevails in parts of one taluk, anthrax in parts of another and disease (unspecified) in parts of another taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally good.

ONGOLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, varagu, blackgram and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease (unspecified) prevails in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks—rice sufficient, but ragi insufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of gingelly, groundnut and indigo, transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy, ragi and indigo in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, varagu, ragi, sugarcane, cholam and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in three villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks and two divisions. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and cholam, transplantation of paddy, ragi, chillies and sugarcane, and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy diseased in parts of two taluks and one division, and pulses affected by recent rains in parts of another taluk. Harvested paddy, groundnut, horsegram, sugarcane and pulses; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally scanty. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of one taluk and one division. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and ragi and transplantation of ragi, tobacco, paddy and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy affected by disease in parts of Ruppam. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, varagu and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair, but rinderpest prevails in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient except in parts. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of paddy, cholam and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and horsegram; cutturs normal; cumbu and cholam, fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient in parts of four taluks. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Six feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly, cholam and varagu, transplantation of tobacco and paddy, proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, cholam, horsegram, cumbu, tenai, samai, varagu, castor, chillies, tobacco, plantains, turmeric; cutturs poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of seven taluks. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge over the Grand Anicut nil. Sowing of paddy, gingelly and cholam and transplantation of paddy, ragi and tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, horsegram, groundnut, ragi, varagu, cholam, cumbu and gingelly; cutturs fair; paddy, normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects improved.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Coleroon at the Lower Anicut 3·2 feet. Cultivation of dry crops commencing and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and groundnut; cutturs fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects good though crops are affected in parts by the heavy rains of January.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cutturs fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks and two divisions. Discharge through Periyar main channel 951 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu, cutturs fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but foot and mouth disease prevails in some villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in one division. Ploughing; sowing of cotton, transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding or concluding in parts, weeding of paddy and gingelly proceeding in parts. Standing crops poor to good, but damaged in parts of one division by excessive rain. Harvested paddy; cutturs poor to normal; ragi, groundnut, cumbu, varagu and chillies, poor to fair; samai millet, poor. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through vents adequate. Ploughing and sowing of second crop paddy, cholam and gingelly proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, horsegram and pulses; cutturs fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in three taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cutturs normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for immediate requirements. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of third crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy; cutturs fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvests proceeding. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvests over. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water supply sufficient. Weeding and pruning in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; cutturs fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for immediate requirements only. Prospects good.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1920.

Districts	Rainfall in inches. In the week.	Rainfall in inches. In the week. Average of 25 years ending 1914.	Rainfall in inches. Up to the end of the week from 1st April. 1919.	Rainfall in inches. Up to the end of the week from 1st April. Average of 25 years ending 1914.	Prices in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee. Rice. Average for February.*	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Average for February.*	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.	Cholam. Average for February.*	Cholam. Last week.	Cholam. This week.	Cumbu. Average for February.*	Cumbu. Last week.	Cumbu. This week.	Districts.
Circars. Ganjam	0·1	..	66·2	44·1	5·4	5·8	5·8	16·8	8·2	8·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam
Circars. Vizagapatam A.	..	..	44·7	58·2	8·7	4·8	4·6	15·4	7·0	8·7	..	6·6	8·4	14·6	8·7	8·8	Vizagapatam
Circars. Vizagapatam L.	..	..	43·1	56·6													
Circars. Godavari	..	..	30·6	43·4	6·6	6·1	6·2	15·6	7·4	7·8	14·0	6·2	6·4	..	7·8	7·9	Godavari
Circars. Kistna	..	..	40·7	61·7	5·7	6·2	5·8	14·8	7·2	6·6	13·9	6·8	5·7	..	6·8	8·1	Kistna
Circars. Guntur	..	..	25·6	31·2	6·2	5·1	5·8	..	6·6	6·5	13·1	6·0	6·0	13·6	6·8	6·8	Guntur
Deccan. Kurnool	..	..	28·4	23·7	6·1	6·6	5·6	..	6·6	5·8	13·6	6·4	6·4	12·6	5·5	5·8	Kurnool
Deccan. Bangnapalle	..	† ..	39·9	†23·4	..	5·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	6·0	6·0	..	6·5	6·6	Bangnapalle
Deccan. Bellary	..	..	27·1	23·4	7·6	6·4	6·4	..	6·7	6·7	14·6	(a) 6·6	5·7	..	..	..	Bellary
Deccan. Sandur	..	† ..	43·4	†28·0	..	5·6	5·2	..	..	..	..	6·2	6·2	..	6·2	6·2	Sandur.
Deccan. Anantapur	..	..	19·0	21·2	6·3	5·7	5·7	16·1	6·8	6·1	14·6	6·9	6·2	15·1	6·1	6·1	Anantapur
Deccan. Cuddapah	..	..	34·3	26·6	7·6	6·5	6·5	14·6	6·7	5·6	14·7	6·5	6·6	14·0	6·5	6·7	Cuddapah
Carnatic. Nellore	..	..	38·9	35·1	6·0	4·7	4·5	14·0	6·2	6·1	13·0	6·8	5·2	13·0	5·8	6·0	Nellore
Carnatic. Chingleput	..	..	51·8	42·0	5·4	5·8	5·5	11·2	6·6	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput
Carnatic. Madras	..	0·2	58·4	48·5	7·1	4·8	4·5	12·5	6·8	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
Carnatic. South Arcot	0·1	0·1	56·2	44·8	6·3	4·8	4·8	12·7	6·4	6·2	..	..	..	..	11·6	6·1	South Arcot
Central. Chittoor	..	..	42·9	32·3	5·9	4·6	5·0	13·8	6·3	6·2	..	..	..	..	13·6	5·8	Chittoor
Central. North Arcot	..	..	43·3	38·2	5·6	4·8	4·6	13·4	5·8	5·6	..	..	..	..	12·1	6·0	North Arcot
Central. Salem ..	..	..	38·3	34·2	7·0	3·8	3·7	13·7	5·7	5·6	12·2	4·8	4·8	13·5	4·9	4·8	Salem
Central. Coimbatore	0·1	;7·0•	25·4	25·4	7·8	3·6	3·6	13·1	5·8	6·0	12·6	5·8	5·3	11·8	6·1	5·8	Coimbatore
Central. Trichinopoly	0·1	..	43·2	31·1	7·8	3·7	3·8	13·6	5·8	6·0	13·0	5·7	6·2	12·4	5·5	5·6	Trichinopoly
South. Tanjore	0·2	0·1	63·7	41·6	7·8	4·5	4·6	13·5	6·5	6·7	..	..	..	..	6·8	5·9	Tanjore
South. Pudukkottai	..	..	48·1	31·0	..	4·0	3·9	..	7·2	7·0	..	7·6	7·6	..	6·2	7·2	Pudukkottai
South. Madura	0·1	..	24·4	29·1	8·2	3·7	3·7	14·1	6·4	6·4	11·7	6·5	6·5	11·8	5·0	5·4	Madura
South. Ramnad	0·2	..	43·7	28·8	7·6	3·6	3·6	13·8	6·1	6·2	12·6	5·6	6·1	11·2	6·5	5·7	Ramnad
South. Tinnevelly	0·3	0·1	33·0	25·1	8·4	3·8	3·8	14·4	5·2	5·6	12·5	5·0	5·4	11·2	5·2	5·4	Tinnevelly
West Coast. Malabar	..	..	114·8	117·0	6·2	4·2	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar
West Coast. South Kanara	..	..	140·6	142·2	9·2	4·4	4·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara
West Coast. Travancore	..	0·1	85·2	86·0	..	5·8	5·8	..	11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore
West Coast. Cochin	..	† ..	110·8	;110·9	..	4·6	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin
Hills. The Nilgiris	..	0·1	80·9	71·9	6·2	4·1	4·1	12·4	5·8	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris

A = Absolty. L = Litteral. * Average of the 10 years ending 1919-20 † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Regd. No. L—M

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 1.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [Price, 3 pies.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 30th January 1920 :—

No. 1 of 1920.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VII of 1884.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Steam-ships (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Repeal of section 8, Act VII of 1884. 2. Section 8 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, is hereby repealed. VII of 1884.

Insertion of new section 14 in Act VII of 1884. 3. After section 13 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, the following section shall be inserted, namely :— VII of 1884.

"14. If a steam-ship on any voyage carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 4, or has on board or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number set forth in the certificate of survey as the number of passengers which the steam-ship or the part thereof is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry on that voyage, the owner and the master shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and also with an additional fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger above the number so set forth, or, if the fare of any passenger on board exceeds twenty rupees, not exceeding double the amount of the fares of all the passengers above the number so set forth, reckoned at the highest rate of fare payable by any passenger on board; and if the master or any other officer of any steam-ship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 4 is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his licence as a pilot suspended or cancelled for any period by the Local Government."

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of the Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 4 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), lays down that no steam-ship, as defined in section 3 (1), shall carry more than twelve passengers unless she has a certificate of survey granted under section 19. Section 18 provides that the certificate of survey shall specify, *inter alia*, the number of passengers which the steam ship may carry. Section 6, as it stands at present, simply penalises the carrying by steam ships of more than twelve passengers without a certificate of survey, and does not penalise the carrying of passengers in excess of the number specified in the certificate of survey. This *lacuna* in the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, has been found in practice to be inconvenient, and, with a view to correct it, it is proposed by this Bill to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884; so as to impose a penalty on the master and owner of a ship, which comes within the scope of the Act, for carrying passengers in excess of the number specified in the certificate of survey.

DELHI,
The 16th January 1920.

G. S. BARNES.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legisve. Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 30th January 1920 :—

No. 2 of 1920.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VIII of 1911.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Amendment of section 115, Act VIII of 1911. 2. In section 116 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, after the words "becoming insane" the following shall be added, namely :— VIII of 1911.

"or, who, being on active service, is officially reported missing :

Provided that, in the case of a person so reported missing, no action shall be taken under sub-sections (2) to (5), inclusive, of the said section, until one year has elapsed from the date of such report."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Sections 114 to 116 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), provide for the speedy disposal of the movable property of persons subject to that Act, who die or desert or become insane. There is no similar provision in the case of persons who, when on active service, are reported "missing," and the absence of such provision has been the cause of great inconvenience both to the unit and to the relatives of the missing persons. The Bill is intended to supply this deficiency.

C. C. MONRO, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

DELHI,
The 19th January 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Asst. to the Govt. of India, Legisn. Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. M—1.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 4.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1920. [Price, 12 annas.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Municipalities, with the Bill as amended by the Committee—(Tamil), (Telugu) and (Hindustani).

Report of Select Committee, etc., to be presented to the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

We, the members of the Select Committee, appointed to report upon the Bill (No. 4 of 1919) to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Municipalities, have the honour to submit the following report.

2. We have received and considered the following papers:—

(i) Criticisms received from municipal councils and the public in response to notification No. 723, dated 19th August 1919. (Paper No. 1)

(ii) Letter from the President, Rate-payers' Association, Tirupati, dated 22nd November 1919. (Paper No. 2)

(iii) Letter from the Secretary, the South India Industrials, Limited, Madras. (Paper No. 3.)

3. We shall deal first with the more important amendments which we have made in the Bill.

4. *Constitution of Councils.*—In clause 7 we have fixed the minimum number for a municipal council at 16 instead of 12, and we have divided councils into six classes and prescribed definite numbers for each based on population instead of leaving the numbers to be fixed by the Government. We consider that such a matter should

be fixed by the legislature, rather than be left to the discretion of the Government and we believe that in practice the Government have adopted a stereotyped scale. For similar reasons we have fixed three-fourths of the total number as the definite minimum to be appointed by election. In sub-clause (3) [new] we have followed the provision in the City Municipal Act requiring the Government to have regard to the representation of Muhammadans and other minorities in filling up nominated seats.

5. With regard to elective seats we have followed the provisions of the City Act in fixing a councillor's term of office at three years and making one-third of the number retire in rotation. We have also followed the provisions of the City Act regarding casual vacancies. The majority of us are not prepared to provide for a triennial general election as some have advocated: but we think that it is obviously desirable to secure some regularity and the arrangement adopted in the City seems suitable.

6. In clause 8 we have followed the provisions of the City Act in fixing the first meeting in November for the election of chairman, and in providing that the chairman shall hold office only for the year. It is no doubt desirable from many points of view that a chairman should continue in office for a longer period, but a chairman who has won the confidence of his council will no doubt be re-elected; and the prospect of an annual election should help to emphasise the chairman's responsibility to the tax-payers and their chosen representatives. In the original draft a chairman might be appointed from outside the council; we have now provided that the chairman must be a councillor.

7. We have omitted clause 29 (5) empowering the Government to authorize any public officer to exercise the Collector's powers of intervention. We consider that the power conferred in clause 33 of appointing supervising and inspecting officers is sufficient.

8. In clause 37 we have provided that dissolution shall be the ordinary procedure when the Government has to interfere with a council that makes default; our intention is that supersession should not usually be resorted to until dissolution has been tried and has failed to have the desired effect.

9. *Elections.*—In clause 40 we have provided only for a single electoral roll as in the City Act; and have made the qualifications of a candidate the same as the qualifications of a voter except that a candidate must be of the male sex. These provisions were accepted in the City of Madras, and we see no reason why they should not be applied to other towns. Again following the City Act we have omitted the provisions about representative voting as we consider them unnecessary except in the case of companies for which we have provided that a vote may be given by the secretary or any other person duly authorized. In other cases such as that of a joint family, the member who pays the tax will be the person whose name is on the electoral roll, and therefore the person entitled to vote.

10. After clause 49 we have inserted a clause corresponding to section 52 of the City Act providing for offences in respect of the electoral list.

11. In clause 56 we have provided that only first-class magistrates shall take cognizance of election offences and we have also provided for a deposit of not less than Rs. 50 nor more than Rs. 200 by the person making the complaint, in order to prevent the lodging of frivolous complaints.

12. *Establishment.*—We have altered clause 68 and made the provision of the post of secretary optional; and we have made the secretary appointable and removable by the chairman, reserving only the offices of health officer and municipal engineer to be filled by Government. The majority of us are of opinion that it is not necessary to extend special protection to the secretary, and think that it may tend to avoid the friction that has so often accompanied the appointment of secretaries in the past, if it is left to the chairman to appoint them and to settle their functions. We have accordingly omitted clause 69 and have made consequential alterations in clause 78.

13. *Taxation.*—In clause 77 we have provided that the surcharge on income-tax should be a substitute for the profession-tax only in respect of the first seven classes specified in schedule IV instead of the first eight. As the Bill was drafted the effect would have been to exempt persons whose income is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 from the payment both of profession tax and of surcharge.

14. In clauses 77 and 117 [new] we have inserted provisions for the levying of a pilgrim tax as approved in the letter from the Government of India, No. 3082, dated 5th November 1919.

15. To clause 79 (1) (*c*) we have added the proviso required by the Government of India that the railway tax shall not be levied unless it is approved by a majority of three-fourths of the council in a special meeting and sanctioned by the Government.

16. In clause 80 (2) we have followed the City Act in allowing a deduction of 10 per cent from the gross annual rent.

17. In clause 81 we have provided [sub-clause (*f*)] that the Government shall notify the public lands that are to be excluded from the property tax in consultation with the council. We consider that only lands and not buildings should be so exempted, and we have omitted the definition of 'public land' in clause 3 (20) as unnecessary in view of our amendment of this clause.

18. In clause 82 (*d*) we have omitted the words requiring the sanction of the Government for the assessment of non-agricultural lands, etc., on their extent. We consider that this is a matter which may be left to the council.

19. In clause 91 we have provided that profession tax shall be payable by persons in receipt of incomes from investments or money lending. It has been held by the High Court that people who lend money spasmodically cannot be said to exercise the profession of money lending; but we see no reason why a person who derives a regular income from one or two big loans should be exempt from this tax. We are aware that a tax on incomes from investment is not very appropriately described as a profession tax, but we think that a person deriving such income should not be exempt from tax if a person who draws a pension has to pay it. Following this amendment we have made consequential alterations in clause 93.

20. For similar reasons we have made the surcharge on income-tax payable also in respect of income derived from interest on securities—clause 113.

21. *Budgets*.—We have redrafted clauses 117 and 118 simplifying the form but maintaining the principle that the Government should only concern themselves to see that there is adequate provision for the due discharge of the council's liabilities in respect of loans and for the maintenance of a working balance; we consider that it is unnecessary to provide for the correction of arithmatical or clerical mistakes by the Government and that it would unduly complicate matters to attempt to lay down rules defining 'ordinary' receipts and expenditure. In our opinion it is better to speak merely of a working balance and to leave it open to the Government to decide in each case what may be considered to be adequate working balance.

22. We have omitted clause 120 since we consider that auditors should be paid by Government.

23. *Drainage*.—We have omitted clauses 140 and 141 because we consider them unduly elaborate. The need for such provisions has not arisen hitherto, and we anticipate that it would give rise to many disputes. Similar clauses which were inserted in the original Madras City Bill were omitted from the final Act.

24. *Public streets*.—In clauses 164, 166 and 170 we have reserved the powers specified to the council, since we consider that the chairman should not have power to act in such matters without authority from the council.

25. *Buildings*.—In clauses 200 and 201 we have altered the period within which the chairman is to signify approval or disapproval of a building application to thirty days after the receipt of the application or the receipt of full information, in all cases. We think it unnecessary to have an alternative period of fifteen days after the chairman is satisfied that there are no reasonable objections. We have similarly altered clause 212 which deals with huts.

26. In clause 201 we have omitted sub-clause (*b*) as unnecessary and undesirable, and we have altered clause 205 so as to provide that the permission to construct or reconstruct a building shall lapse if the work is not completed within the period specified. Similarly in clause 215 which deals with huts.

27. *Industries and factories*.—We have altered the wording of clause 248 which was repeated from the present Act since it has been interpreted, apparently wrongly, to mean that a notification must be published every year. We think that all that is necessary is that there should be an interval of sixty days from the date of publication before any such notification comes into force; but that otherwise if a notification has once been published it should continue to have effect from year to year. A supplemental notification will, of course, be published if there is any alteration in the list of places that are to be brought under control. The other amendments in this clause are intended merely to bring out more clearly what is required in the matter of renewal of licences.

28. *Clauses* 249, 250 *and* 251.—We have received special representations from the South India Industrials objecting to the new provisions empowering chairmen to prohibit the working of mills at night, to prohibit the use of rice husk as fuel, and to prohibit the use of steam whistles. Objections to these clauses were also raised by some councils and other persons. After careful consideration we are of opinion that the existing provisions which were inserted in the present Act by the Amending Act of 1916 may be repeated in the present Bill with the addition of the words 'or buildings' after 'plant' in section 189-A (2) which will enable councils if they think fit to regulate, for instance, the height and dimensions of chimney factories.

29. *Prosecutions—Clause* 342.—We have followed the City Act in requiring prosecutions to be launched within a limited time of the commission of the offence and in providing for continuing offences.

30. In clause 346 we have inserted a provision allowing the chairman to compound an offence following section 398 (*b*) of the City Act.

31. *Clause* 348.—We have followed the City Act, section 400 (2), in providing a time limit of three years from the date of the cause of action for the institution of suits against the chairman and members of the council.

32. *Transitional provisions.*—In clause 359 we have added words to make it clear that the liabilities of the existing council shall pass to those newly constituted under this Act.

33. In clause 361 we have followed the provisions of the City Act enabling the Government to determine the date on which the term of office of present chairmen and councillors shall expire after the commencement of the Act, and to provide for the election and appointment of new members in accordance with the alterations which we have made in the provisions about election and appointment.

34. *Schedule IV—Assessment of companies.*—We have provided that the limits specified should be applicable to the gross and not the net income received and we have omitted the exemption of companies whose income has not exceeded Rs. 2,500.

35. *Schedule IV, rule* 17—*Profession tax.*—We have put in class VIII salaries, pensions and incomes between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 and consequently have raised the maximum of class IX to Rs. 100. We have omitted rule 19 (2) empowering the chairman to exempt persons falling in the tenth class on the ground of poverty as we consider it unnecessary that any person earning Rs. 30 a month should be considered too poor to pay a tax of As. 8.

36. *Schedule IV, rule* 20.—For the tax on carriages we have adopted the classification finally made in the City Act as we think it is based on better principles. As the schedule stands in the Bill the differentiation between motor-cars is according to horse-power. We prefer to differentiate lorries and motor-buses from private vehicles. We have also accepted the rates adopted in the City Act with the exception that we have put the tax on ordinary four-seated motor-cars at Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 35, and on two seaters at Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 25 and on motor-bicycles without side cars at Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 15. We have also made As. 8 the maximum tax on an ass or a dog and have inserted a similar rate for a pig.

37. *Schedule IV, rule* 21.—For tolls we have similarly adopted the classification of vehicles inserted in the City Act, but we have in most cases put the rates higher as they are to be maxima in the present Bill.

38. We have inserted from the City Act the following provisions which found no place in our Bill, as it seems to us desirable to have them:—

Clause 17 [*New*] (City Act, section 12) providing that a paid chairman shall not engage in any other business.

Clause 19 (4) [*New*] (City Act, section 17) reserving to the chairman power to control officers to whom he has delegated powers.

Clause 21 (2) [*New*] [City Act, section 25 (2)] giving councillors the right of interpellation.

Clause 51 (1) (*d*) [*New*] [City Act, section 53 (1) (*c*)] disqualifying a councillor who accepts legal work against the council.

Clause 51 (1) (*e*) [*New*] [City Act, section 53 (1) (*j*)] disqualifying a councillor who fails to attend meetings in three consecutive months.

Clause 51 (4) [*New*] [City Act, section 53 (1) (4)] providing for the reinstatement of a defaulting councillor.

Clause 75 [*New*] *Proviso* (City Act, section 95) providing that leave allowances, etc., shall not exceed similar allowances admissible to Government servants.

Clauses 106 (5) *and* (6) [*New*] [City Act, section 124 (5) and (6)] providing for cart-tax registration books.

Clause 130 [*New*] (City Act, section 167) providing for the prohibition of building over water mains.

Clause 178 [*New*] (City Act, section 215) requiring persons disposing of building lands to make new streets, if necessary, to connect with existing streets.

Clause 225 [*New*] (City Act, section 263) empowering the chairman to stop dangerous quarrying.

Clauses 233 *and* 234 [*New*] (City Act, sections 292 and 293) providing for public washing-houses.

Clause 285 (2) [*New*] [City Act, section 321 (2)] providing for notices to be posted at the entrance of licensed burial grounds.

Clause 302 [*New*] (City Act, section 341) empowering the chairman to close places of entertainment during epidemics.

Clause 303 [*New*] (City Act, section 342) prohibiting children suffering from dangerous diseases from attending school.

Clause 346 [*New*] (City Act, section 382) empowering the chairman to receive payments of compensation, etc., in instalments.

Schedule IV, Part II, rule 40 [*New*] (*m*) *and* (*n*). [(*q*) and (*r*) of rule 4, City Act, Schedule V] providing for the organization of health associations and societies for the prevention of juvenile smoking and cruelty to children.

39. In the following cases we have preferred the wording of the City Act and adopted it accordingly though there is no change in substance:—

Clauses 6 (1), 16, 26 (1), 128, 152, 299 (1), 300, 301, 302, 319 (1) (*g*) (ii), 344, 349 (3).

40. We have omitted reference to the revenue divisional officer in the following clauses since we have received many representations to the effect that councils should deal directly with the District Collector:—

(i) Clause 15 (2), proviso (*b*) requiring a chairman to inform the Collector if he appoints a Chairman-delegate

(ii) Schedule III, rule (10), requiring minutes to be sent to the Collector.

41. In *clause* 15 (1) *and* (3), Delegation of powers by chairman, we have thought it unnecessary to provide for the intervention of the Governor in Council, and in *clause* 318 (2), rates for licence fees, we have thought it unnecessary to require the Collector's sanction.

42. The other alterations that we have made are mainly verbal or of minor importance and we do not think it necessary to refer to them especially.

43. We should add that it has not been possible to arrive in all cases at an unanimity of opinion and on some points of importance the amendments which we have adopted represent only the views of the majority.

44. We have the honour to recommend that the Bill as now amended in the Select Committee be passed into law at an early date.

MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH.

R. A. GRAHAM.

S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

P. SIVA RAO.
(Subject to a note).

W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR

V. K. RAMANUJACHARI.
(Subject to a minute of dissent).

H. ABDULLAH H. KASIM.

A. T. MARICAIR.

B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
(Subject to a note).

T. DESIKACHARI.

N. SUBBA RAO.
(Subject to a note).

NOTE.

Though I have generally agreed with the recommendations of the Select Committee, I wish to append a separate note on points on which I have disagreed from the majority of its members :—

1. *Clause* 7.—I am of opinion that the elective strength of a council shall be not less than five-sixths and instead of leaving the rest to be appointed by the Government, the council should have the power to co-opt the remainder.

2. *Clause* 8.—The Governor in Council should not have the power to appoint a chairman in any case. In my opinion every council shall elect its own chairman. I am not for confining the choice only to the members of the council. Even an outsider may be elected as at present. The term of one year fixed for the chairman's office is too short: it should be for two years *certain* whether the person elected be a councillor or an outsider.

The Governor in Council should not have the power to impose a paid chairman on any council nor should they determine his salary. The option should be given to the council to have a paid chairman and, if so, to fix his salary.

3. *Clause* 12 (3) [*New*].—I am opposed to the recommendation of the Select Committee in clause 12 (3) [New] that the term of the vice-chairman shall expire concurrently with that of the chairman. His term should last, in my opinion, till his councillorship ceases.

4. *Clause* 25 [*New*].—I would prescribe a majority of not less than one-half of the members then on the rolls instead of one-half of the total strength of the council, as it may not be possible to secure the latter majority in all cases.

5. *Clause* 28.—To this, I would add that the Collector shall forward a copy of his remarks on the administration report to the council.

6. *Clauses* 29 *to* 34.—I am strongly of opinion that the Collector should not be the *direct* 'controlling authority' under the Act: while in any proper case he can report these matters for necessary action at the hands of Government. I am for omitting the District Collector from sub-clause (2) of clause 29 and clause 31 and for substituting the 'Governor in Council' for the 'District Collector' in clauses 30 and 32. I may add in this connexion that the council should have the right of direct correspondence with the Government on any matter.

7. *Clauses* 46 *and* 36.—Councillorship should be thrown open to members of the 'female sex' as well. There should not be any sex-bar.

8. *Clause* 51 [*New*].—I think that failure to attend for three consecutive months, the meetings of the council should not *ipso facto* entail a cessation of the term of a councillor. The Governor in Council should retain the power to remove him under such circumstances.

The council should have the power to declare a councillor disqualified subject to the final decision of the District Judges under clause 52 [New]. Some limitation should be prescribed under section 52 [New] for an appeal against the decision of the council.

9. *Clauses* 58 *to* 61 [*New*].—I am opposed to the creation of these new election offences. I apprehend that there will be more evil than good resulting out of these provisions, as I foresee a reckless abuse of these powers in every case of keenly contested election. In any case, I strongly object to the punishment of imprisonment in such cases. If for any reason, it is thought advisable to insert these provisions, I strongly hold, that the Collector who conducts the inquiries into the election objections should be empowered to sanction such prosecutions. No magistrate should take cognizance of such matters unless with the previous sanction of the Collector.

10. *Clauses* 66 *to* 73.—The council should have the sole power to determine what should in its opinion constitute the Corporation establishment at the outset or to vary or to amend it from time to time (vide section 91 of the City Municipal Act). It should also have full control with regard to the appointment and punishment of secretaries and engineers and of health officers also if any portion of the salary of the latter is paid out of municipal funds.

11. *Clause* 76.—The profession-tax should be conterminous with income-tax. All incomes except those derived from houses and lands should be assessable to the profession-tax. Some provision should be made for the assignment of a fair percentage of the excise revenues by the Government in favour of the councils

The management of all waste lands within the municipal limits should be handed over to the municipality.

12. *Clause* 81.—I propose to include 'choultries' and 'dispensaries' under the class of buildings to be exempted.

13. *Clause* 117 (*Budget*).—The minimum working balance should be prescribed in the statute itself—at not more than 5 per cent of the ordinary receipts of the council—or by a notification of the Government.

14. Officials should be disqualified from standing for election.

15. *Clause* 203.—The council should be vested with the power to refuse licence to construct or reconstruct a building on the ground it is an 'encroachment.'

16. *Clause* 248 *and Schedule V.*—I would add that a place should not be used for selling liquor without a licence under section 248.

P. SIVA RAO.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I have signed the report of the Select Committee in token of my approval; but I do not accept the Bill fully, unless it be modified in certain respects as shown below:—

(1) *Section* 6 (1).—The abolition of a municipality is an extraordinary proceeding. In order to ensure that this action is taken, when no other course is possible, there must be the widest possible publication. The following addition should therefore be made to sub-section (1), clause (*b*): "and shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council". Publication of the notification abolishing the municipality in the *Fort St. George Gazette* or the placing of the Government Order on the subject on the Editors' Table will not suffice. The attention of each member of the Legislative Council should be specifically drawn to the notification. It is a right inherent in the Council to watch that any powers which it has given to the executive are properly exercised.

(2) *Section* 12 (1) [*new*].—Similarly, the notification of the Governor in Council directing that the chairman shall be appointed by him in any particular case should be laid on the table of the Legislative Council, except when a municipality is constituted for the first time. Ordinarily the chairman should be elected by the Council; but when this procedure is set aside, there should be due publicity.

(3) *Section* 19 (4) [*new*].—This section provides for the Chairman's delegation of his powers to the vice-chairman [sub-section (1)], to the chairman-delegate [sub-section (2)], and to a councillor, municipal officer or servant [sub-section (3)]. Sub-section (4) subjects the delegation to the control of the chairman in the last case only; but if the chairman is to be "directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the purposes of this Act"—clause 13 (*e*) [new]—he should control the delegation to the vice-chairman and the chairman-delegate also. This may be effected by substituting 'this section' for 'sub-section (3)'.

(4) *Section* 82, *proviso* (*c*).—The power to exempt any building or land from municipal taxation is not justifiable. Municipal taxation is to meet the expenses of providing the amenities of town life. Every one, however poor, should pay his contribution, if he chooses to reside in a town. Exemption may reasonably be claimed in regard to taxation on incomes for the general purposes of the State. Land revenue comes under this description, but even there no exemption is allowed by the Government. Proviso (*c*) should therefore be omitted.

(5) *Section* 114.—The power to exempt any person or class of persons wholly or in part from the payment of any tax or toll is mischievous. The exemption of an individual will open a wide door for favouritisms; and the exemption of a class will promote class hatred. The sanction of Government, for which provision is made in the section, is not sufficient, as, though impersonal in many ways, Government have yet their likes and dislikes. The proper ground for exemption should be general as in the cases provided for in sections 82, provisos (*a*) and (*b*), and 93; and if these be inadequate, those sections should be amplified.

(6) *Section* 137 (3), *proviso* (*a*).—This proviso will go, if section 82 be amended as proposed. Even otherwise, the owner will have to pay for a necessary improvement, the cost of which might not under proviso (*b*) exceed five times Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$, the

maximum property tax on the building, assuming the tax to be 25 per cent of the annual value. Further this amount will be paid but once, and may under section 346 [new] be paid in instalments.

(7) *Section* 156 (2), *proviso*.—For a similar reason this proviso should be omitted. Generally poor house-owners may accept municipal service under section 155 and escape the occasion for providing a receptacle under section 156.

(8) *Section* 167 (2).—This section introduces a new expression 'the regular line of street' in addition to 'street-alignment,' which is defined in section 3 (29) and which occurs in section 166 (1) (*b*), section 171, sub-section (1), the proviso to sub-section (2) and sub-section (4) and 176 (1) (*b*). The distinction between the two expressions is not clear. One expression is in the existing Act, and the other is taken from the Madras City Act, and both the expressions occur in the Bill. It is necessary to select one of them and to omit the other. If the City Act be followed, the expression 'street-alignment' may be substituted for 'regular lines' of a street in section 167 (2), 'regular lines' in section 168, and 'regular lines of such street,' 'regular lines of the street,' 'regular line of the street,' 'regular lines of a public street' in section 169.

(9) *Sections* 203 *and* 214.—Sub-sections should be added numbered (5) and (4) respectively including among the reasons for refusal of permission that streets or roads have not been made as required by section 178 [new]—see sections 240 (5) and 252 (4) of the Madras City Act.

(10) *Section* 235 (3).—The words 'to the full amount of such increased value' at the end of the sub-section should be omitted, as they have no meaning. They were omitted from the Madras City Act—see section 273 (3)—for this reason.

(11) *Section* 307 (2) [new] is unnecessarily prolix.

Clause (*a*) may be replaced by the following: 'with reference to all matters relating to elections or appointments of councillors not expressly provided for.'

Clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*k*), (*p*) and (*q*) should be omitted, as they are covered respectively by section 72, rules 36, 43 (1) and 47 (1) of Schedule IV, section 21 (2) [new], sections 296 (1) and 307 (1) [new]. Clause (*o*) should be made general by omitting the words 'of births and deaths'.

(12) *Section* 309 [*new*].—Power to frame rules is given to the Executive Government, because it cannot be stated when the Act is passed what the rules should be, and because it may be necessary to change them from time to time as experience of their working is gained. But the legislature will not be doing its duty, unless it continues to watch and take steps, when the rules are made, to modify them, where necessary, by resolutions in the Council. To enable it to discharge this duty, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) should be replaced by the following:—

"(*a*) A draft of the rules shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and be placed on the table of the Legislative Council.

"(*b*) Such draft shall not be further proceeded with until the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

"(*c*) The rules, except in so far as they may be modified by resolutions of the Legislative Council, shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and upon such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act."

(13) *Section* 312.—The words "otherwise than with the permission in writing of the District Collector" should be omitted. If they are permitted to stand, a loop-hole will be afforded to municipal employees to acquire an interest in contracts with the municipal council; and this will be found to lead to much laxity in the administration.

V. K. RAMANUJACHARI.

NOTE.

1. The Select Committee has greatly improved the Bill and the optimism of the Council in pushing on with the Bill and avoiding the adjournment proposed by me at the last meeting has thus been partly justified. There are still a few matters on which the Bill is unsatisfactory.

2. *Clause* 7.—The provisions of this clause show no doubt considerable improvement in the Select Committee. I am still dissatisfied with this clause. It ought to state clearly that ordinarily all councillors shall be elected and then provide

that where the minorities in any municipality cannot secure representation by a suitable arrangement of the wards and where they appeal to Government to secure their representation by nomination, the Government may by notification declare that a number of the seats on the council not exceeding a fourth (or better still a sixth) shall be filled up by nomination. If the minorities are insignificant no representation is called for. If they are appreciable in size, they have as a rule the habit of clustering together in one or more localities. These areas should be so selected and constituted into wards as to secure for particular communities a majority of votes in such areas and the objection of smallness or inequality in the size of wards should not weigh much in view of the desirability of avoiding resort to separate communal electorates on the one hand and nomination by Government on the other hand. I agree with Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao in preferring appointment by the council to fill up seats reserved for minorities, to appointment by Government. The former have more local knowledge and their action will ensure greater harmony and fellow feeling between the minority and the majority in the town and the Council.

The expression "Muhammadans and other minorities" taken from the City Act is accurate as applied to Madras City where Muhammadans are in a minority. But in the mufassal, in places like the Vāṇiyambādi municipality where the Mussalmans population exceeds the Hindu population, the expression is obviously inaccurate. Mention of one community prominently is invidious. The claims of others, such as the depressed classes, etc., for similar mention will have to be considered.

3. *Clause* 12 [*new*].—This clause marks a great advance over the present system in several respects, e.g., amongst other things—

(*a*) in providing for annual elections,

(*b*) in avoiding repeated elections for and a final nomination of the Chairman by Government,

(*c*) in avoiding the necessity for the intervention by the Collector in fixing dates for election, etc.

But the provision that the Government may appoint a paid Chairman and fix his salary even though the council and the rate-payers may be opposed thereto is retrograde. It takes away the existing right of the council to determine these matters.

The provisions regarding the vice-Chairman's term contained in sub-clauses 3 and 6 taken with clause 8 [new] appear to be inconsistent and are in any case confusing and undesirable. The vice-Chairman election is less important than that of the Chairman and should be filled up after carefully considering the chances of securing co-operation with the elected Chairman. Sub-clause 6 also shows that the vice-Chairman is required to fill up the gap after the Chairman's term ceases, e.g., by his ceasing to be a councillor. It is therefore desirable in sub-clause (3) to provide for the election of a vice-Chairman after the first meeting referred to in sub-clause 1.

4. *Clause* 28.—This clause regarding the Administration Report should provide that when the Collector or any other officer makes any remarks on the report, a copy of the same should be sent to the council before the Government considers the same.

5. *Clauses* 31 *and* 32.—These clauses providing for emergency powers of the Collector overriding the decisions of the council without any reference to Government are unnecessary and harmful. In these days of rapid telegraphic communication and in view of the existence of sections 133, 144, etc., of the Criminal Procedure Code, the portions relating to the Collector in these clauses should be deleted.

6. *Clause* 47 [*new*].—This clause which provides for the qualification for a vote is too narrow. The franchise should not be confined to representation of property but should also be on the basis of citizenship. An occupancy vote like that provided in the Madras City Act is absolutely essential as it is not the absentee proprietor that will see to the proper working of municipal institutions but more often the occupant who is directly affected by such working. The need for giving the urban wage earning class a voice in local self-Government is, if anything, more important than the need for giving it in matters of Provincial and Imperial Government.

7. *Clause* 49 [*new*].—This clause imposes a sex bar for an election to a municipal councillorship. But even under the Bill women can vote and be appointed as

councillors by Government. There seems to be no justification for the distinction. In fact it is more easy to find individual ladies in certain localities who could serve usefully as councillors—at least as well as the average elected councillor—than to find large numbers of women to take part in the voting. The analogy of the Madras City Act is too weak an argument especially in view of the subsequent pronouncement by the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Reforms Act regarding the eligibility of women for votes and seats on high Councils wherever the Provincial Councils deem fit.

8. *Clause* 50 (*new*).—This clause ought to provide that Government servants are ineligible for elections, as their standing for or contesting elections is opposed to public interests in the present state of circumstances.

9. *Chapter VI.*—The provisions of this chapter ought, after securing the necessary sanction, and at as early a date as possible contain a statutory provision appropriating the whole or a fixed proportion of some growing head of revenue to the municipal fund.

10. *Clause* 81.—In the list of exemptions, public dispensaries and other charitable institutions which are enjoyed by the public *gratis* and as of right are omitted. These should be exempted, as thereby we shall encourage such charities for the benefit of the public.

11. *Clause* 175.—This clause is undesirable. It provides for the penalising of cars or other heavy vehicles (drawn over municipal roads) on the strength of an Engineer's certificate. The issue of Engineering certificates as to the soundness of cars, buildings, etc., in the mufassal has been understood not infrequently to be based on vague guesses. The procedure lends itself easily to corruption and extortion. Suits or petitions against bodies conducting religious processions, with cars, will be either improbable or resulting in bad blood between large sections.

12. *Clause* 299.—Either under this clause or in some other suitable place, provision must be made to carry out one of the most important recommendations of the Committee to report on local self-Government in England and other countries presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Graham.

That Committee unanimously recommended that as in England ratepayers should be declared entitled to appear at a municipal audit, to inspect accounts, registers, vouchers, etc., and to take objections as to items in such accounts. This right must be declared in the Act and rules must be authorized for its exercise.

If these and a few minor defects are cured, the Bill will mark a decidedly great and unqualified improvement over the existing law.

B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

NOTE.

Article 46 *of the Bill.*—I am of opinion that clause (a) to article 46 should be deleted. There should be no distinction between men and women as to qualifications for election or appointment as a councillor. The latter will be very useful members in certain branches of municipal administration. The public opinion in India was for not excluding ladies from the Reformed Councils. The Reforms Act therefore has provided that there should be no bar against ladies becoming members if the new Legislative Councils should pass such a resolution.

Article 68, *clause* 1.—I am of opinion that a post of Secretary is not necessary. No doubt the Select Committee has made the appointment optional, but I consider that such an appointment will not be conducive to the smooth administration of the municipality. I am against any dual control. Every municipality according to its income will have expert officers. A municipality whose income is over a lakh of rupees should have an Assistant Surgeon as Health Officer and those whose income is above Rs. 50,000 and below a lakh should employ a sub-assistant surgeon. The other municipalities will have a Chief Sanitary Inspector. In accordance with aforesaid income scale, municipalities may employ an Assistant Engineer, a Supervisor and an Overseer. In bigger municipalities with an income of over a lakh of rupees a Revenue officer may be necessary. A Secretary moreover will not be able to supervise the work of the above experts. Clause 69 of the Bill has been deleted by the Select Committee which laid down the duties of a Secretary. The ministerial work on the other hand could be better done by employing a competent manager who

will be better fitted to look after the office work than a Secretary who turns out to be a medium only. The managers at present on whom the brunt of the work falls are a discontented lot. I would raise their pay as follows:—

In municipalities with an income below Rs. 50,000—pay of managers may be Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Above Rs. 50 and below 1 lakh—pay of Rs. 75 to 100.

Above 1 lakh—Rs. 100 to 150.

Article 71.—If the post of the Secretary is at all to be retained he should be appointed by the council and not by the Chairman

Article 79, *clause* 2.—It is better a maximum is fixed by the Act. At least in the case of agricultural lands a maximum is absolutely necessary. Even 8 per cent on the gross income is a heavy tax in addition to the Government assessment on the land. Taking a typical case of a land whose assessment is Rs. 100, the gross income is computed according to settlement principle to be not less than Rs. 400. The municipal tax even at 8 per cent will come to Rs. 32 which is very high. I would propose the same rate as the land-cess, i.e., 1¼ to 2 annas on every rupee of assessment to be recovered along with the assessment as in the district board area.

Article 82-*C*-1.—I regard Rs. 18 to be high and would suggest Rs. 12 to be substituted.

Article 114.—This clause should be deleted. Provision has been made to exempt from payment of taxes on account of poverty or in the case of religious institutions. Article 114, it is feared, will reduce the income to an appreciable extent and will lead to heart-burning and discontent in and outside the council.

Article 172.—The word 'may' should be substituted for 'shall'. Especially in towns not blessed with water-supply, this provision will entail great hardship and expense.

Schedule IV, clause 8.—I am of opinion that the period of five years may be extended to ten years. Five years is too short a period. The rental value will appreciably be increased only in about ten years though there may be instances in very few cases of such an increase in five years and taxes in such cases can be increased by the Chairman at any time.

N. SUBBA RAO.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

(As amended by the Select Committee).

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2. The figures in square brackets on the margin denote the clauses of the Bill as introduced.]

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Municipalities.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to district municipalities in the Presidency of Madras and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under Section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act: it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Title and extent.

[1] 1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George and situated beyond the City of Madras as defined in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.

Repeal of enactments.

[2] 2. The enactments mentioned in schedule I are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Definitions.

[3] 3. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

"Appoint."

(1) "Appoint" includes to appoint temporarily or in an officiating capacity.

"Appointment."

(2) "Appointment" includes temporary and officiating appointments.

"Building."

(3) "Building" includes a house, out-house, stable, latrine, shed, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall not exceeding eight feet in height) and any other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever.

"Building-line."

(4) "Building-line" means a line which is in rear of the street alignment and to which the main wall of a building abutting on a street may lawfully extend.

"Carriage."

(5) "Carriage" includes any wheeled vehicle with springs or other appliances acting as springs; and all kinds of motor-cars, motor-lorries, motor-omnibuses, motor-cycles, bicycles, tricycles, rickshaws and palanquins.

"Cart."

(6) "Cart" includes any wheeled vehicle which is not a "carriage".

"Casual election."

(7) "Casual vacancy" means a vacancy occurring otherwise than by efflux of time in the office of an elected councillor, vice-chairman or chairman and "casual election" means an election held on the occurrence of a casual vacancy.

"Company."

(8) "Company" means a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or under the Acts of Parliament known under the collective title of the Companies Acts or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor-General in Council or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent.

"Filth."

(9) "Filth" includes sewage, night-soil, dung, dirt, putrid and putrifying substances and all offensive matter.

"Hill-station."

(10) "Hill-station" means a place specified in schedule II and includes any other place which may be notified by the Governor in Council as a hill-station.

"Hut."

(11) "Hut" means any building which is constructed principally of wood, mud, leaves, grass or thatch and includes any temporary structure of whatever size or any small building of whatever material made which the council may declare to be a hut for the purposes of this Act.

"Latrine."

(12) "Latrine" includes privy, water-closet and urinal.

"Municipal office."

(13) "Municipal office" means the principal office of any municipal council.

"Occupier."

(14) "Occupier" includes any person for the time being paying or liable to pay to the owner, the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building or part of the same in respect of which the word is used.

"Ordinary election."

(15) "Ordinary election" means an election held to fill a vacancy in the office of an elected councillor, vice-chairman or chairman arising by efflux of time.

"Owner."

(16) "Owner" includes (*a*) the person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive whether on his own account or as agent, trustee, guardian, manager or receiver for another person, or for any religious or charitable purpose the rent or profits of the property, in connexion with which the word is used, and (*b*) the person for the time being in charge of the animal or vehicle, in connexion with which the word is used.

(17) "Palanquin" includes tonjons, manchils and chairs carried by men by means of posts, but not slings or cots used for the conveyance of children or aged or sick people. "Palanquin."

(18) "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Governor in Council by rules made under this Act. "Prescribed."

(19) "Private street" means any street, road, square, court, alley, passage or riding-path, which is not a "public street" but does not include a pathway made by the owner of premises on his own land to secure access to or the convenient use of such premises. "Private street."

(20) "Public street" means any street, road, square, court, alley, passage or riding-path whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way and includes— "Public street."

(a) the roadway over any public bridge or causeway;

(b) the foot way attached to any such street, public bridge or causeway; and

(c) the drains attached to any such street, public bridge or causeway and the land, whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other structure, which lies on either side of the roadway up to the boundaries of the adjacent property whether that property is private property or property belonging to Government.

(21) "Public water-courses, springs, wells and tanks" include those used by the public to such an extent as to give a prescriptive right to such use. "Public water-courses, etc."

(22) "Railway" includes a tramway. "Railway."

(23) "Re-construction" of a building includes— "Re-construction."

(a) the re-erection wholly or partially of a building after more than one-half of its cubical contents has been taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down whether at one time or not;

(b) the re-erection wholly or partially of any building of which an outer wall has been taken down or burnt down or has fallen down to or within ten feet of the ground adjoining the lowest storey of the building, and of any frame building which has so far been taken down or burnt down or has fallen down as to leave only the framework of the lowest storey;

(c) the conversion into a dwelling-house or a place of public worship of any building not originally constructed for human habitation or for public worship, as the case may be, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only or the conversion of a dwelling-house into a factory ;

(d) the re-conversion into a dwelling-house or a place of public worship or a factory of any building which has been discontinued as, or appropriated for any purpose other than, a dwelling-house or a place of public worship or a factory as the case may be.

"Residence—Reside."

(24) "Residence"—"Reside."—A person is deemed to have his "residence" or to "reside" in any house if he sometimes uses any portion thereof as a sleeping apartment, and

a person is not deemed to cease to reside in any such house merely because he is absent from it or has elsewhere another dwelling in which he resides, if he is at liberty to return thereto at any time and has not abandoned his intention of returning.

"Rubbish."

(25) "Rubbish" means dust, ashes, broken bricks, mortar, broken glass, and refuse of any kind which is not "filth."

"Salary"

(26) "Salary" means pay and acting pay or payment by way of commission and includes exchange compensation allowances, but not allowances for house-rent, carriage-hire, or travelling expenses.

"Scavenger."

(27) "Scavenger" means a person employed in collecting or removing filth, in cleansing drains or slaughter-houses or in driving carts used for the removal of filth.

"Street-alignment."

(28) "Street-alignment" means a line dividing the land comprised in and forming part of a street from the adjoining land.

"Water-course"

(29) "Water-course" includes any river, stream, or channel, whether natural or artificial.

"Year."

(30) "Year" means the financial year.

PART II.—ESTABLISHMENT, CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

CHAPTER II.—CREATION AND ABOLITION OF MUNICIPALITIES

[4] Creation of municipalities

4. (1) The Governor in Council may by notification declare his intention—

(*a*) to constitute as a municipality any town, village, hamlet, bazaar, station or other local area or any group of the same in the immediate neighbourhood of one another; or

(*b*) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in such notification; or

(*c*) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity thereof and defined in such notification.

Provided that no cantonment shall be included within a municipality without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council previously obtained.

(2) Any inhabitant of a local area or taxpayer of a municipality in respect of which any such notification has been published, may, if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Governor in Council within six weeks from the publication of the notification and the Governor in Council shall take all such objections into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Governor in Council has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted, he may, as the case may be, by notification declare to be a municipality, or exclude from or include in a municipality, the local area or any portion thereof.

(4) This Act shall come into force in, or cease to apply to, any municipality or part thereof, as the case may be, on such date as may be specified in the notification under sub-section (3).

Abolition of municipalities.

5 (1) The Governor in Council may by notification abolish any municipality established under this Act; [5]

Provided as follows—

(a) the Governor in Council shall, before he issues such notification, communicate to the municipal council the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the municipal council to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations and objections, if any;

(b) the notification shall contain a statement of the Governor in Council's reasons.

(2) From such date as may be specified in such notification, this Act and all notifications, rules, by-laws, regulations, orders, directions and powers issued, made or conferred under this Act, shall cease to apply to the area previously comprised in the municipality; the balance of the municipal fund and all other property vested in the municipal council shall vest in His Majesty, and the liabilities of the council shall be transferred to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in His Majesty under sub-section (2) shall be applied under the orders of the Governor in Council to discharge the liabilities imposed on His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare and convenience of the inhabitants of the area previously comprised in the municipality.

Chapter III.—Constitution of Municipal Authorities.

Authorities.

The municipal authorities and their incorporation.

6. (1) The municipal authorities charged with carrying out the provisions of this Act are a council and its chairman. [6]

(2) The municipal council shall by the name of the municipality be a body corporate, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and subject to any restriction or qualification imposed by this or any other enactment shall be vested with the capacity of suing or being sued in its corporate name, of acquiring, holding and transferring property movable or immovable, of entering into contracts and of doing all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

[7] 7. (1) The municipal council shall consist of such number of councillors as may be notified by the Governor in Council in accordance with the following table:— Constitution of council.

	Number of councillors
Municipalities with a population —Not exceeding 20,000 at the last census.	16
Exceeding 20,000 but not exceeding 30,000.	20
Exceeding 30,000 but not exceeding 40,000	24
Exceeding 40,000 but not exceeding 50,000.	28
Exceeding 50,000 but not exceeding 100,000.	32
Exceeding 100,000	36

(2) The Governor in Council shall notify from time to time what proportion of the total number of councillors shall be elected; Provided that such proportion shall not be less than three-fourths.

Provided also that before issuing any notification modifying the constitution of a municipal council the Governor in Council shall communicate to such council the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the council to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations and objections if any, and the notification shall contain a statement of the reasons for modifying the constitution.

(3) The remainder shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, who in making such appointments shall have regard to the representation of Muhammadans and other minorities.

[New] 8. (1) The term of office of elected councillors shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be three years beginning and expiring at noon on the first day of November. Term of elected councillors and filling up of elective seats

(2) Vacancies arising by efflux of time in the office of an elected councillor shall be filled at ordinary elections which shall be fixed by the chairman to take place on such days in the months of August and September next preceding the vacancies as he thinks fit.

(3) A casual vacancy in the office of an elected councillor shall be filled at a casual election which shall be fixed by the chairman to take place as soon as may be after the occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided that no casual election shall be held to fill a vacancy occurring within three months before the ordinary date of retirement and that such vacancy shall be filled at the next ordinary election.

(4) A councillor elected at a casual vacancy shall enter upon office forthwith but shall hold office so long only as the councillor in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

[New]

Procedure when no councillor is elected.

9. (1) If from any cause no councillor is elected at an ordinary election held under the previous section the retiring councillor shall, if willing to serve, be deemed to have been re-elected.

(2) If in any such case the retiring councillor is not willing to serve or if at a casual election no councillor is elected the chairman shall without delay inform the council and thereupon the council may appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy and if the council fails within thirty days after receipt of such information to appoint a person as aforesaid the chairman shall fix a day for a fresh election.

(3) The term of office of a councillor appointed, elected or deemed to have been re-elected under this section shall expire at the time at which it would have expired if he had been elected at the ordinary or the casual election as the case may be.

Term of nominated councillors.

10. Every councillor appointed by Government shall, save as otherwise expressly stated in the notification itself, hold office for a term of three years from the date of the Fort St. George Gazette wherein his appointment is notified.

[New]

Filling up of vacancies among appointed councillors.

11. Vacancies among councillors appointed by Government shall be filled up by the Governor in Council.

[New]

The chairman and vice chairman of the municipality

12. (1) Unless the Governor in Council has directed by notification that the chairman shall be appointed by him every council shall at its first meeting after the first day of November in each year elect one of its members to be its chairman.

[8]

(2) The Governor in Council may order that a salary be attached to the office of a chairman and may determine the amount thereof:

Provided that before making any such order the Governor in Council shall give the municipal council an opportunity of showing cause to the contrary and consider its objections, if any.

(3) A council may elect one of its members to be vice-chairman whose term of office shall expire concurrently with that of the chairman.

(4) A chairman appointed by Government shall hold office for one year.

(5) An elected chairman or vice-chairman shall be entitled to hold office till the election of his successor provided that in the meantime he does not cease to be a councillor.

On the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of an elected chairman or vice chairman the council shall at its next meeting elect a successor, who shall be entitled to hold office so long as the person in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold it if the vacancy had not occurred.

(6) When the office of chairman is vacant the vice-chairman shall exercise the functions of chairman till a new chairman assumes office.

(7) An out-going elected chairman or vice-chairman is eligible for re-election.

Functions of the several authorities.

The Chairman.

[9] Functions of the chairman.

13. (1) The chairman of the municipal council shall—

(*a*) make arrangements for the election of councillors and the vice-chairman;

(*b*) convene and preside over the meetings of the council;

(*c*) carry into effect the resolutions of the council;

(*d*) furnish to the council such periodical reports regarding the progress made in carrying out the resolutions of that body and in the collection of taxes as the council may direct;

(*e*) perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred on the chairman by this Act, and subject, whenever it is hereinafter expressly so provided, to the sanction of the council, and subject to all other restrictions, limitations and conditions hereinafter imposed, exercise the executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the purposes of this Act.

[10] The chairman to be member of every committee of the council.

14. The chairman shall by virtue of his office be a member of every committee of the council.

[11] Emergency powers of chairman.

15. The chairman may in cases of emergency direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which would ordinarily require the sanction of the council, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the

public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the municipal fund :

Provided that—

(*a*) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the council prohibiting the execution of any particular act, and

(*b*) he shall report the action taken under this section and the reasons therefor to the council at its next meeting.

Salary of chairman.

16. No chairman shall receive any salary or other remuneration unless the payment thereof shall have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council. [12]

Duty of paid chairman.

17. A paid-chairman shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office and shall not engage in any other profession, trade or business whatever. [New]

Service regulations of paid-chairman.

18. If a paid-chairman is an officer in the service of the Government, the council shall contribute to his leave allowances, pension and provident fund to the extent required by the regulations of the Governor-General in Council for the time being in force. [14]

Delegation of powers.

19. (1) The chairman may by an order in writing delegate any of his powers or duties to the vice-chairman, provided that he shall not delegate any powers or duties which the municipal council expressly forbids him to delegate. [15]

(2) During the temporary absence or incapacity of the chairman, the chairman's functions shall devolve on the vice-chairman, if any. If there is no vice-chairman, or if the office of vice-chairman is vacant, the chairman may, by an order in writing delegate any of his powers or duties to any councillor who shall be styled "Chairman-Delegate" during the period of delegation.

Provided that—

(*a*) no delegation under this sub-section shall be made for any period exceeding in the aggregate ninety days in any year in the case of an unpaid-chairman and fifteen days in any year in the case of a paid-chairman, without the special sanction of the council, and

(*b*) every order made under this sub-section shall be forthwith communicated to the council and to the district collector.

(3) The executive powers of the chairman may at all times, subject to

any restriction that the council may prescribe, be delegated to any councillor, municipal officer or servant, whom he empowers generally or specially in writing.

(4) The exercise or discharge of any powers, duties or functions delegated under sub-section (3) shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions (if any) as may be laid down by the chairman and shall also be subject to his control and revision.

The Council.

Functions of the council.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Act the municipal administration shall vest in the council but the council shall not be entitled to exercise functions expressly assigned by or under this Act or any other law to the chairman.

[17]

Duties and powers of individual councillors.

21. (1) Any councillor may call the attention of the proper authority to any neglect in the execution of municipal work, to any waste of municipal property, or to the wants of any locality and may suggest any improvements which may appear desirable.

(2) Every councillor shall have the right to interpellate the chairman on matters connected with the municipal administration subject to such regulations as may be framed by the council.

(3) Every councillor shall have access during office hours to the records of the council after giving due notice to the chairman, provided that the chairman may for reasons given in writing forbid such access.

[18]

Council's power to call for records.

22. The council may at any time require the chairman to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document which is in his custody.

The chairman shall comply with every such requisition unless in his opinion immediate compliance therewith would be prejudicial to the interests of the council or of the public, in which case he shall make a declaration in writing to that effect and shall, if required by the council, refer the question to the District Collector whose decision shall be final.

[19]

Obligation of the chairman to carry out council's resolutions.

23. The chairman shall be bound to give effect to every resolution of the council unless such resolution is modified, suspended or cancelled by a controlling authority.

[New.]

Appointment of standing committees.

24. The council may appoint committees for the superintendence and management of educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, obstetries

and other institutions which it maintains. It may also appoint from its members standing committees with delegated power to dispose of matters relating to any particular branch of the administration which are reserved by this Act for the decision of the council; or may appoint individual members, or committees of members to enquire into and report on any such matters.

Appointment of special committees.

25. It shall be lawful for the council from time to time by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of the sanctioned strength of the council to appoint as members of any committee any persons of either sex who are not councillors but who may in the opinion of such council possess special qualifications for serving on such committee. But the number of persons so appointed on any committee shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of such committee. All the provisions of this Act relating to the duties, powers, liabilities and disqualifications and disabilities of councillors shall, save as regards the disqualification on the ground of sex, be applicable so far as may be, to such persons.

[20]

Rules and regulations for proceedings of council.

26. (1) The council shall observe the rules in Schedule III and may make supplementary regulations not inconsistent therewith or other provisions of this Act or any rules made by the Governor in Council, in regard to the following matters:—

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;

(d) the division of duties among the members of the council;

(e) the procedure of committees;

(f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted for money paid to the council; and

(g) all other similar matters.

[21]

Joint committees of two or more councils or other local bodies.

27. A council may from time to time join with any other council or with any local board or cantonment authority or with more than one such council, board or authority,

(i) in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested and in appointing chairman of such committee, and

(ii) in delegating to any such committee power to frame terms binding on each such body as to the construction and future maintenance of any joint work and any power which might be exercised by any of such bodies, and

(iii) in framing and modifying rules for regulating the proceedings of any such committee relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

If any difference of opinion arises between local bodies acting under this section the decision thereupon of the Governor in Council, or of such officer as he appoints in this behalf shall be final.

[22] 28. All elections and appointments of chairmen, vice-chairmen and members of municipal councils shall be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*

Notification of election or appointment

[23] 29. (1) Every meeting of the council shall be presided over by the chairman; in his absence by the vice-chairman if there is one; where there is none, or in the absence of both the chairman and vice-chairman, by a councillor chosen by the meeting to preside for the occasion.

Presidency of council.

(2) The chairman shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order arising at or in connexion with meetings. There shall be no discussion on any point of order and the decision of the chairman on any point of order shall, save as is otherwise expressly provided in this Act, be final.

(3) A vice-chairman or councillor presiding for the occasion shall, for that meeting, have all the powers of the chairman.

[24] 30. The revenue divisional officer, the sanitary commissioner to the local Government and his deputies, the sanitary engineer to the local Government and his deputies, the civil surgeon of the district, the executive engineer of the division, the inspector and the assistant inspector of schools having jurisdiction, may, with the permission of the chairman or other person presiding, address the council on any matter affecting the general administration, sanitation, public works, or public instruction, as the case may be.

Right of certain officers to address council.

[25] 31. (1) No councillor shall vote on, or take part in, the discussion of any question coming up for consideration at a meeting of the council or any committee, if the question is one in which, apart from its

Councillor when to abstain from taking part in discussion and voting

general application to the public, he has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest by himself or his partner.

(2) The chairman may prohibit any councillor from voting or taking part in the discussion of any matter in which he believes such person to have such interest, or he may require such person to absent himself during the discussion.

(3) Such person may challenge the decision of the chairman, who shall thereupon put the question to the meeting. The decision of the meeting shall be final.

(4) If the chairman is believed by any councillor present at the meeting to have any such pecuniary interest in any matter under discussion, he may, if a motion to that effect be carried, be required to absent himself from the meeting during such discussion.

Explanation.—"Chairman" in this section includes a vice-chairman, or councillor presiding for the occasion.

Power of chairman, vice-chairman or councillor to resign.

32 (1) Any councillor other than the chairman may resign his office by giving notice to the chairman; the chairman may resign by giving notice to the council. [26]

(2) Any person holding a salaried office under Government who is a councillor of any municipality shall, on being transferred permanently or temporarily from the district or division wherein such municipality lies, or on quitting the district or division with the intention of remaining absent therefrom for more than three months, be deemed to have vacated his office of councillor.

Acts of municipal council, etc., not to be invalidated by informality.

33. No act of a municipal council or of any committee or of any person acting as chairman or member of a municipal council shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the establishment of the municipality or in the appointment or election of the chairman or any member, or on the ground that they, or any of them, were disqualified for such office, or by reason of such act having been done during any vacancy in the municipal council. [27]

Administration Report.

Annual administration report.

34. (1) As soon as may be after the first day of April in every year and not later than such date as may be fixed by the Governor in Council, the municipal council shall submit to the Governor in Council through the district collector a report on the administration during the [28]

preceding year in such form and with such details as the Governor in Council may direct.

(2) The chairman shall prepare the report; the municipal council shall consider his report and forward it to the Governor in Council with its resolutions thereon, if any.

(3) The report shall be published in such manner as the council, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, may direct.

Controlling Authorities

[39]

Power of local Government and collector for purposes of control.

35. (1) The district collector may enter on and inspect or cause to be entered on and inspected any immovable property or any work in progress under the control of any municipal authority in his district.

(2) The Governor in Council or the district collector may—

(*a*) call for any record, correspondence, plan, or other document in the possession or under the control of any municipal council;

(*b*) require any council to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account, or statistics;

(*c*) require any council to furnish information or report on any municipal matter;

(*d*) record in writing, for the consideration of the council, any observations he may think proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

(3) The district collector may, by a special order in writing in each case, direct the revenue officer in charge of the division to exercise any of the powers specified in sub-section (1) and in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (2).

[40]

Collector's power to enforce execution of resolutions.

36. (1) If it appears to the district collector that the chairman of a municipality has made default in carrying out any resolution of the council, the said collector, after giving the chairman a reasonable opportunity of explanation, may by notice require him to carry out the resolution within a reasonable time specified in the notice and may, if the chairman fails to comply with the notice, assume the execution of the resolution and pass all necessary orders accordingly.

(2) The said collector shall record his reasons in a note of which he shall forthwith forward one copy to the council for its information and another copy, together with the chairman's

explanation (if any), to the Governor in Council, who may pass such further orders as he may deem fit.

Power to suspend orders under Act.

[31]

37. (1) The Governor in Council or the district collector may, by an order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a municipal council or of any order issued by a council or chairman or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any licence or permission granted by a council or chairman and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance or under the colour of this Act if, in his opinion, such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act, or the grant of such licence or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such licence or permission is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or affray.

(2) When the district collector makes any order under this section he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the municipal council and to the Governor in Council.

(3) The Governor in Council may thereupon rescind the order or, after giving the municipal council and, if the order affected any act of the chairman, the chairman also, a reasonable opportunity of explanation, direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.

Emergency powers of collector.

[32]

38. (1) The district collector may, in cases of emergency, direct or provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act which the council or chairman is empowered to execute or to do, and the immediate execution or the doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act incurred as the emergency may require shall be paid from the municipal fund.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, such collector may make an order directing the person having the custody of the municipal fund to pay it in priority to any other charge against the fund.

(3) Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the municipal council admit, be bound to comply with such order.

(4) Every case in which the powers conferred by this section are exercised shall be forthwith reported to the Governor in Council by the district collector with the reasons in full for the exercise of such powers, and a copy of the letter shall at the same time be sent to the municipal council for information.

[38]

Local Government's power to appoint officers to supervise municipalities.

39. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of all or any of the municipal councils established under this Act.

(2) All schools, hospitals, dispensaries, vaccine stations, choultries and other institutions maintained by any municipal council, and all registers, books, accounts and other documents relating thereto shall at all times be open to the inspection of such officers as the Governor in Council may appoint in that behalf.

(3) Municipal authorities and municipal officers and servants shall be bound to afford to inspecting or superintending officers of Government appointed under this section such access at all reasonable times to municipal property or premises, and to all records, accounts and other documents which, subject to any rules framed for their guidance under section 307 (1) (*j*) and (*q*), they may consider to be necessary to enable them to discharge their duties of inspection or superintendence.

[34]

Local Government's power to undertake works for, or to take action in default of, a municipality.

40. (1) The Governor in Council may, with the consent of the municipal council, undertake on its behalf the construction of water-supply, drainage or other works, appoint persons to carry out the construction of such works, and direct that the expense, including the pay of such persons, be paid from the municipal fund.

(2) If at any time it appears to the Governor in Council that a municipal council or chairman has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this or any other Act, he may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

(3) If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Governor

in Council may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, to such person by the municipal council.

(4) If expenses which the Governor in Council has directed under sub section (1) or sub-section (3) to be paid from the municipal fund are not so paid the district collector, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the municipal fund to pay it in priority to any other charge against such fund except charges for the service of authorized loans.

(5) Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the municipal council admit, be bound to comply with such order.

Local Government's power to remove chairman

41. (1) The Governor in Council may, by notification, remove any chairman, if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council, omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the municipal council. [35]

(2) When the Governor in Council proposes to take action under this section he shall give the chairman concerned an opportunity of explanation, and shall record the reasons for any action taken.

Local Government's power to dissolve or supersede council.

42. (1) If in his opinion a council is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in performing the duties imposed on it by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Governor in Council may by notification direct that the council be dissolved and reconstituted immediately; or he may, if he thinks necessary, supersede the council for a specified period not exceeding two years. [37]

Provided as follows:—

(a) the Governor in Council shall before he dissolves or supersedes the council communicate to it the grounds on which he proposes to do so, fix a reasonable period for the council to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations or objections, if any;

(b) the Governor in Council shall not supersede a portion only of the municipal council.

(2) Upon the publication of a notification dissolving a council all its

members shall forthwith vacate their offices as such and fresh appointments shall be made and elections held in accordance with the notification issued under section 7 (2).

(3) Supersession shall take effect from noon on the date of publication of the notification, if no date is therein specified, and thereupon the following consequences shall ensue :—

(*a*) All the members of the council shall forthwith vacate their offices as such and the chairman and vice-chairman (if any) shall vacate their offices if the Governor in Council so direct.

(*b*) All or any of the powers and duties of the municipal authorities may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed, as far as may be, and to such extent as the Governor in Council may determine, by such persons as the Governor in Council appoints in that behalf and any such person who is not a district collector or revenue divisional officer may, if the Governor in Council so directs, receive payment for his services from the municipal fund ; the Governor in Council may determine the relations of such person with the municipal secretary (if any), with the district controlling officers and with himself ; and where there is a paid chairman the Governor in Council may direct him to exercise and perform any powers and duties of the council in addition to his own

(*c*) All property vested in the municipal council shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Governor in Council.

(4) On or before the expiry of the period of supersession notified under sub-section (1), the Governor in Council may, by notification, for reasons to be stated in the notification, postpone the reconstitution of the council for a further period not exceeding six months, or notwithstanding anything contained in proviso (*a*) to section 5, sub-section (1), withdraw the area of the municipality from the operation of this Act under that section.

(5) The Governor in Council may reconstitute the council before the expiry of the period notified under sub-section (1)

(6) All councillors who were members of the superseded council shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

[38]

Powers of officers acting for, or in default of, municipal council and liability of municipal fund.

43. When the district collector or person appointed by the Governor in Council lawfully takes action on behalf or in default of the municipal council under this Act he shall have power to make such contracts as are necessary for the purpose, and shall be entitled to the same protection under this Act as the municipal authority whose powers he is exercising, and compensation shall be recoverable from the municipal fund by any person suffering damage from the exercise of such powers to the same extent as if the action had been taken by such municipal authority.

CHAPTER IV.—ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF COUNCILLORS.

Elections.

[39]

Power to divide municipality into wards.

44. The Governor in Council may by notification divide any municipality into wards for the purpose of the election of councillors.

[40]

Publication of electoral roll.

45. (1) The chairman shall annually prepare and publish an electoral roll showing the names of persons qualified to vote

(2) No person whose name does not appear in the electoral roll as qualified to vote shall vote at an election.

(3) When a municipality has been divided into wards the electoral roll shall be divided into separate lists for each ward.

(4) The electoral roll published in any year shall remain in force till the publication of a fresh electoral roll.

[42]

General qualifications to vote.

46. No person shall be included in the electoral roll as qualified to vote unless—

(*a*) he is a British subject or a subject of a State in India;

Provided that the Governor in Council may with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council exclude from the scope of this restriction any aliens or class of aliens;

(*b*) he has attained the age of twenty-one years in the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published; and

(*c*) he has paid the taxes, if any, due by him under the Act for such preceding year.

[43]

Personal qualifications to vote.

47. (1) No person shall be included in the electoral roll as qualified to vote at a municipal election unless he has resided in the municipality for one hundred and twenty days in the aggregate in the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published and has paid in such preceding year any tax mentioned in clause (a), (b) or (c) of section 79 (1) or the taxes mentioned in section 80.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to have made the payment required by this section if he has paid the tax as sole mortgagee, tenant, guardian or executor, or as sole administrator or trustee, not being the Administrator-General or Official Trustee.

(2) Any company or association which for the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published has paid the tax mentioned in clause (a), (b) or (c) of section 79 (1) or the taxes mentioned in section 80 shall be entitled to vote in the ward in which the principal office of such company or association is situated such vote being given by the Secretary of the company or association or some other person duly authorized in that behalf.

[45]

Disqualification of voters.

48. No person who is of unsound mind or a deaf-mute shall be qualified to vote and no person shall be qualified to vote for the period fixed in an order passed by a court under section 61 and still in force.

Qualifications for membership of Council.

[46]

Qualification of candidates.

49. No person shall be qualified for election as a councillor unless—

(a) the name of such person appears on the electoral roll of the municipality; and

(b) such person is of the male sex.

[47]

Disqualification of candidates.

50. (1) A person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor if such person—

(a) has been at any time sentenced by any court to transportation, imprisonment or whipping for any non-bailable offence, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed, or

(b) is at the date of nomination, election or appointment—

(i) of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or a leper;

(ii) an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent;

(iii) interested in a subsisting contract made with, or any work being done for, the municipal council except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company;

(iv) an officer or servant holding office under this Act, or an honorary magistrate for the municipal town;

(v) already a councillor whose term of office as such will not expire before his fresh election or appointment can take effect; or

(vi) the servant or employer of a councillor.

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as aforesaid by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(i) any lease, sale or purchase of immovable property or any agreement for the same; or

(ii) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or

(iii) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the council is inserted; or

(iv) the sale to the council of any articles in which he regularly trades, or the purchase from the council of any articles to a value in either case not exceeding fifteen hundred rupees in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1), the Governor in Council may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(3) No person shall be qualified for election or appointment for the period fixed in an order passed under section 61 and still in force.

[48]

Disqualification of councillors.

51. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 52, a councillor shall cease to hold his office, if he —

(*a*) is sentenced by a court to such punishment as is described in section 50, sub-section (1), clause (*a*);

(*b*) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf-mute, or a leper;

(*c*) applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated, a bankrupt or insolvent;

(*d*) subject to the proviso to section 50, sub-section (1), acquires any interest in any subsisting contract made with, or work being done, for the council except as a shareholder (other than a

director) in an incorporated company, or is employed as paid legal practitioner on behalf of the council or accepts employment as legal practitioner against the council;

(*e*) is appointed to any office or post referred to in section 50, sub-section (1), clause (*b*), sub-clause (iv);

(*f*) accepts employment under any other councillor;

(*g*) is subjected to an order under section 61 and still in force; or

(*h*) ceases to reside in the municipality or within two miles thereof; or

(i) fails for three consecutive months to attend the meetings of the council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) the Governor in Council may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification

(3) Where a person ceases to be a councillor under clause (*a*) or clause (*g*), he shall be restored to office for such portion of the period for which he was elected or appointed as may remain unexpired at the date of such restoration, if and when the sentence or order is annulled on appeal or revision or the disqualification caused by the sentence is removed by an order of the Governor in Council.

(4) In the case of a person who has ceased to be a councillor in consequence of failure to attend meetings the matter shall be reported by the chairman at the next meeting of the council which may at that meeting restore such person to office.

[49]

Decision on questions of disqualification of councillors by district judge.

52. (1) Whenever it is alleged that any person who has been elected or appointed as a councillor is disqualified under section 50 or section 51, and such person does not admit the allegation, or whenever any councillor is himself in doubt whether or not he has become disqualified for office, such councillor or any other councillor may, and the chairman, at the request of the council, shall, apply to the district judge of the district in which the municipality is situated.

(2) The said judge, after making such inquiry as he deems necessary, shall determine whether or not such person is disqualified under section 50 or section 51, and his decision shall be final.

(3) Pending such decision the councillor shall be deemed to be qualified.

Election offences.

Offences in respect of electoral list.

53. (1) Every person who by claiming a qualification to vote or to be elected which he knows he does not possess or by using false documents or by a false declaration or by any other deceitful means procures the improper entry of any name in the electoral roll or the improper omission of any name therefrom shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months or with fine or with both. [New]

(2) Every municipal officer or servant or polling officer who wilfully makes or procures any improper entry in the electoral roll or any improper omission therefrom shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both

Bribery.

54. (1) Every person who with intent to procure in the interests of himself or any other person the vote of any voter or his abstention from voting or the withdrawal of a candidate— [50]

(*a*) lends or agrees to lend, offers, promises or gives to any person, any property, money, valuable security, public or private employment or any gratification whatever other than a benefit affecting the public in general, or

(*b*) offers, promises or gives to any person the means of obtaining an electoral qualification for himself or any other person,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Every voter or candidate who accepts any such offer, promise or gift or contracts for or accepts a loan as a motive or reward for voting or abstaining from voting or for withdrawing his candidature shall be punished with the same punishment.

Explanation.—No agent, clerk, messenger or other person who may in accordance with rules made by the Governor in Council be employed for remuneration by a candidate at an election shall by reason of such employment alone be deemed to be within this section.

Undue influence.

55. Every person who— [51]

(*a*) threatens any voter or candidate with injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom he is interested with intent—

(i) to induce such voter to vote for any candidate or to abstain from voting, or

(ii) to induce such candidate to withdraw his candidature, or

(b) (i) commits wrongful restraint,

(ii) publishes statements which he knows to be false and which materially affect a candidate or his election, or

(iii) employs any deceitful means, and thereby prevents the free exercise of the right of any voter or candidate,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

[52] Fraudulent voting and personation.

56. (1) Every person who applies for a ballot paper at an election, having already voted once at the same election or knowing that he is not qualified to vote thereat, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Every person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of any other person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, shall be punished with the same punishment.

[53] Infringement of secrecy of elections.

57. Every polling officer, clerk or other person in attendance at the polling-room who, except for some purpose authorized by law, communicates to any person any information showing directly or indirectly for which candidate any voter has voted, and every person who by any improper means procures any such information, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

[54] Offences by polling officers.

58. Every polling officer who permits a person to vote knowing that such person is not entitled to vote, or who prevents a person from voting knowing that such person is entitled to vote, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

[55] Falsifying result of election.

59. Every person who in the course of electoral operations falsifies or attempts to falsify the record of an election by removing, destroying, altering or fabricating nomination papers or voting papers or by any other act or by any omission, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

[56] Procedure before magistrate.

60. No magistrate other than a first-class magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under sections 54 to 59 (both inclusive) nor shall he take cognizance—

(a) except on the complaint of a person whose name is on the electoral roll, and

(*b*) unless such complaint has been made within seven days of the date of the declaration of the result of any election to which the offence relates, or within seven days of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed, and

(*c*) unless the person complaining shall have deposited such sum not less than Rs. 50 nor more than Rs. 200 as the magistrate may direct.

An appeal shall lie to the District Judge from any conviction and sentence passed under sections 53 to 59.

Order of disqualification.

[57]

61. Every person convicted of an offence punishable under sections 53 to 59 (both inclusive) shall be disqualified from voting or from being elected in any election to which this Act applies or from holding the office of chairman or councillor under this Act for such period, not being less than three years nor more than seven years from the date of his conviction, as the court may by order determine.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES IN RESPECT OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, ESTABLISHMENT.

Property.

Vesting of public streets and appurtenances in the municipal council.

[58]

62. (1) All public streets in any municipality, with the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials and other things provided for such streets, all sewers, drains, drainage works, tunnels and culverts, whether made at the cost of the municipal fund or otherwise, in, alongside or under any street, whether public or private, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto shall vest in the municipal council.

(2) The Governor in Council may by notification withdraw any such street, sewer, drain, drainage work, tunnel or culvert from the control of the council.

Collected sewage, etc., to belong to municipal council.

[59]

63. All rubbish and filth and other matter collected by a municipal council under this Act shall belong to the council.

Power of Board of Revenue to transfer control of endowments to municipal council.

[60]

64. Subject to the control of the Governor in Council, the Board of Revenue may, by notification with the consent of the municipal council, make over to a municipal council the management and superintendence of any charitable endowment in respect of which powers and duties attach to the Board of Revenue under the provisions of the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1817; and thereupon

all powers and duties which attach to the Board of Revenue in respect thereof shall attach to such council as if it had been specially named in the said regulation, and the council shall manage such endowment.

[61]

Inventory of municipal property.

65. (1) The chairman shall maintain an inventory of all immovable property owned by the municipal council or to which the council has a reversionary right.

(2) A copy of the said inventory shall be deposited in the office of the revenue divisional officer of the division in which the municipality lies, or, where there is no division, in the office of the district collector, and all changes shall be forthwith communicated to the said officer or collector.

[62]

Limitation of power to accept property in trust.

66. The council may accept trusts relating exclusively to the furtherance of purposes to which the municipal fund may be applied.

[63]

Procedure for acquisition of immovable property under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

67. Any immovable property which any municipal authority is authorized by this Act to acquire may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and on payment of the compensation awarded under the said Act in respect of such property and of any other charges incurred in acquiring it the said property shall vest in the council.

Contracts.

[64]

Delegation of authority to contract and contractual powers of persons appointed by Government.

68. (1) The council may delegate to the chairman or a committee consisting of two or more members the power of making on its behalf any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed Rs. 500.

(2) In respect of a contract whereof the value or amount exceeds Rs. 500, the sanction of the council for the making thereof should be obtained before the same is made.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the two preceding sub-sections, any person appointed by the Governor in Council to carry any work into execution on behalf of a municipal council may, subject to such control as the Governor in Council may prescribe, make such contracts as are necessary for the purpose of carrying such work into execution, to the extent of the sum provided for such work; and the municipal council shall pay to the person so appointed such sums as may be required for the said purpose, to the extent aforesaid.

Mode of executing contracts.

[65]

69. (1) Every contract made by, or on behalf of, a council, whereof the value or amount exceeds Rs. 100 shall be in writing and except in the case of contracts made under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 68 shall be signed by two municipal councillors.

(2) A contract executed or made otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not be binding on the municipal council.

Establishment.

Establishment schedule.

[66]

70. (1) The council shall at its first meeting after the establishment of a municipality prepare a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants, who should, in its opinion, constitute the municipal establishment and embodying its proposals with regard to the amount and nature of the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them.

(2) The schedule shall be drawn up in such form as the Governor in Council may direct and shall be submitted to the Governor in Council.

(3) The Governor in Council shall sanction such schedule either as it stands or subject to such modifications as he deems expedient.

Modifications of establishment schedule.

[67]

71. (1) Proposals for the revision of the establishment schedule may at any time be laid before the council by the chairman and, subject to the rules and regulations governing the procedure of the council, by any member of the council.

(2) Any such proposals as are not inconsistent with the limits of expenditure for establishment or on any particular class of appointment that may have been prescribed by the Governor in Council by rules restricting the powers of all or any councils may be sanctioned by the council.

(3) Proposals involving expenditure beyond such limits shall be submitted to the Governor in Council, who may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

The Secretary, the Health Officer and the Engineer.

[68]

72. (1) If, in any municipality, there is no salary attached to the office of chairman, a post of secretary may be included in the schedule.

(2) Any municipal council, by special resolution, may and every council which during three consecutive years has realized an income of one hundred thousand rupees from ordinary receipts, shall, if so required by the Governor in Council,

include a post of health officer and a post of municipal engineer in the schedule.

(3) Every such officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office and shall not engage in any other profession, trade or business whatever.

(4) No health officer or municipal engineer shall be removed from office except by the Governor in Council or with his consent.

[70]

Filling up of the appointments of health officer or engineer.

73. (1) On the occurrence of a vacancy in, or after the creation of, an office of health officer or engineer an appointment shall be made thereto by the council subject to the approval of the Governor in Council within four months from the date on which the vacancy occurred or the office was created or, in the event of any appointment so made by the council not being confirmed by the Governor in Council, within thirty days of the date of the receipt by the council of the orders of the Governor in Council.

(2) In default of an appointment being made by the council as aforesaid, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to hold the office, and such appointment shall, for all purposes, be deemed to have been made by the municipal council.

(3) Pending the settlement of an appointment under sub-section (1) or (2) the municipal council may appoint a person to hold the office temporarily and may direct that the person so appointed shall receive such salary not exceeding the sanctioned salary of the post as it shall think fit.

[71]

Filling up of other appointments.

74. All municipal officers or servants excepting the officers appointed by the council under section 73 shall be appointed by the chairman in accordance with the establishment schedule and any rules the Governor in Council may have made in this behalf:

Provided that—

(a) the chairman may in cases of emergency appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purposes of this Act and the employment of whom for any particular work has not been prohibited by any resolution of the municipal council;

(b) he shall report every such appointment to the council at its next meeting.

[72]

Power of council to frame service regulations.

75. Subject to the provisions of sections 16, 18, 72 and 78 and any rules made by the Governor in Council in this behalf, the council may frame regulations in respect of officers and servants on the municipal staff—

(*a*) fixing the amount and nature of the security to be furnished ;

(*b*) prescribing educational or other qualifications;

(*c*) regulating the grant of leave, leave allowances and acting allowances ;

(*d*) regulating the grant of pensions and gratuities ;

(*e*) establishing and maintaining provident funds and making contributions thereto compulsory ;

(*f*) regulating conduct ; and

(*g*) generally prescribing conditions of service :

Provided

(i) that the amount of any leave and leave allowances, gratuity or pension granted under these regulations shall in no case without the special sanction of the Governor-General in Council exceed what would be admissible in the case of Government servants of similar standing and status and

(ii) that the conditions under which such allowances are granted or any leave, superannuation or retirement is sanctioned shall not without similar sanction be more favourable than those for the time being prescribed for such Government servants.

[73]

Power to punish municipal officers or servants.

76. Subject to the provisions of section 75 and to such control as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council the chairman may fine, reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss any municipal officer or servant except a health officer or municipal engineer for any breach of departmental rules or discipline, or for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or other misconduct.

[74]

Power to grant leave to establishment.

77. The chairman may grant leave to all municipal officers and servants.

[75]

Special provisions regarding Government servants lent to council.

78. (1) The Governor in Council may, on the application of any municipal council, place the services of any Government servant at the disposal of the council to be employed by it for the purposes of this Act. The council shall pay any Government servant so employed the salary he may be entitled to receive under the rules of the branch of Government service to which he belongs, and shall also pay the Governor in Council such contribution towards the pension and leave allowances of such

servant as may be payable under the regulations in that behalf in force for the time being.

(2) If such servant, while employed by the municipal council or if any other servant of the council does any work for Government, the Governor in Council shall contribute to the municipal fund so much of the salary of such servant as the Governor in Council may consider to be an equivalent for such work.

(3) No Government servant employed by the municipal council under this section shall be dismissed from such employment without the consent of the Governor in Council or until three months' notice in writing to that effect shall have been given to the chief controlling authority of the branch of the Government service to which such servant belongs.

(4) No Government servant employed by a municipal council shall, except in cases of emergency, be withdrawn from the service of the council without the consent of the municipal council, unless and until the Governor in Council shall have given three months' notice in writing to that effect to the municipal council or unless some other Government servant has been deputed to replace the one withdrawn.

(5) Government servants employed by municipal councils shall be entitled to leave and other privileges in accordance with the regulations applicable to the department of the general administration to which they belong.

PART III

CHAPTER VI.—TAXATION AND FINANCE.

Enumeration of ordinary taxes and power of control of local Government.

[76] 79. (1) Every municipal council may levy

(*a*) a property tax;
(*b*) a tax on companies;
(*c*) a profession tax;
(*d*) a tax on carriages and animals;
(*e*) a tax on carts;
(*f*) tolls on vehicles and animals entering the municipality;

(2) A hill station municipal council may also levy a tax on servants.

(3) Any resolution of a municipal council determining to levy a tax or toll shall specify the rate at which any such tax or toll shall be levied and the date from which it shall be levied:

Provided that before carrying into effect a resolution imposing a tax or toll for the first time or increasing the rate of an existing tax or toll, the council shall publish a notice of its intention, fix a reasonable period not being less than one month for submission of objections and consider objections, if any, received within the period specified.

Provided also that any resolution abolishing an existing tax or toll or reducing the rate at which a tax or toll is levied shall be immediately reported to Government and in municipalities which have an outstanding loan either from the Government or from the public or any other local body such abolition or reduction shall not be carried into effect without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Special taxation.

[77] 80. With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council and the Governor-General in Council

(*a*) a surcharge on income-tax payable under the Indian Income-tax Act, VII of 1918, may be levied by any municipal council in lieu of the tax on companies and of the profession tax in respect of the first seven classes of the persons liable therefor as specified in schedule IV; and

(*b*) a tax on persons entering the municipality by railway may be levied by the council of any municipality which is resorted to by pilgrims.

Notification of new taxes and tolls.

[78] 81. When a municipal council shall have determined subject to the provisions of sections 79 and 80 to levy any tax or toll for the first time or at a new rate, the chairman shall forthwith publish a

notification in the district gazette and by beat of drum specifying the rate at which the tax or toll will be levied from a day to be specified in the notification.

The property tax.

[79]

Description and change of property tax.

82. (1) The property tax, which shall be levied at a consolidated rate on all buildings and lands within municipal limits save those exempted by or under this Act or any other law, shall comprise a tax for general purposes and may also comprise--

(*a*) a water and drainage tax to provide for expenses connected with the construction, maintenance, repair, extension or improvement of water or drainage works heretofore provided or hereafter to be provided;

(*b*) a lighting tax to provide for expenses connected with the lighting of the municipality by gas or electricity;

(*c*) a railway tax to be used solely for or to further the construction and maintenance of railways:

Provided that the railway tax shall not be levied unless its levy is determined by a resolution of the municipal council supported by not less than three-fourths of the members present at a meeting specially convened in that behalf, such resolution being confirmed after a period of six months by a like majority at a like meeting and sanctioned by the local Government.

(2) These taxes shall be levied at such percentages of the annual value of lands and buildings as may be fixed by the municipal council, subject to the provisions of section 79.

[80]

Method of assessment of property.

83 (1) Every building shall be assessed together with its site and other adjacent premises occupied as an appurtenance thereto unless the owner of the building is a different person from the owner of such site or premises.

(2) The annual value of lands and buildings shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent at which they may reasonably be expected to let from month to month or from year to year less a deduction of ten per centum of such annual rent and the said deduction shall be in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever:

Provided that--

(*a*) if the gross annual rent of buildings of a class not ordinarily let cannot, in the opinion of the chairman, be estimated, the annual value of the premises shall be deemed to be six per centum on the sum obtained by adding the estimated

present cost of erecting the building less a reasonable amount on account of depreciation, if any, to the estimated value of the land valued with the buildings as part of the same premises; and

(*b*) machinery shall be excluded from valuations under this section

General exemptions. [81]

84. The following buildings and land shall be exempt from the property tax:—

(*a*) light-houses, piers, wharves and jetties;

(*b*) places set apart for public worship and either so actually used or used for no other purpose;

(*c*) hospitals;

(*d*) burial and burning grounds included in the list maintained by the chairman under section 285 of this Act;

(*e*) buildings or lands belonging to the municipal council; and

(*f*) such public lands as the Governor in Council may notify in consultation with the municipal council.

Special exemptions and alternative basis of taxation. [82]

85. The council shall levy the property tax at a uniform rate:

Provided that—

(*a*) the water and drainage tax shall not be levied upon any land exclusively used for agricultural purposes and not deriving any benefit from the water or drainage works on account of which the tax is imposed;

(*b*) the Governor in Council may by notification exempt any particular part of a municipality from the payment of the whole or a portion of the water and drainage tax or of the lighting tax on the ground that such area is not deriving full benefit from the water-supply and drainage or from the lighting system;

(*c*) the municipal council may by a general resolution exempt any building or land from the property tax—

(i) if the annual value of the same does not exceed a sum specified in the said resolution, such sum not being greater than eighteen rupees, and

(ii) the proprietor does not own any other building or land assessed to the property tax and is not liable to companies', profession or income tax;

(*d*) the municipal council may assess any land which is not used solely for agricultural purposes or appurtenant to any building, or which is occupied by or appurtenant to huts, with reference to extent in lieu of annual value, subject always to the following maxima per eighty square yards:—

(i) general tax—four annas,

(ii) water and drainage tax—four annas,

(iii) lighting tax—one anna two pies

(iv) railway tax—ten pies;

(*c*) the municipal council may, subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council, which may at any time be withdrawn in respect of all or any areas, levy the property tax on buildings in any specified part of a municipality at a rate calculated according to the area covered by the buildings. This rate shall be determined by the municipal council with the approval of the Governor in Council and may vary with reference to the situation and description of the buildings.

[83]

Property tax a first charge on property.

86. The property tax on buildings and lands shall, subject to the prior payment of land revenue, if any, due to the Government thereon, be a first charge upon the said buildings or lands and upon the movable property, if any, found within or upon the same and belonging to the person liable to such tax.

[84]

Payment of property tax in half-yearly instalments.

87. The property tax shall be paid by the owner of the assessed premises in two equal instalments, each instalment being payable, save as otherwise expressly provided in schedule IV, within thirty days after the commencement of the half-year to which it relates.

[85]

Vacancy remission.

88 (1) When any building has been vacant and unlet for thirty consecutive days in any half-year the chairman shall, if the owner of such building or his agent has given notice, remit so much, not exceeding a moiety of the tax due for such half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which the building was vacant.

(2) The period in respect of which the remission is made shall be calculated from the date of delivery of such notice to the chairman; and every such notice shall expire with the half-year during which it is so delivered, and shall have no effect thereafter.

(3) The chairman may at his discretion condone omissions to give notice under sub-section (1), provided that he shall record his reasons in writing for every such condonation.

[86]

Obligation of transferor and transferee to give notice of transfer.

89. (1) Whenever the title of any person primarily liable to the payment of property tax on any premises to or over such premises is transferred, the person whose title is transferred and the person to whom the same shall be transferred

shall within three months after the execution of the instrument of transfer or after its registration if it be registered or after the transfer is effected, if no instrument be executed, give notice of such transfer to the chairman.

(2) In the event of the death of any person primarily liable as aforesaid the person to whom the title of the deceased shall be transferred, as heir or otherwise, shall give written notice of such transfer to the chairman within one year from the death of the deceased.

(3) The notice to be given under this section shall be in such form as the chairman may direct and the transferee or the person to whom the title passes, as the case may be, shall, if so required, be bound to produce before the chairman any documents evidencing the transfer or succession.

(4) Every person who makes a transfer as aforesaid without giving such notice to the chairman shall, in addition to any other liability which he incurs through such neglect, continue liable for the payment of property tax assessed on the premises transferred until he gives notice or until the transfer shall have been recorded in the municipal registers, but nothing in this section shall be held to affect—

(a) the liability of the transferee for the payment of the said tax, or

(b) the prior claim of the municipal council under section 86.

Owner's obligation to give notice of construction or re-construction of building.

[87]

90. If any building is constructed or reconstructed, the owner shall give notice thereof to the chairman within fifteen days from the date of completion or occupation, whichever is earlier.

Owner's obligation to give notice of demolition of building and liability on failure.

[88]

91. (1) If any building is demolished the owner shall give notice thereof to the chairman.

(2) Until such notice is given the owner shall be liable, at the discretion of the chairman, for the payment of the property tax which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished.

Chairman's power to call for information and to enter upon premises

[89]

92. (1) For the purpose of assessing the property tax, the chairman may, by notice, call on the owner or occupier of any land or building to furnish him, within a week after the service of the notice, with returns of the rent payable for the land or building, the cost of erecting the building and the measurements of the land; and every owner and

occupier on whom such notice is served shall be bound to comply with it and to make a true return to the best of his knowledge or belief.

(2) For the purpose aforesaid the chairman may enter, inspect, survey and measure such building or land, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the owner or occupier.

Tax on companies.

[90]

Taxation of companies on their capital.

93. If the chairman publishes a notification under section 81 that a companies' tax shall be levied, every company transacting business within the municipality for profit or as a benefit society shall after the date specified in the said notification pay a half-yearly tax on its paid up capital on the scale shown in schedule IV, if and as soon as it has transacted business in the municipality for the period laid down in section 96.

Explanation.—Whenever a company employs a servant or agent to represent it for the purpose of transacting business in a municipality, such company shall be deemed to transact business within the municipality and such servant or agent shall be liable for the tax in respect of the company's business whether or not he has power to make binding contracts on behalf of the company.

Profession tax.

[91]

Levy of tax on professions

94. (1) If the chairman publishes a notification under section 81 that a profession tax shall be levied, every person who within the municipality and for the period laid down in section 96 exercises after the date specified in the said notification a profession, art, trade or calling or holds any appointment, public or private, or is in receipt of any pension or income from investments or money-lending bringing him within one or more of the classes of persons specified in schedule IV, shall pay a half-yearly tax on his professional income, salary and pension on the scale shown in the said schedule.

(2) A person shall be chargeable under the class appropriate to his aggregate income from all professions, arts, trades, callings, appointments exercised or held by him, and pensions of which he is in receipt.

(3) No person who shall prove that he has paid the sum due on account of the profession tax levied under this Act, or under the Madras City Municipal Act,

1919, or to any tax of the nature of a profession tax imposed under the Indian Cantonments Act, 1910, for the same half-year in any other municipality or cantonment in the Madras Presidency shall be liable by reason merely of change of business, appointment, residence, or place of business, to pay to any municipal council more than the difference between such sum and the amount to which he is otherwise liable for the profession tax for the half-year under this Act.

Illustration 1.—A, a sub-collector, is transferred in the middle of a half-year from municipality X to municipality Y, where he continues to hold the appointment of sub-collector on the same salary. If A, before leaving X, paid the tax for the half-year during which he was transferred, he is not liable to pay the tax again for the same half-year in Y.

Illustration 2.—A, a sub-collector, is transferred in the middle of a half-year from X to Y on promotion to the rank of collector. If A, before leaving X, paid the tax leviable on him as sub-collector for the half-year during which he was transferred, he is liable to pay in Y only the difference between the tax payable by a person in receipt of the salary of a sub-collector and that payable by a person in receipt of the salary of a collector.

Illustration 3.—B has simultaneously a shop in X and a shop in Y. The former brings him an income of Rs. 100 a month and the latter of Rs. 50 a month. B is liable to pay a tax in X calculated on the profits of his trade in X, and a tax in Y calculated on the profits of his trade in Y.

Liability of members of firm or undivided Hindu family to profession tax.

[92]

95. The profession tax leviable from a firm or undivided Hindu family may be levied from any member of that firm or family.

Provisions common to companies' and profession tax.

Payment when due and notice of prosecution for failure to pay.

[93]

96. If in any half-year any company transacts business or any person exercises a profession, art, trade or calling, or holds an appointment, rendering him liable for the profession tax for sixty days in the aggregate in any municipality, or being in receipt of a pension or income from investments or money lending which renders him liable to profession tax resides in the municipality for sixty days in the aggregate such company or other person shall become liable for the companies' or the profession tax as the

case may be, and if the tax due in respect of the half-year is not paid, the chairman shall cause a notice to be served on such person to pay it within fifteen days from the date of such service.

[94]

97. The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land and every secretary or manager of a hotel, boarding or lodging house, club, or residential chambers to furnish within a specified time a list in writing containing the names of all persons occupying such building or land, and specifying the profession, art, trade, calling, or appointment of every such person and the rent, if any, paid by him.

Requisition on owner or occupier to furnish list of persons liable to tax.

[95]

98. The chairman may by notice require any employer or the head or secretary or manager of any public or private office, hotel, boarding-house or club or of a firm or company—

Requisition on employers or their representatives to furnish such list.

(*a*) to furnish within a specified time a list in writing of the names of all persons employed by such employer or by such office, hotel, boarding-house, club, firm or company as officers, servants, dubashes, agents, suppliers, or contractors, with a statement of the salary or income of such employed persons, and

(*b*) to furnish particulars in regard to any incorporated company of which such employer, head, secretary or manager, as the case may be, is the agent.

Tax on carriages and animals.

[96]

99. (1) If the chairman publishes a notification under section 81 that a tax shall be levied on carriages and animals, he shall levy the said tax by half-yearly instalments on carriages and animals kept or let out for hire within the municipality which are of the kinds specified in schedule IV.

General provisions regarding tax on carriages and animals.

(2) The rates of the tax shall be determined by the council, provided always that they shall not exceed the maxima laid down in schedule IV.

[97]

100. (1) Every person having possession, custody or control of any taxable carriage or animal shall be liable for the full half-yearly tax if the carriage or animal has been kept or let out for hire within the municipality for an aggregate period of not less than sixty days in the half-year.

Liability to tax according to period for which carriage or animal has been kept.

(2) If such aggregate period exceeds fifteen days but is less than sixty days, a moiety only of the half-yearly tax shall be leviable.

(3) If such aggregate period does not exceed fifteen days, no tax is leviable for the half-year.

(4) Every person having possession, custody or control of any taxable carriage or animal within the municipality shall, until the contrary is shown, be presumed to have kept the same within the municipality for sixty days in the half-year.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) no person shall be liable to tax during any half-year on account of any carriage or animal in respect of which the full tax for the same half-year has already been paid by some other person.

Exemptions. 101. The carriage and animal tax shall not be levied on— [98]

(*a*) carriages and animals belonging to the Government and used for military purposes ;

(*b*) carriages and animals kept within the municipality for the discharge of their outdoor duties therein by such members of the police force as are employed on such duties or by such municipal servants similarly employed as the council may designate, provided always that exemption under this clause shall not extend to more than one carriage and two animals for any one such person ;

(*c*) carriages and animals kept solely for sale by carriage makers and dealers ;

(*d*) carriages which have been under repair or standing at a carriage maker's during the whole of the half-year ;

(*e*) horses belonging to mounted officers as defined in paragraph 1 (*b*) of the Regulations for the Indian Defence Force and to soldiers who are members of Light Horse, Mounted Rifles or Mounted infantry regiments, squadrons or platoons provided always that exemption under this clause shall not extend to more than one horse for each officer or soldier ;

(*f*) motor-cycles belonging to officers and soldiers of a motor-cycle company, platoon or section or to other officers or soldiers whose motor-cycles are certified by the officer commanding their corps to be in good order and of actual service for the work of the corps provided always that exemption under this clause shall not extend to more than one motor-cycle for each officer or soldier ;

(*g*) bicycles belonging to and solely used by bona fide members of cyclist

sections of the Indian Defence Force provided always that exemption under this clause shall not extend to more than one bicycle for each officer or soldier;

(h) animals which during the whole of the half-year have been kept in any institution for the reception of infirm animals or which are certified by a veterinary surgeon to have been unfit for use during the whole of the half-year.

Composition.

[99] 102. With the sanction of the council or in accordance with regulations framed by that body, the chairman may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with any livery-stable keeper or other person keeping carriages and animals for sale or hire, for a certain sum to be paid in lieu of the carriage and animal tax.

Forms to be sent to and returned by tax-payers.

[100] 103. (1) The chairman shall send to every person supposed to have become liable to the payment of the carriage or animal tax a printed table to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by him as the chairman considers necessary for the assessment of the tax.

(2) Such table shall be filled up with such information in writing, and signed and dated, and returned within one week of its receipt to the municipal office by the person to whom it has been sent.

Grant of license on payment of tax.

[101] 104. When any person pays the amount of tax due in respect of any carriage or animal, the chairman shall grant him a licence to keep such carriage or animal for the period to which the payment relates.

Power to require numbers to be affixed to bicycles, etc.

[102] 105. (1) The chairman may direct that a municipal number shall be affixed—

(a) to every carriage let out for hire within the municipality, and

(b) to every bicycle and tricycle kept within the municipality:

Provided that no municipal number shall be requisite in the case of carriages to which a number must be affixed under the provisions of any special Act.

(2) The numbers affixed under sub-section (1) shall be registered in the municipal office.

Tax on carts.

General provisions regarding cart-tax.

[103] 106. (1) If the chairman publishes a notification under section 81 that a tax shall be levied on carts, he shall levy the said tax by half-yearly instalments at the rate (which shall not exceed four rupees

per cart per half-year), fixed by the council and specified in the notification from the date specified in the notification in respect of all carts kept or let out for hire within the municipality.

(2) Every owner of any such cart shall register it once in every half-year in the municipal office.

(3) The council may direct that a municipal number shall be affixed to every registered cart.

(4) The chairman shall notify certain days in every half-year for the registration and numbering of carts and the payment of the tax.

(5) All registrations made and numbers affixed under this section shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose at the municipal office.

(6) Such book shall be open to the inspection of any tax-payer at all reasonable times without charge.

(7) This section shall not apply to carts belonging to the Government and used for military purposes, or carts kept solely for sale by cart-makers and dealers.

Power to remit tax

[104]

107. The chairman may remit any portion of the cart-tax in respect of any cart which is shown to his satisfaction to have been kept or let out for hire within the municipality for an aggregate period not exceeding fifteen days in the half-year, or to have been under repair or standing at a cart-maker's during the whole of the half-year.

Powers to seize carriages and carts not bearing numbers.

Seizure of vehicles not bearing numbers.

[105]

108. (1) If a municipal number is not affixed to a carriage or cart in pursuance of a direction issued under section 105 or section 106, as the case may be, the chairman may at any time seize and detain the vehicle and the animal, if any, by which it is drawn:

Provided that no vehicle other than a bicycle, trievele, motor-bicycle or rickshaw shall be seized or detained when actually employed in the conveyance of any passenger or goods.

(2) If the vehicle or animal seized be not claimed and the tax due thereon paid within ten days from the date of seizure, the chairman may direct that the vehicle or animal shall be sold in public auction and the proceeds of the sale applied to the payment of—

(i) the tax, if any due, on the vehicle or animal sold;

(ii) such penalty not exceeding the amount of the tax as the chairman may direct; and

(iii) a sum of one rupee on account of charges incurred in connexion with the seizure, detention and sale.

(3) If the owner of the vehicle or animal or other person entitled thereto claims the same within ten days from the date of seizure or at any time before the sale it shall be returned to him on payment of—

(i) the tax due thereon;

(ii) such penalty not exceeding the amount of the tax as the chairman may direct; and

(iii) a sum of eight annas on account of charges incurred in connexion with the seizure and detention.

The tax on servants.

[106]

General provision regarding servants' tax.

109. (1) If the chairman of a hill station municipality publishes a notification under section 81 that a tax shall be levied on servants, he shall collect a monthly tax from the date and at the rates (which shall not exceed two rupees a month for each servant) fixed by the council and specified in the notification from every employer of private menial and of domestic servants who is not liable for the profession tax or surcharge on the income-tax or, as proprietor, for the property tax.

(2) The tax may differ for different classes of servants.

(3) The tax shall be payable at the full monthly rate for every servant employed for not less than fifteen days in the aggregate out of every thirty days from the commencement of the employment, and at a moiety of the monthly rate for every servant employed for less than fifteen days but not less than seven days in the aggregate during such periods.

(4) If the tax remains unpaid at the end of seven days or fifteen days, as the case may be, the chairman may serve upon the employer a notice requiring him to pay within three days from the service of such notice the sum for which he is believed to be liable, and may, on the expiry of such period, recover from the said employer the sum specified in such notice.

(5) Every person who has paid the servants' tax for any period in a half-year

and has also paid the profession tax or surcharge on the income-tax or (as proprietor) the property tax in the same municipality for that half-year, shall be entitled to a refund of the sum paid as servants' tax.

Power to call for lists of servants. [107]

110. The chairman may by notice require—

(a) every employer of private menial and domestic servants, and

(b) every secretary, owner or manager of a hotel, boarding or lodging house, club or residential chambers to furnish within a specified time a list in writing of the private menial and domestic servants employed by him or by every person resident in such place.

Tolls.

General provisions for tolls on vehicles and animals. [108]

111. If the chairman publishes a notification under section 81 that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and animals entering the municipality, such tolls shall be levied at the rates fixed by the council in accordance with Schedule IV and specified in the notification from the date specified in the notification:

Provided that no toll shall be leviable on any vehicle or animal—

(a) licensed or registered by the municipal council,

(b) exempted by or under the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901,

(c) carrying any stores belonging to the Government,

(d) carrying any municipal or police officer on duty, or

(e) carrying any person or property in the custody of a police officer.

Construction of toll-bars and collection of tolls [109]

112. (1) The council may construct toll-bars and toll-stations on or within the municipal boundary and

(a) may place the collection of the tolls under the management of such persons as it thinks fit, or

(b) may farm them out on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, with liberty to the farmer to exercise all or any of the powers conferred by or under this Act for the levy and collection of tolls.

Composition.

(2) With the sanction of the council or in accordance with regulations framed by that body, the chairman may whether the tolls have been farmed out or not

compound with any person living outside the municipality for a certain sum to be paid, yearly or half-yearly in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act.

[110] 113. (1) If the toll leviable on a vehicle or animal is not paid on demand, the person appointed to collect it may seize and detain such portion of the appurtenances or load of such vehicle or animal as will, in his opinion, suffice to defray the amount due; in the absence of any such appurtenances or load or in the event of their value being insufficient to defray the amount due, he may seize and detain the vehicle or animal. Procedure in case of non-payment of toll.

(2) All property seized under sub-section (1) shall be sent within twenty-four hours to the chairman or to such person as he may have authorized to receive and sell such property and the chairman shall forthwith give notice to the proprietor of the property seized, or, if the proprietor is not known, or is not resident within the municipality to the person who was in charge of the said property at the time when it was seized, or, if such person cannot be found, publish by beat of drum, that, after the expiry of two days, exclusive of Sunday, from the date of service or publication of such notice, the property will be sold in auction at a place to be specified in the notice.

(3) If at any time before the sale has begun the amount due on account of the toll, together with a sum of four annas on account of charges incurred in connexion with the seizure and detention, is tendered to the chairman, or other person authorized as aforesaid, the property seized shall be forthwith released.

(4) If no such tender is made, the property may be sold and the proceeds of the sale applied to the payment of—

(i) the amount due on account of the toll;

(ii) such penalty not exceeding the amount of the toll as the chairman may direct; and

(iii) a sum of eight annas on account of charges incurred in connexion with the seizure, detention and sale.

[111] 114. No person shall with intent to evade payment of toll cause a vehicle or animal— Attempts to evade payment of tolls.

(*a*) to pass a toll-station in a rapid or surreptitious manner;

(*b*) to pass a toll-station without stopping if he is required by the toll-keeper to stop; or

(*c*) to leave a street on which a toll-station has been placed and pass over any adjacent land, not being either a public street or land of which such person is the owner or occupier.

Table of tolls.

115. At every toll-bar, or toll-station, a table of the tolls leviable shall be put up legibly written or painted in English and in the vernacular language of the district in some conspicuous place near such toll-bar or toll station and in the absence of such table no tolls shall be leviable at the toll-bar or station. [112]

Surcharge on the Income-tax.

Assessment and recovery of surcharge on income-tax.

116. (1) The surcharge on income-tax shall be levied as an addition to the tax payable under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, in respect of all income assessed within the municipality. [113]

(2) The rate of surcharge shall be fixed annually by the council as a percentage of the income-tax payable:

Provided that—

(*a*) the rate shall in no case exceed fifty *per centum*;

(*b*) the rate fixed on the introduction of the surcharge shall not exceed any percentage which the Governor-General in Council may have fixed in his order granting sanction under section 80 to the levy of the surcharge; and

(*c*) the rate shall not on any subsequent occasion be enhanced without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(3) The surcharge shall be recovered as if it formed an integral part of the income-tax due from the assessee and for the purposes of such recovery the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, shall apply in so far as they are relevant and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

(4) The amount of surcharge collected, together with a proportionate share of any sums levied under section 36 of the said Act, shall be paid to the municipal council subject to such deduction for expenses incurred in collection as the Governor in Council may determine

Pilgrim tax.

Description and mode of levy of railway tax on pilgrims.

117. (1) If the chairman publishes a notification under section 81 that a tax shall be levied on persons entering the municipality by railway the tax shall be levied from the date specified in the notification on the tickets [New]

of all passengers travelling by rail from any place more than a specified distance from the boundary of the municipality to any railway station in or near the municipality.

(2) The rates at which the tax shall be levied on each class of ticket shall be determined by the council with the sanction of the Governor in Council and the Governor-General in Council, provided always that they shall not exceed the maxima laid down in Schedule IV.

(3) At centres where the pilgrimages take place only once or twice a year the surcharge shall be levied only for a specified period before each occasion of pilgrimage to be determined by the Governor in Council. Where pilgrimages are more frequent or a pilgrim centre is one of perennial resort the tax may in consultation between the Local Government and the Railway administrations concerned be levied throughout the year instead of only for limited periods.

(4) The Governor in Council may make rules not inconsistent with this Act regulating the collection of the tax, the payment thereof to municipal councils and the deduction of any expenses incurred by railway administrations in the collection thereof.

General provisions regarding taxation and finance.

[114] Power to exempt from taxes or tolls.

118. With the sanction of the Governor in Council, the municipal council may exempt any person or class of persons wholly or in part from the payment of any tax or toll.

[115] Council's power to write off irrecoverable taxes and tolls.

119. If in the opinion of the municipal council any tax or toll is irrecoverable, the council may write off the same together with any sums payable in connexion therewith.

[116] Definition of municipal fund.

120. All moneys received by the municipal council shall constitute a fund which shall be called the municipal fund and shall be applied and disposed of subject to the provisions of this Act or other laws.

[117] Budget estimates.

121. The municipal council shall in the month of February in each year frame a budget showing the probable

receipts and the expenditure which it proposes to incur during the following year and shall submit a copy of the budget to the Governor in Council before the end of February. The budget shall contain provision, adequate in the opinion of the Governor in Council, for the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans contracted by the council and for the maintenance of a working balance; and if the budget as submitted to the Governor in Council fails to make these provisions the Governor in Council may alter any part of it so as to ensure that such provisions are made.

Revised or supplemental budget.

[118]

122. If in the course of a year a municipal council finds it necessary to modify the figures shown in the budget with regard to its receipts or to the distribution of the amounts to be expended on the different services it undertakes it may submit a supplemental or revised budget provided that no alteration shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council in the amount allotted for the service of debt or in the working balance.

Appointment of auditor of accounts.

[119]

123 The Governor in Council shall appoint auditors of the accounts of receipt and expenditure of the municipal fund. Such auditors shall be deemed to be "public servants" within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Contributions to expenditure by other local authorities

[121]

124. (1) If the expenditure incurred by the Governor in Council or by any other municipality constituted under this Act or by any other local authority in the Presidency of Madras for any purpose authorized by or under part II of schedule IV is such as to benefit the inhabitants of a municipality, the municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, make a contribution towards such expenditure.

(2) The Governor in Council may direct a municipal council to show cause, within a month after receipt of the order containing the direction, why any contribution described in sub-section (1) should not be made.

(3) If the municipal council fails to show cause within the said period to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, the Governor in Council may direct it to make such contribution as he shall name, and it shall be paid accordingly.

Objects not provided for by this Act.

[122]

125. The Governor in Council may, with the consent of the council of any municipality, transfer to any municipal

council the management of any institution or the execution of any work not provided for by this Act, and it shall thereupon be lawful for such council to undertake the management of the institution or the execution of the work:

Provided that in every such case the funds required for such management or execution shall be placed at the disposal of the council by the Governor in Council.

[123]

Application of schedule IV.

126. The rules and tables embodied in schedule IV shall be read as part of this chapter.

PART IV.

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE.

CHAPTER VII.—WATER-SUPPLY, LIGHTING AND DRAINAGE.

Water-supply—Vesting of works and powers of municipal authorities.

Vesting of works in municipal councils.

[124]

127. (1) All public water-courses and springs and all public reservoirs, tanks, cisterns, fountains, wells, stand-pipes, and other water-works existing at the time of the coming into force of this Act or afterwards made, laid or erected, and whether made, laid or erected at the cost of the municipal council or otherwise, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining thereto shall vest in the council and be subject to its control.

(2) The Governor in Council may by notification limit or define such control or may assume the administration of any public source of water supply and public land adjacent and appertaining thereto.

Construction and maintenance of water-works.

[125]

128. (1) The municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, direct the construction of such works as it deems fit without the limits of the municipality for supplying it with water and may provide channels, tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, engines, mains, wells, fountains, stand-pipes, and other works as it may deem fit within the said limits for the use of the inhabitants.

(2) The council may cause existing works for the supply of water to be maintained and supplied with water, or

it may close any such works and substitute other such works and may cause them to be maintained and supplied with water.

Trespassing on premises connected with water-supply.

[126.]

129. It shall not be lawful for any person except with permission duly given and obtained to enter upon land belonging to or vested in a municipal council

along which a conduit or pipe runs, or upon any premises connected with the water-supply.

[New] 130. (1) Without the permission of the council no building wall or other structure shall be newly erected and no street or railway shall be constructed over any municipal water mains. Prohibition of building over water mains.

(2) If any building wall or other structure be so erected or any street or railway be so constructed the council may cause the same to be removed or otherwise dealt with as shall appear to it fit and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the persons offending.

Supply for domestic use.

[127] 131. The municipal council shall, so far as the funds at its disposal may admit, provide a sufficient supply of water fit for the domestic use of the inhabitants. Council to provide water for domestic use.

[128] 132. All house-connexions, whether within or without the premises to which they belong, with any water-supply mains which may have been constructed by a municipal council shall be under the control of the council, but shall be altered, repaired and kept in proper order, at the expense of the owner of the premises to which they belong or for the use of which they were constructed, and in conformity with by-laws and regulations framed by the council in this behalf. Control over house-connexions.

[129] 133. (1) In municipalities in which there is a pipe supply of water the chairman may, at his discretion, on application by the owner or occupier of any building, arrange in accordance with the by-laws, to supply water thereto for domestic consumption and use: Private water-supply for consumption and domestic use and powers of chairman in relation thereto. Provision of water-supply.

Provided that the chairman shall not without the sanction of the council agree to supply water to any building assessed at an annual value of less than one hundred and twenty rupees.

(2) Whenever it appears to the chairman that any dwelling-house assessed at an annual value of not less than two hundred rupees is without a proper supply of water for domestic consumption and use and that such a supply can be furnished from a main not more than one hundred feet distant from any part

of such building, the chairman may by notice require the owner to obtain such supply and to execute all such works as may be necessary for that purpose in accordance with the by-laws and regulations:

(3) The cost of making the connexion and the cost or hire of meters shall be borne by the owner or applicant and shall be recoverable in the same manner as the property tax.

Explanation.—Supply of water for domestic consumption and use shall not be deemed to include a supply—

(*a*) for any trade, manufacture or business,

(*b*) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation,

(*c*) for building purposes,

(*d*) for fountains, swimming baths, public baths, tanks in or near temples and mosques within the municipality or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose,

(*e*) for animals, or for washing vehicles, where such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire;

but shall be deemed to include a supply—

(*a*) for flushing latrines,

(*b*) for all baths other than swimming baths or public baths,

(*c*) for the consumption and use of inmates of hotels, boarding-houses and the like and for baths used by such inmates.

(4) For all water supplied under this section in excess of a maximum determined by by-laws made by the council, payment shall be made at such times and on such conditions as may be laid down in such by-laws and shall be recoverable in the same manner as the property tax.

Private water-supply for non-domestic purposes.

Chairman's power to supply water for non-domestic purposes at rates fixed by council

[130]

134. (1) The chairman may at his discretion supply water for any purpose other than domestic consumption and use on receiving a written application specifying the purpose for which such a supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

(2) For all water supplied under sub-section (1) payment shall be made at such rates and such conditions shall be imposed as may be determined by the council by general or special order.

Supply beyond limits of municipality.

[131]

135 The council may with the sanction of and on such terms (if any) as may be approved by the Governor in Council supply water to a local authority or other person without the municipality. Supply without the municipality.

Cutting off water-supply.

[132]

136. (1) The chairman may cut off the supply of municipal water from any premises— Power to cut off water-supply

(a) if the premises are unoccupied;

(b) if any water-tax or any sum due for water, for the cost of making a connexion or for the cost or hire of a meter or for the cost of carrying out any work or test connected with the water-supply which is chargeable to any person by or under this Act, is not paid within fifteen days after a bill for such tax or sum has been presented;

(c) if, after receipt of a notice from the chairman requiring him to refrain from so doing, the owner or occupier continues to use the water or to permit it to be used in contravention of any by-law made under this Act;

(d) if the owner or occupier neglects within a period specified in any notice issued by the chairman under any by-law made under this Act to put up a meter or to comply with any other lawful order or requisition;

(e) if the owner or occupier wilfully or negligently damages his meter or any pipe or tap conveying municipal water;

(f) if the occupier refuses to admit the chairman into premises which he proposes to enter for the purpose of executing any work or of placing or removing any apparatus or of making any examination or inquiry in connexion with the water-supply, or prevents the chairman doing such work, placing or removing such apparatus or making such examination or inquiry;

(g) if any pipes, taps, works, or fittings connected with the municipal water-supply are found on examination by the chairman to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause waste or contamination of water;

(h) if the owner or occupier causes pipes, taps, works or fittings connected with the municipal water-supply to be placed, removed, repaired or otherwise interfered with in violation of the by-laws:

Provided that in cases under sub-clauses (e), (f), (g) and (h) the chairman shall not

take action unless notice of not less than twenty-four hours has been given to the owner or occupier of the premises.

(2) The expense of cutting off the supply shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises.

(3) In cases under clause (*b*) as soon as any money for non-payment of which water has been cut off, together with the expense of cutting off the supply, has been paid by the owner or occupier, the chairman shall cause water to be supplied as before on payment of the cost (if any) of reconnecting the premises with the municipal water-works.

(4) No action taken under this section shall relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may otherwise have incurred.

Non-liability of council for reduction or stoppage of supply in certain cases. [133]

137. The municipal council shall not be liable to any penalty or damages for cutting off the supply of water or for not supplying water (save in the case of express stipulation in an agreement for the supply of water for other than domestic purposes) in the case of any drought, or other unavoidable cause or accident, or the necessity for re-laying or repairing pipes.

Lighting.

Provision for lighting public streets. [134]

138. The municipal council shall so far as the funds at its disposal permit cause the public streets to be lighted and for that purpose shall provide such lamps and works as it thinks necessary.

Public drainage.

Maintenance of system of drainage by council. [135]

139. The municipal council shall, so far as the funds at its disposal may admit, provide and maintain a sufficient system of public drains.

Private drainage.

Control over house-drains, privies and cess-pools. [136]

140. All house-drains whether within or without the premises to which they belong and all private latrines and cess pools within the municipality shall be under the control of the municipal council but shall be altered, repaired, cleansed, and kept in proper order, at the expense of the owner of the premises to which the same belong or for the use of which they were constructed, and in conformity with by-laws and regulations framed by the council in this behalf.

Connexion of house-drains with public drains. [137]

141. (1) The chairman shall on application by the owner or occupier of any premises or the owner of a private street arrange, in accordance with the by-laws, for the connexion of the applicant's drain

with any public drain at a distance not exceeding three hundred feet therefrom at the applicant's expense.

(2) If there is a public drain or outfall within a distance not exceeding one hundred feet of the nearest point on any premises the chairman may by notice direct the owner of the said premises to construct a drain leading therefrom to such drain or place of outfall, and to execute all such works as may be necessary in accordance with the by-laws and regulations at such owner's expense.

(3) If any premises are, in the opinion of the chairman, without sufficient means of effectual drainage, but no part thereof is situated within one hundred feet of a public drain or its place of outfall, the chairman may by notice direct the owner of the said premises to construct a cess-pool or septic tank or filters of such material, dimensions and description, in such position and at such level as the chairman thinks necessary, and to construct a drain or drains emptying into such cess-pool, tank or filters and to execute all such works as may be necessary in accordance with the by-laws and regulations:

Provided that—

(*a*) no requisition shall be made under this section on any person who has been exempted from payment of the property tax under section 85, clause (*c*);

(*b*) no person shall be required under this section to expend a sum exceeding five times the property tax on any such building, with the land assessed with it as part of the same premises; or in the case of buildings exempted under section 84, five times the property tax which would be payable on such building with the land which would be assessed with it to the property tax if such building were not exempt and if any amount exceeding the said sum is expended, the excess shall be borne by the council.

[138]

Chairman may close or limit the use of existing private drains.

112. (1) Where a drain connecting any premises with a public drain or other place set apart by the municipal council for the discharge of drainage is sufficient for the effectual drainage thereof and is otherwise unobjectionable, but is not, in the opinion of the chairman, adapted to the general drainage system of the municipality or of the part of the municipality in which such drain is situated, the chairman with the approval of the council may—

(*a*) subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) close, discontinue or destroy the

said drain and do any work necessary for that purpose; or

(b) direct that such drain shall, from such date as he specifies in this behalf, be used for sullage and sewage only, or for water unpolluted with sullage or sewage only, and by notice require the owner of the premises to make, at his own expense, an entirely distinct drain for water unpolluted with sullage or sewage, or for sullage and sewage.

(2) No drain may be closed, discontinued or destroyed by the chairman under clause (13)(a) except on condition of his providing another drain as effectual for the drainage of the premises and communicating with a public drain or other place aforesaid; and the expense of the construction of any drain so provided by the chairman and of any work done under clause (1) (a) shall be paid by the council.

Power of chairman to drain premises in combination.

143. (1) When the chairman is of opinion that any group or block of premises any part of which is situate within one hundred feet of a municipal drain already existing, or about to be constructed, may be drained more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, the chairman may, with the approval of the council, cause such group or block of premises to be drained by such method as appears to the chairman to be best suited therefor and the expenses incurred by the chairman in so doing shall be paid by the owners in such proportions as the council may decide.

[139]

(2) Not less than fifteen days before any work under this section is commenced, the chairman shall give notice to the owners of—

(a) the nature of the intended work,

(b) the estimated expenses thereof, and

(c) the proportion of such expenses payable by each owner.

(3) The owners for the time being of the several premises constituting a group or block drained under sub-section (1) shall be the joint owners of every drain constructed, erected or fixed, or continued for the special use and benefit only of such premises and shall, in the proportion in which it is determined that they are to contribute to the expenses incurred by the chairman under sub-section (1), be responsible for the expense of maintaining every such drain in good repair and efficient condition.

[142]

144. (1) Without the permission of the council, no person shall place or construct any fence, building, culvert, drain-covering, drain or other structure or any street, railway or cable over, under, in or across any public drain, or stop up, divert, obstruct or in any way interfere with any public drain, whether it passes through public or private ground. Building, etc., not to be erected without permission over drains

(2) The chairman may remove or otherwise deal with anything placed or constructed in contravention of sub-section (1) as he shall think fit, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable from the owner thereof in the manner provided in section 348.

[143]

145. (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land adjoining a public street to construct culverts or drain-coverings over the side channels or ditches at the entrances to the said building or land. Construction of culverts or drain-coverings by owner or occupier.

(2) All culverts or drain-coverings or piers maintained over side-channels or ditches by the owners or occupiers of adjacent buildings or lands shall be of such form and size and consist of such materials and be provided with such means of ventilation as the chairman may by notice require and shall be maintained and kept free from all obstruction at the expense of the said owners or occupiers.

[144]

146. The owner or occupier of any building in a public street shall, within fifteen days after receipt of notice in that behalf from the chairman, put up and thenceforward maintain, proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such building and for discharging such water in such manner as the chairman may permit. Maintenance of troughs and pipes for catching water.

Public latrines.

[146]

147. The council shall, as far as the funds at its disposal may admit, provide and maintain in proper and convenient places a sufficient number of public latrines and shall cause the same to be daily cleansed and kept in proper order. Provision of public latrines and urinals.

Private latrines.

[145]

148. (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building within the time specified in such notice to provide a latrine or alter or remove from an unsuitable to a more suitable place any existing latrine in accordance with the directions contained in such notice, for the use of the persons Provision of latrines by owner or occupier.

employed in or about or occupying such building and to keep it clean and in proper order.

(2) Every owner or occupier of the ground on which any group of six or more huts stands shall provide latrines of such description and number and in such position as the chairman may by notice require, within such time as may be fixed in the notice, for the use of the inhabitants of such huts.

Provision of latrines for labourers. [147]

149. Every person employing workmen, labourers or other persons exceeding twenty in number, shall provide and maintain for the separate use of persons of each sex so employed latrines of such description and number and in such position as the chairman may by notice require, within such time as may be fixed in the notice.

Provision of latrines for markets, cart-stands and cattle-sheds. [148]

150. The chairman may by notice require the owner or manager of a market, cart stand, or cattle-stand within the time specified in such notice to provide and maintain for the separate use of persons of each sex latrines of such description and number and in such position as may be specified in such notice.

Latrines to be screened from view and kept clean. [149]

151. All latrines shall be so constructed as to screen persons using the same from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood and shall be kept clean and in proper order.

General powers.

Power to carry wire, pipes, drains, etc., through private property subject to causing as little inconvenience as possible and paying for direct damage. [150]

152. The chairman may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain or channel of any kind to establish or maintain any system of drainage, water-supply or lighting, through, across, under, or over any road, street or place laid out for a road or street, and after giving reasonable notice to the owner or occupier, through, across, under, over or up the side of, any land or building in the municipality, and may place and maintain posts, poles, standards, brackets, or other contrivances to support wires and lights on any pole or post in the municipality not owned by the Government of India, and may do all acts necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, channel, post, pole, standard, bracket or other similar contrivance in an effective state for the purpose of which it is intended to be used or for removing the same:

Provided that such work shall be done so as to cause the least practicable nuisance or inconvenience to any person.

Provided further that the chairman shall, with the sanction of the council, pay compensation to any person who sustains damage by the exercise of such power.

[151] 153. (1) No person shall, without the permission of the chairman, make any connexion with any municipal cable, wire, pipe, drain or channel or with the house-connexion of any other person. Prohibition against making connexion with mains without permission.

(2) The chairman may by notice require any connexion made in contravention of sub-section (1) to be demolished, removed, closed, altered or re-made.

[152] 154. If the council conducts any pipe or drain or other work connected with the water-supply or drainage of the municipality across a line of railway, it may with the sanction of the Governor in Council and at the cost of the municipal fund, require the railway administration concerned to raise or lower the level thereof. Power to require railway level to be raised or lowered.

[153] 155. (1) The municipal council shall not undertake new works beyond the limits of the municipality without the sanction of the Governor in Council. Powers in respect of works outside the municipality.

(2) The council may in the execution and for the purpose of any works beyond the limits of the municipality sanctioned by the Governor in Council whether before or after the passing of this Act, exercise all the powers which it may exercise within the municipality throughout the line of the country through which conduits, channels, pipes, lines of posts and wires and the like run, and with the sanction of the Governor in Council—

(a) over any lake, tank or reservoir, from which a supply of water for drinking, for producing electric energy or for other purposes is derived, and over all lands within one mile of the high water level of any such lake, tank or reservoir;

(b) over any water-course from which a supply of water for drinking, for producing electric energy or for other purposes is derived, within one mile above and half a mile below any point at which water is taken for such use, and

(c) over any lands used for sewage farms, sewage disposal tanks, filters and other works connected with the drainage of the municipality.

CHAPTER VIII.—SCAVENGING.

[154] 156. Every municipal council shall make adequate arrangements for— Municipality to arrange for the removal of rubbish and filth.

(a) the regular sweeping and cleansing of the streets;

(b) the daily removal of filth and the carcasses of animals from private premises; and

(c) the daily removal of rubbish from dust-bins and private premises;

and with this object, it shall provide

(i) depots for the deposit of filth, rubbish and the carcasses of animals;

(ii) covered vehicles or vessels for the removal of filth;

(iii) vehicles or other suitable means for the removal of the carcasses of large animals and rubbish; and

(iv) dust-bins for the temporary deposit of rubbish.

Cleansing of private latrines, etc.

157. The chairman may contract with the owner or occupier of any premises to remove rubbish or filth, or any particular kind of rubbish or filth, from such premises or any place belonging thereto on such terms as to times and periods of removal and other matters as may seem suitable to the chairman, and on payment of fees at such rate calculated to cover the cost of the service as the council may have laid down. [155]

Provision of receptacles for filth.

158. (1) The council may by notification require all occupiers of buildings within the municipality or any part thereof, with whom no contract for removal of filth has been made under section 157, to provide within a period to be specified in such notification, movable receptacles of a kind to be similarly specified, for the temporary deposit of filth, and may further require that such receptacles shall be in readiness, screened from public view, for the removal of the contents thereof by the municipal servants at such time or times daily as the council may think proper. [156]

(2) After the expiration of the period specified in the said notification, the council shall provide receptacles for all persons who have failed to comply with the notification and may recover the cost thereof from such persons: provided that the council shall in the case of all occupiers of buildings the annual value whereof is not more than six rupees, supply the said receptacles at the cost of the municipal fund.

Scavenging on occasions of fairs and festivals and contribution from persons having control over places of pilgrimage.

159. The municipal council shall make any special scavenging arrangements that may be necessary on occasions of fairs, festivals or other large assemblies of people, and in the case of such assemblies held in connexion with any place of [157]

pilgrimage in or within two miles of the municipality, the council may require the persons having control over such place of pilgrimage to make such contribution as the Governor in Council may on each such occasion approve towards the cost of such arrangements.

[158]

160 No person shall after due provision has been made under section 156 by the municipal council for the deposit and removal of the same,

Prohibition of improper disposal of carcasses, rubbish and filth

(a) deposit the carcasses of animals, rubbish or filth, in any street, or on the verandah of any building, or on any unoccupied ground alongside any street, or on any public quay, jetty or landing-place, or on the bank of a water course or tank ; or

(b) deposit filth or carcasses of animals in any dust-bin or in any vehicle not intended for the removal of the same ; or

(c) deposit rubbish in any vehicle or vessel intended for the removal of filth save for the purpose of deodorising or disinfecting the filth.

[159]

161. (1) No occupier of any building shall, after a receptacle has been provided as required in section 158, fail to deposit therein all filth that has not been removed from the building or to keep such receptacle in readiness, screened from public view, at the times fixed by the council, or deposit in such receptacle any matter other than filth.

Prohibition of failure to deposit filth in receptacle, etc.

(2) No owner or occupier of any premises shall keep or allow to be kept for more than twenty-four hours any filth on such premises or any building or on the roof thereof or in any out-building or any place belonging thereto, or fail to comply with any requisition of the chairman as to the construction, repair, paving or cleansing of any latrine on or belonging to his premises ;

Prohibition against keeping filth on premises too long, etc.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the magistrate by whom a person is convicted of an offence under this section, in lieu of imposing a fine, to direct that for a period to be fixed by him, but not exceeding one year, the council shall arrange to remove filth from the premises concerned and that the said person shall pay to the council, in return for the performance by it of this duty, such fees as might have been collected from him, if he had entered into a contract under section 157.

Magistrate may direct that person shall accept municipal service.

Prohibition against allowing outflow of filth.

162. No owner or occupier of any premises shall allow the water from any sink, drain, latrine or stable, or any other filth to flow out of such premises to any portion of a street except a drain or a cess-pool or to flow out of such premises in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the soakage of the said water or filth into the walls or ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street. [160]

Prohibition against using any cart without cover in the removal of filth, etc.

163. No person shall, in the removal of filth, use any cart or receptacle not having a covering proper for preventing the escape of the contents thereof, or of the stench therefrom, or intentionally or negligently spill any filth in the removal thereof, or omit carefully to sweep and clean every place in which any such filth has been spilled, or place or set down in any public place any filth whether in a vessel closed or open. [161]

Prohibition against throwing rubbish or filth into drains.

164. No person shall put or cause to be put any rubbish or filth into any public drain not intended for rubbish or filth or into any drain communicating with any such public drain. [162]

Chapter IX.—Streets.

Public streets.

Maintenance and repair of streets.

165. The municipal council shall, at the cost of the municipal fund, cause the public streets and bridges to be maintained and repaired and may from the same fund meet the cost of all improvements to the same which are necessary or expedient for the public safety or convenience. [163]

Powers of municipal authorities.

166. (1) The council may—

(*a*) lay out and make new public streets; [164]

(*b*) construct bridges and sub-ways;

(*c*) turn, divert or with the special sanction of the Governor in Council, permanently close any public street or part thereof;

(*d*) widen, open, extend or otherwise improve any public street

(2) Reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owners and occupiers of any land or buildings which are required for or affected by any such purposes.

Power to dispose of permanently closed streets.

167. (1) When a public street is permanently closed under section 166, the municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, dispose of the site or of so much thereof as is no longer required, in such manner as may be approved by the Governor in Council, provided that due compensation is made to any person injured by such closing. [165]

(2) In determining such compensation allowance shall be made for any benefit accruing to the same premises or any adjacent premises belonging to the same owner from the construction or improvement of any other public street at or about the same time that the public street, on account of which the compensation is paid, is closed.

[168]

Acquisition of land and buildings for improvement of streets.

168. (1) The council may acquire—

(*a*) any land required for the purpose of opening, widening, extending, or otherwise improving any public street, or of making any new public street, and the buildings, if any, standing upon such land; and

(*b*) any land outside the proposed street alignment, with the buildings, if any, standing thereupon:

Provided that, in any case in which it is decided to acquire any land under clause (*b*) of this sub-section, the owner of such land may retain it by paying to the municipal council an annual sum to be fixed by the council in that behalf, or a lump sum to be fixed by the council, not being less than twenty-five times such annual sum and subject to such conditions as the council thinks fit as to the removal of the existing building, if any, the description of the new building (if any) to be erected, the period within which the new building (if any) shall be completed and any other similar matters.

(2) If any sum payable in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (1) in respect of any land be not duly paid, it shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for the collection of taxes, and, if not so recovered, the chairman may enter upon the land, and sell it, with any erections standing thereon, by public auction subject to the conditions, if any, imposed under sub-section (1) above and may deduct the said sum and the expenses of the sale from the proceeds of the sale and shall pay the balance (if any) to the defaulter.

(3) Any sum paid in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (1) or recovered under sub-section (2) in respect of any land shall be left out of account in determining the annual value of such land for the purpose of assessing it to the property tax.

(4) Any land or building acquired under sub-section (1), clause (*b*), may be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of after public advertisement, and any conveyance made for that purpose may comprise such

conditions as the council thinks fit as to the removal of the existing building, if any, the description of the new building (if any) to be erected, the period within which the new building (if any) shall be completed and any other similar matters.

(5) The council may require any person to whom any land or building is transferred under sub-section (4) to comply with any conditions comprised in the said conveyance before it places him in possession of the land or building.

[167]

Defining the regular line of a street.

169. (1) The council may—

(a) define a line on each side of any public street;

(b) from time to time define a fresh line in substitution for any line so defined or for any part thereof, provided that—

(i) at least one month before the meeting of the council at which the matter is decided, public notice of the proposal has been given, and special notice thereof has also been put up in the street or part of the street for which such fresh line is proposed to be defined; and

(ii) the council consider all objections to the said proposal made in writing and delivered at the municipal office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

(2) The lines for the time being defined shall be called "the regular lines of a street".

[168]

Buildings not to be constructed within regular lines.

170. No person shall construct any portion of any building within the regular lines defined under section 169.

[169]

Felling back projecting buildings or walls.

171. (1) When any building or part thereof abutting on a public street is within the regular lines of such street, the chairman may, whenever it is proposed—

(a) to rebuild such building or take it down to an extent exceeding one-half thereof above the ground-level such half to be measured in cubic feet; or

(b) to remove, reconstruct or make any addition to any portion of such building which is within the regular lines of the street;

in any order which he issues concerning the rebuilding, alteration or repair of such building, require such building to be set back to the regular line of the street.

(2) When any building or any part thereof within the regular lines of a public street falls down or is burnt down or is, whether by order of the chairman or otherwise, taken down, the chairman may forthwith take possession on behalf

of the council of the portion of land within the regular lines of the street theretofore occupied by such building and, if necessary, clear it

(3) Land acquired under this section shall be deemed a part of the public street and shall vest in the municipal council.

(4) When any building is set back in pursuance of any requisition made under sub-section (1) or when the chairman takes possession of any land under sub-section (2) the council shall forthwith make full compensation to the owner for any direct damage which he may sustain thereby.

Explanation.—The expression "direct damage" as used in sub-section (4) with reference to land, means the market value of the land taken and the depreciation, if any, in the ordinary market value of the rest of the land resulting from the area being reduced in size; but does not include damage due to the prospective loss of any particular use to which the owner may allege that he intended to put the land, although such use may be injuriously affected by the reduction of the site.

[170]

Setting buildings forward to improve line of street.

172. The council may, upon such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the purpose of improving the line of a public street and may by notice require any building to be so set forward in the case of reconstruction thereof or of a new construction.

[171]

Projected streets.

173. (1) The council may prepare schemes and plans of proposed public streets, showing the direction of such streets, the street alignment and building line on each side of them, their intended width and such other details as may appear desirable.

(2) The width of such proposed streets shall not be less than forty feet, or in any area covered by huts, twenty feet:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in any case in which the street alignment runs along an existing street, and the council considers it impracticable to widen the street to the extent of forty feet or twenty feet, as the case may be.

(3) It shall be the duty of the council to lay out public streets in areas covered by huts, so far as may be practicable, both for the purpose of securing proper ventilation for huts in such areas, and in view to the contingency of buildings being erected therein.

(4) When any plan has been prepared under sub-section (1), the street to which it refers shall be deemed to be a projected public street, and the provisions of section 171 shall apply to all buildings, so far as they stand across the street alignment or building line of the projected street.

Watering of streets.

174. The council shall, so far as it considers it requisite for the public convenience, cause the chief public streets to be watered, and for that purpose may provide such water-carts, animals and apparatus as it thinks necessary. [172]

Temporary closure of streets.

175. The chairman may by an order in writing temporarily close any street to traffic for repair, or in order to carry out any work connected with drainage, water-supply or lighting or any of the purposes of this Act: [173]

Provided that such work shall be completed and such street reopened to traffic with all reasonable speed.

Protection of appurtenances and materials of streets.

176. It shall not be lawful for any person, without the permission of the chairman, to displace, take up, or make any alteration in the fences, posts, pavement, flags or other materials of any public street. [174]

Power of municipality to recover expenses caused by extraordinary traffic.

177. When by a certificate of an officer of the Government Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Executive Engineer, it appears to the council that, having regard to the average expense of repairing roads in the neighbourhood, extraordinary expenses have been incurred by the municipal council in repairing a street by reason of the damage caused by excessive weight passing along the street or extraordinary traffic thereon, the council may recover in the civil court having jurisdiction from any person by or in consequence of whose order such weight or traffic has been conducted the amount of such expenses as may be proved to the satisfaction of such court to have been incurred by such council by reason of the damage arising from such weight or traffic as aforesaid: [175]

Provided that any person against whom expenses are or may be recoverable under this section may enter into an agreement with the council for the payment to it of a composition in respect of such weight or traffic and thereupon the persons so paying shall not be subject to any proceedings under this section.

Private streets.

[New]

Owner's obligation to make a street when disposing of land as building sites.

178. If the owner of any land utilizes, sells, leases or otherwise disposes of such land or any portion or portions of the same as sites for the construction of buildings, he shall save in such cases as the site or sites may abut on an existing public or private street, lay down and make a street or streets or road or roads giving access to the site or sites and connecting with an existing public or private street.

[176]

Making of new private streets.

179. (1) Any person intending to make or lay out a new private street shall send to the municipal office a written application with plans and sections showing the following particulars, namely,—

(*a*) the intended level, direction and width of the street,

(*b*) the street alignment and the building line, and

(*c*) the arrangements to be made for levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling, sewering, draining, conserving and lighting the street.

(2) The provisions of this Act and of any rules or by-laws made under this Act as to the level and width of public streets and the height of buildings abutting thereon shall apply also in the case of streets referred to in sub-section (1); and all the particulars referred to in that sub section shall be subject to approval by the council.

(3) Within sixty days after the receipt of any application under sub-section (1) the council shall either sanction the making of the street on such conditions as it may think fit, or disallow it, or ask for further information with respect to it.

(4) Such sanction may be refused—

(i) if the proposed street would conflict with any arrangements which have been made, or which are in the opinion of the council likely to be made, for carrying out any general scheme for the laying out of streets,

(ii) if the proposed street does not conform to the provisions of the Act, rules and by-laws referred to in sub-section (2), or

(iii) if the proposed street is not designed so as to connect at one end with a street which is already open.

(5) No person shall make or lay out any new private street without or otherwise than in conformity with the orders of the council. If further information is asked for, no steps shall be taken to

make or lay out the street until orders have been passed upon receipt of such information:

Provided that the passing of such order shall not in any case be delayed for more than sixty days after the council has received all the information which it considers necessary to enable it to deal finally with the said application. Any application not disallowed within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of receipt in the municipal office shall be deemed to have been sanctioned

Alteration or demolition of street made in breach of section 179

[177]

180. (1) If any person makes or lays out any street referred to in section 179 without or otherwise than in conformity with the orders of the council, the chairman may, whether or not the offender be prosecuted under this Act, by notice—

(a) require the offender to show sufficient cause, by a written statement signed by him and sent to the chairman on or before such day as may be specified in the notice, why such street should not be altered to the satisfaction of the chairman, or if such alteration be impracticable, why such street should not be demolished, or

(b) require the offender to appear before the chairman either personally or by a duly authorized agent on such day and at such time and place as may be specified in the notice, and show cause as aforesaid.

(2) If any person on whom such notice is served fails to show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the chairman why such street should not be so altered or demolished, the chairman may pass an order directing the alteration or demolition of such street.

Power of chairman to order work to be carried out or to carry it out himself in default.

[178

181. (1) If any private street or part thereof is not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, drained, conserved or lighted to the satisfaction of the chairman, he may by notice require the owners or occupiers of buildings or lands fronting or abutting on such street or part thereof to carry out any work, which in his opinion may be necessary and within such time as may be specified in such notice.

(2) If such work is not carried out within the time specified in the notice, the chairman may, if he thinks fit, execute it and the expenses incurred shall be paid by the owners or occupiers in default according to the frontage of their respective buildings or lands and in such proportion as may be settled by the chairman.

[179]

182. If any street has been levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, drained, conserved and lighted under the provisions of section 181, such street shall, on the requisition of not less than three-fourths of the owners thereof, be declared a public street.

Right of owners to require street to be declared public.

Encroachment on streets.

[180]

183. No one shall build any wall or erect any fence or other obstruction, or projection, or make any encroachment in or over any street except as hereinafter provided.

Prohibition against obstructions in or over streets.

[181]

184. (1) No door, gate, bar or ground-floor window shall without a licence from the chairman be hung or placed so as to open outwards upon any street.

Prohibition and regulation of doors, ground-floor windows and bars opening outwards.

(2) The chairman may by notice require the owner of such door, gate, bar, or window to alter it so that no part thereof when open shall project over the street.

[182]

185. (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any premises to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction (other than a door, gate, bar or ground-floor window) situated against or in front of such premises and in or over any street.

Removal of encroachments.

(2) If the owner or occupier of the premises proves that any such projection, encroachment or obstruction has existed for a period sufficient under the law of limitation to give any person a prescriptive title thereto or that it was erected or made with the permission or licence of any municipal authority duly empowered in that behalf, and that the period, if any, for which the permission or licence is valid has not expired, the municipal council shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration of the same.

[183]

186. (1) The council may grant a licence, subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may think fit, to the owner or occupier of any premises to put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades, weather-frames and the like, to project over a street, or in streets in which the construction of arcades has been sanctioned by the council, to put up an arcade; or to construct any step or drain-covering necessary for access to the premises.

Power to allow certain projections and erections.

(2) The chairman may grant a licence, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may think fit, for any temporary construction in a street for a period of not more than twenty days on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

Provided that a licence under this section shall in no case be granted if the projection or construction, as the case may be, is likely to cause public inconvenience:

Provided further that the Governor in Council may by notification restrict and place under such control as he thinks fit, the exercise in any municipality of powers under sub-section (1); or withdraw the said powers from the municipal authorities and entrust them to such officer of Government as he may designate.

(3) On expiry of any period for which a licence has been granted under this section, the chairman or officer designated by the Governor in Council as aforesaid may, without notice, cause any projection or construction put up under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) to be removed, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable in the manner provided in section 348 from the person to whom the licence was granted. Such officer may also sell the materials of such projection or construction and shall in that case apply any surplus proceeds in the manner provided in section 350.

Precautions during repair of streets

[184]

187. (1) The chairman shall during the construction or repair of any street, drain or premises vested in the municipal council

(*a*) cause the same to be fenced and guarded,

(*b*) take proper precautions against accident by shoring up and protecting the adjoining buildings, and

(*c*) cause such bars, chains or posts to be fixed across or in any street in which any such work is under execution as are necessary in order to prevent the passage of vehicles or animals and avert danger.

(2) The chairman shall cause such drain, street or premises to be sufficiently lighted or guarded during the night while under construction or repair.

(3) The chairman shall, with all reasonable speed, complete the said work, fill in the ground, and repair the said drain, street, or premises and remove the rubbish occasioned thereby.

Prohibition against removal of bars and lights

[185]

188. No person shall without lawful authority remove any bar, chain, post or shoring timber or remove or extinguish any light set up under section 187.

[186]

189. (1) No person shall make a hole or cause any obstruction in any street unless he previously obtains the permission of the chairman and complies with such conditions as that officer may impose. Prohibition against making holes and causing obstruction

(2) When such permission is granted, such person shall, at his own expense, cause such hole or obstruction to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the hole or obstruction is filled up or removed and shall cause such hole or obstruction to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

[187]

190. If any person intends to construct or demolish any building or to alter or repair the outward part thereof, and if any street or footway is likely to be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, he shall first obtain a licence from the chairman in that behalf and shall also— Licence for work on buildings likely to cause obstruction.

(*a*) cause the said building to be fenced and guarded,

(*b*) sufficiently light it during the night, and

(*c*) take proper precautions against accidents during such time as the public safety or convenience requires.

[188]

191. If any obstruction is caused in any street by the fall of trees, structures or fences, the owner or occupier of the premises concerned shall within twelve hours of the occurrence of such fall, or within such further period as the chairman may by notice allow, clear the street of such obstruction. Clearing of debris of fallen houses, etc., by occupiers.

Naming of streets.

[189]

192. (1) The council shall give names to new public streets and may alter the name of any public street. Naming of public streets.

(2) The chairman shall cause to be put up or painted in English and in at least one vernacular language on a conspicuous part of some building, wall or place, at or near each end, corner or entrance the name of every public street.

(3) No person shall, without lawful authority destroy, pull down, or deface any such name or put up any name different from that put up by order of the chairman.

Numbers on buildings

[190]

193. (1) The chairman may cause a number to be affixed to the side or outer door of any building or to some place at the entrance of the premises. Numbering of buildings.

(2) No person shall without lawful authority destroy, pull down or deface any such number.

(3) When a number has been affixed under sub-section (1), the owner of the building shall be bound to maintain such number and to replace it if removed or defaced; and if he fails to do so, the chairman may by notice require him to replace it.

Chapter X.—Building Regulations.

General Powers.

Building rules.

194. (1) The Governor in Council may make rules— [191]

(*a*) for the regulation or restriction of the use of sites for building, and

(*b*) for the regulation or restriction of building.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), clause (*a*), rules made under that clause may provide—

(*a*) that no insanitary or dangerous site shall be used for building, and

(*b*) that no site shall be used for the construction of a building intended for public worship, if the construction of the building thereon will wound the religious feelings of any class of persons.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), clause (*b*), rules made under that clause may provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) information and plans to be submitted together with applications for permission to build;

(*b*) height of buildings, whether absolute or relative to the width of streets;

(*c*) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor, and stability of structure;

(*d*) number and height of stories composing a building and height of rooms;

(*e*) provision of sufficient open space external or internal and adequate means of ventilation;

(*f*) provision of means of egress in case of fire;

(*g*) provision of secondary means of access for the removal of house refuse;

(*h*) materials and methods of construction of external and party walls, roofs and floors;

(*i*) position, materials and methods of construction of hearths, smoke-escapes, chimneys, staircases, latrines, drains, cess-pools;

(*j*) paving of yards;

(*k*) restrictions on the use of inflammable materials in building; and

(*l*) in the case of wells, the dimensions of the well, the manner of enclosing it, and if the well is intended for drinking purposes, the means which shall be used to prevent pollution of the water.

[192] 195. No piece of land shall be used as a site for the construction of a building and no building shall be constructed or re-constructed otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Part and of any rules or by-laws made under this Act relating to the use of building-sites or the construction or re-construction of buildings. Building-sites and construction or re-construction of buildings.

Provided that the Governor in Council may in respect of all municipalities, or with the consent of the municipal council, in respect of any particular municipality or portion thereof, exempt all buildings or any class of buildings from all or any of the provisions of this chapter or the said rules.

[193] 196. (1) The council may give public notice of its intention to declare— Power of council to regulate future construction of certain classes of buildings in particular streets or localities.

(*a*) that in any streets or portions of streets specified in the notice,

(i) continuous building will be allowed,

(ii) the elevation and construction of the frontage of all buildings thereafter constructed or re-constructed shall, in respect of their architectural features, be such as the council may consider suitable to the locality, or

(*b*) that in any localities specified in the notice, the construction of only detached buildings will be allowed, or

(*c*) that in any streets, portions of streets or localities specified in the notice, the construction of shops, ware-houses, factories, huts, or buildings of a specified architectural character or buildings destined for particular uses will not be allowed without the special permission of the council.

(2) No objections to any such declaration shall be received after a period of three months from the publication of such notice.

(3) The council shall consider all objections received within the said period and may then confirm the declaration, and before doing so, may modify it but not so as to extend its effect.

(4) The chairman shall publish any declaration so confirmed and it shall take effect from the date of publication.

(5) No person shall, after the date of publication of such declaration, construct or re-construct any building in contravention of any such declaration.

Buildings at corner of streets.

[194]

197. (1) The council may require any building intended to be erected at the corner of two streets to be rounded off or splayed off to such height and to such extent otherwise as they may determine, and may acquire such portion of the site at the corner as it may consider necessary for public convenience or amenity.

(2) For any land so acquired the municipal council shall pay compensation.

(3) In determining such compensation allowance shall be made for any benefit accruing to the same premises from the improvement of the streets.

Prohibition against use of inflammable materials for buildings without permission.

[195]

198. No external roof, verandah, pandal or wall of a building shall be constructed or re-constructed of grass, leaves, mats, or other inflammable materials except with the permission of the chairman.

Prohibition against outstanding doors, ground floor windows and flaps so as to open outwards.

[196]

199. No door, gate, bar, or ground-floor window which opens on any public street shall be constructed or re-constructed so as to open outwards except with the chairman's licence under section 184.

Buildings other than huts

Application to construct or re-construct building.

[197]

200. (1) If any person intends to construct or re-construct a building, he shall send to the chairman—

(*a*) an application in writing for the approval of the site, together with a site-plan of the land, and

(*b*) an application in writing for permission to execute the work together with a ground-plan, elevations and sections of the building, and a specification of the work.

(2) Every document furnished under sub-section (1) shall contain such particulars and be prepared in such manner as may be required under rules or by-laws.

Necessity for prior approval of site.

[198]

201. The chairman shall not grant permission to construct or re-construct a building unless and until he has approved of the site on an application made under section 200.

Prohibition against commencement of work without permission.

[199]

202. The construction or re-construction of a building shall not be begun unless and until the chairman has granted permission for the execution of the work.

[200]

203. Within thirty days after the receipt of any application made under section 200 for approval of a site, or of any information or further information required under rules or by-laws, the chairman shall by written order either approve the site or refuse on one or more of the grounds mentioned in section 206 to approve the site.

Period within which chairman is to signify approval or disapproval.

[201]

204. Within thirty days after the receipt of any application made under section 200 for permission to execute any work or of any information or of documents or further information or documents required under rules or by-laws, the chairman shall by written order either grant such permission or refuse on one or more of the grounds mentioned in section 206 or section 207 to grant it.

Period within which chairman is to grant or refuse to grant permission to execute work.

Provided that the said period of thirty days shall not begin to run until the site has been approved under section 203.

[202]

205. (1) If, within the period prescribed by section 203 or section 204, as the case may be, the chairman has neither given nor refused his approval of a building site, or his permission to execute any work, as the case may be, the council shall be bound, on the written request of the applicant, to determine by written order whether such approval or permission should be given or not.

References to council if chairman delays grant or refusal of approval or permission.

(2) If the council does not, within one month from the receipt of such written request, determine whether such approval or permission should be given or not, such approval or permission shall be deemed to have been given; and the applicant may proceed to execute the work, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or by-laws made under this Act.

[203]

206. The only grounds on which approval of a site for the construction or re-construction of a building or permission to construct or re-construct a building, may be refused, are the following, namely:—

Grounds on which approval of site for, or license to construct or re-construct building, may be refused.

(1) that the work, or use of the site for the work or any of the particulars comprised in the site plan, ground plan, elevations, sections or specification would contravene some specified provision of any law, or some specified order, rule, declaration or by-law made under any law;

(2) that the application for such permission does not contain the particulars or is not prepared in the manner required under rules or by-laws;

(3) that any of the documents referred to in section 200 have not been signed as required under rules or by-laws;

(4) that any information or documents required by the chairman under rules or by-laws has or have not been duly furnished.

Whenever the chairman or the council refuses to approve a building-site for a building or to grant permission to construct or re-construct a building, the reasons for such refusal shall be specifically stated in the order or resolution.

Special powers for suspending or granting permission to construct buildings.

[204]

207. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 206, if any street shown in the site plan is an intended private street, the chairman may at his discretion refuse to grant permission to construct a building, or to convert one or more huts or temporary structures into a building until the street is commenced or completed.

Lapse of permission.

[205]

208. If the construction or re-construction of any building is not completed within the period specified the permission shall lapse and a fresh application shall be made before the work is continued.

Power of chairman to require alteration of work.

[207]

209 (1). If the chairman finds that the work—

(a) is otherwise than in accordance with the plans or specifications which have been approved, or

(b) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any by-law, rule, order or declaration made thereunder,

he may by notice require the owner of the building within a period stated either—

(i) to make such alterations as may be specified in the said notice with the object of bringing the work into conformity with the said plans or provisions, or

(ii) to show cause why such alterations should not be made.

(2) If the owner does not show cause as aforesaid he shall be bound to make the alterations specified in such notice.

(3) If the owner shows cause as aforesaid, the chairman shall by an order cancel the notice issued under sub-section (1), or confirm the same subject to such modifications as he may think fit.

Stoppage of work endangering human life.

[208]

210. Notwithstanding anything contained in any of the preceding sections, the chairman may at any time stop the

construction or re-construction of any building if in his opinion the work in progress endangers human life.

Wells.

[209] 211. The provisions of section 200, section 201, section 202, section 208, section 209, and section 210 shall, so far as may be, apply to a well. Application of certain sections to wells.

Huts.

[210] 212. (1) Every person who intends to construct or re-construct a hut shall send to the chairman— Application to construct or re-construct huts.

(*a*) an application for permission to execute the work, and

(*b*) a site-plan of the land.

(2) Every such application and plan shall contain the particulars and be prepared in the manner required by rule or by-law.

[211] 213. The construction or re-construction of a hut shall not be begun unless and until the chairman has granted permission for the execution of the work on an application sent to him under section 212. Prohibition against commencement of work without permission.

[212] 214. Within fourteen days after the receipt of any application made under section 212 for permission to construct or re-construct a hut or of any information or plan or further information or fresh plan required under rules or by-laws, the chairman shall by written order either grant such permission or refuse on one or more of the grounds mentioned in section 216 to grant it. Period within which chairman is to grant or refuse to grant permission to execute the work.

[213] 215. (1) If within the period prescribed by section 214, the chairman has neither granted nor refused to grant permission to construct or re-construct a hut, the council shall be bound, on the written request of the applicant, to determine by written order whether such permission should be granted or not. Reference to council if chairman delays passing orders.

(2) If the council does not, within thirty days from the receipt of such written request, determine whether such permission should be granted or not, such permission shall be deemed to have been granted; and the applicant may proceed to execute the work but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or by-laws made under this Act.

[214] 216. The only grounds on which permission to construct or re-construct a hut may be refused are the following, namely:— Grounds on which permission to construct or re-construct hut may be refused.

(1) that the work or use of the site for the work would contravene some

specified provision of any law or some specified order, rule, by-law or declaration, made under any law;

(2) that the application for permission does not contain the particulars or is not prepared in the manner required under rules or by-laws;

(3) that any information or plan required by the chairman under rules or by-laws has not been duly furnished.

Whenever the chairman or the council refuses to grant permission to construct or re-construct a hut the reasons for such refusal shall be specifically stated in the order or resolution.

Lapse of permission.

217. If the construction or re-construction of any hut is not completed within the period specified the permission shall lapse and a fresh application shall be made before the work is continued. [216]

External walls, alterations and additions.

Maintenance of external walls in repair.

218. The owner or occupier of any building adjoining a public street shall keep the external part thereof in proper repair with lime plaster or other material to the satisfaction of the chairman. [217]

Application of provisions to alterations and additions.

219. (1) The provisions of this chapter and of any rules or by-laws made under this Act relating to construction and re-construction of buildings shall also be applicable to any alteration thereof or addition thereto: [218]

Provided that works of necessary repair which do not affect the position or dimension of a building or any room therein shall not be deemed an alteration or addition for the purposes of this section.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any addition or alteration is a necessary repair not affecting the position or dimensions of a building or room such question shall be referred to the council whose decision shall be final.

Powers of the Chairman.

Demolition or alteration of building work unlawfully commenced, carried on or completed.

220. (1) If the chairman is satisfied—

(i) that the construction or re-construction of any building or well—

(a) has been commenced without obtaining the permission of the chairman or (where an appeal or reference has been made to the council) in contravention of any order passed by the council, or

(b) is being carried on, or has been completed otherwise than in accordance with the plans or particulars on which such permission or order was based, or

(c) is being carried on, or has been completed in breach of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or by-law made under this Act or of any direction or requisition lawfully given or made under this Act or such rules or by-laws, or

(ii) that any alterations required by any notice issued under section 209 have not been duly made, or

(iii) that any alteration of or addition to any building or any other work made or done for any purpose in, to or upon any building, has been commenced or is being carried on or has been completed in breach of section 219,

he may make a provisional order requiring the owner or the builder to demolish the work done, or so much of it as, in the opinion of the chairman, has been unlawfully executed, or to make such alterations as may in the opinion of the chairman be necessary to bring the work into conformity with the Act, by-laws, rules, direction or requisition as aforesaid, or with the plans and particulars on which such permission or order was based; and may also direct that until the said order is complied with the owner or builder shall refrain from proceeding with the building or work.

( ) The chairman shall serve a copy of the provisional order made under subsection (1) on the owner of the building or work together with a notice requiring him to show cause within a reasonable time to be named in such notice, why the order should not be confirmed.

(3) If the owner fails to show cause to the satisfaction of the chairman, the chairman may confirm the order with any modification he may think fit to make, and such order shall then be binding on the owner.

Exemptions.

[219]. Exemptions.

221. (1) Any building constructed and used, or intended to be constructed and used, exclusively for the purpose of a plant-house, summer-house (not being a dwelling-house), poultry-house or aviary, shall be exempted from the provisions of this chapter other than section 199 provided the building be wholly detached from, and situated at a distance of at least ten feet from, the nearest adjacent building.

(2) The chairman may grant permission at his discretion on such terms as he may decide in each case to erect for a specified period temporary huts or sheds for stabling, for watching crops, for storing tools or materials, or for other similar purposes. On expiry of the period specified, the chairman may by notice require the owner of such hut or shed to demolish it.

Chapter XI.—Nuisances.

Dangerous structures, trees and places.

Precautions in case of dangerous structures.

[220]

222. (1) If any structure appears to the chairman to be in a ruinous state and dangerous to the passers-by or to the occupiers of neighbouring structures the chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier to fence off, take down, secure or repair such structure as to prevent any danger therefrom.

(2) If immediate action is necessary the chairman shall himself before giving such notice or before the period of such notice expires, fence off, take down, secure or repair such structure or fence off a part of any street or take such temporary measures as he thinks fit to prevent danger and the cost of doing so shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier in the manner provided in section 348.

(3) If in the chairman's opinion the said structure is imminently dangerous to the inmates thereof, the chairman shall order the immediate evacuation thereof and any person disobeying may be removed by any police officer.

Precautions in case of dangerous trees.

[221]

223. (1) If any tree or any branch of a tree or the fruit of any tree appears to the chairman to be likely to fall and thereby endanger any person or any structure the chairman may by notice require the owner of the said tree to secure, lop or cut down the said tree so as to prevent any danger therefrom.

(2) If immediate action is necessary the chairman shall himself before giving such notice or before the period of such notice expires, secure, lop or cut down the said tree or remove the fruit thereof or fence off a part of any street or take such other temporary measures as he thinks fit to prevent danger, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable from the owner of the tree in the manner provided in section 348.

[222]

224. (1) If any tank, pond, well, hole, stream, dam, bank or other place appears to the chairman to be for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to the passers-by or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the chairman may by notice require the owner to fill in, remove, repair, protect or enclose the same so as to prevent any danger therefrom. Precautions in case of dangerous tanks, wells, holes, etc.

(2) If immediate action is necessary he shall before giving such notice or before the period of notice expires, himself take such temporary measures as he thinks fit to prevent danger and the cost of doing so shall be recoverable from the owner in the manner provided in section 348.

[New]

225. If in the opinion of the chairman the working of any quarry or the removal of stone, earth or other material from any place is dangerous to persons residing in or having legal access to the neighbourhood thereof or creates or is likely to create a nuisance the chairman may require the owner or person having control of the said quarry or place to discontinue working the same or to discontinue removing stone, earth or other material from such place or to take such order with such quarry or place as he shall deem necessary for the purpose of preventing danger or of abating the nuisance arising or likely to arise therefrom. Power to stop dangerous quarrying.

[223]

226 (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner of any structure, booth or tent partly or entirely composed of, or having any external roof, verandah, pandal or wall partly or entirely composed of cloth, grass, leaves, mats, or other highly inflammable materials to remove or alter such tent, booth, structure, roof, verandah, pandal or wall, or may grant him permission to retain the same on such conditions as the chairman may think necessary to prevent danger from fire. Precautions against fire

(2) The chairman may by notice require any person using any place for the storage for private use of timber, firewood, or other combustible things to take special steps to guard against danger from fire.

(3) Where the chairman is of opinion that the means of egress from any building are insufficient to allow of safe exit in the event of fire, he may with the sanction of the council by notice require the owner or occupier of the building to alter or re-construct any staircase in such manner or to provide such additional or

emergency staircases as he may direct; and when any building, booth or tent is used for purposes of public entertainment he may require, subject to such sanction as aforesaid, that it shall be provided with an adequate number of clearly indicated exits so placed and maintained as readily to afford the audience ample means of safe egress, that the seating be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to the exits and that gangways, passages, and staircases leading to the exits shall during the presence of the public be kept clear of obstructions.

Control over waters, etc.

Prohibition of construction of wells, tanks, etc., without the chairman's permission.

227. (1) No new well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain or the like shall be dug or constructed without the permission of the chairman. [224]

(2) The chairman may grant permission with or without conditions, or may, for reasons to be recorded by him, refuse it.

(3) If any such work is begun or completed without such permission, the chairman may either—

(*a*) by notice require the owner or other person who has done such work to fill up or demolish such work in such manner as the chairman shall direct or

(*b*) grant permission to retain such work, but such permission shall not exempt such owner from proceedings for contravening the provisions of sub-section (1).

Filling in of pools, ditches, which are a nuisance.

228. (1) If in the opinion of the chairman— [225]

(*a*) any pool, ditch, tank, well, pond, bog, swamp, quarry-hole, drain, cess-pool, pit, water-course, or any collection of water, or

(*b*) any land on which water may at any time accumulate

is or is likely to become a breeding-place of mosquitoes or in any other respect a nuisance the chairman may by notice require the owner or person having control thereof to fill up, cover over, weed and stock with larvicidal fish, petrolize, drain or drain off the same in such manner and with such materials as the chairman shall direct or to take such order with the same for removing or abating the nuisance as the chairman shall direct.

(2) If a person on whom a requisition is made under sub-section (1) to fill up, cover over, or drain off a well, delivers to the chairman, within the time specified for compliance therewith

written objections to such requisition, the chairman shall report such objections to the council, and shall make further inquiry into the case, and he shall not institute any prosecution for failure to comply with such requisition except with the approval of the council, but the chairman may nevertheless, if he deems the execution of the work called for by such requisition to be of urgent importance, proceed in accordance with section 343 and pending the council's disposal of the question whether the said well shall be permanently filled up, covered over, or otherwise dealt with, may cause such well to be securely covered over so as to prevent the ingress of mosquitoes, and in every such case the chairman shall determine with the approval of the council whether the expenses of any work already done as aforesaid shall be paid by such owner or by the chairman out of the municipal fund or shall be shared, and if so, in what proportions.

[226]

Regulation or prohibition of cert in kinds of cultivation.

229. The council on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner that the cultivation of any description of crop, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any place within the limits of the municipality is injurious to the public health may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, by public notice regulate or prohibit the cultivation, use of manure, or irrigation so reported to be injurious:

Provided that when such cultivation, or irrigation has been practised during the five years preceding the date of such public notice with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested for any damage caused to them by absolute prohibition.

[227]

Cleansing of [illegible] private tank or well used [illegible]

230. (1) The chairman may by notice require the owner of or person having control over any private water-course, spring, tank, well or other place, the water of which is used for drinking, bathing or washing clothes to keep the same in good repair and to cleanse it of silt, refuse or decaying vegetation and to protect it from pollution by surface drainage in such manner as the chairman may think fit.

(2) If the water of any place which is used for drinking, bathing or washing clothes, as the case may be, is proved to the satisfaction of the chairman to be

unfit for the purpose, the chairman may by notice require the owner or person having control thereof to—

(a) refrain from using or permitting the use of such water, or

(b) close or fill up such place or enclose it with a substantial wall or fence.

Duty of council in respect of public well or receptacle of stagnant water.

231. The municipal council shall maintain in a cleanly condition all wells, tanks and reservoirs which are not private property, and may fill them up or drain them when it appears necessary to do so. [228]

Prohibition against or regulation of washing animals or clothes or fishing or drinking in public watercourses, tanks, etc.

232. The council may in the interests of the public health regulate or prohibit the washing of animals, clothes, or other things, or fishing in any public spring, tank, well, public watercourse or part thereof within the municipality and may set apart any such place for drinking or for bathing or for washing clothes, or animals, respectively, or for any other specified purpose. [229]

Provision of public wash houses.

233. (1) The council may construct or provide and maintain public wash-houses or places for the washing of clothes, and may require the payment of such rents and fees for the use of any such wash-house or place as it may determine. [New.

(2) The council may farm out the collection of such rents and fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

(3) If a sufficient number of public wash houses or places be not maintained under sub-section (1), the council may without making any charge therefor appoint suitable places for the exercise by washermen of their calling.

Prohibition against washing by washermen at unauthorised places

234. (1) The council may by public notice prohibit the washing of clothes by washermen in the exercise of their calling, either within the municipality or outside the municipality within three miles of the boundary thereof, except at— [New.]

(a) public wash-houses or places maintained or provided under section 233 or

(b) such other places as it may appoint for the purpose.

(2) When any such prohibition has been made no person who is by calling a washerman shall, in contravention of such prohibition, wash clothes, except for himself or for personal and family service or for hire on and within the premises of the hirer, at any place within or without municipal limits other than a public wash-house or a place maintained or appointed under this Act.

Provided that this section shall apply only to clothes washed within or to be brought within the municipality.

[230]

235. It shall not be lawful for any person to— Prohibition against defiling water of tanks, etc., whether public or private

(*a*) bathe in or in any manner defile the water in any place set apart by the council or by the owner thereof for drinking purposes; or

(*b*) deposit any offensive or deleterious matter in the dry bed of any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes; or

(*c*) wash clothes in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking or bathing; or

(*d*) wash any animal or any cooking utensil or wool, skins, or other foul or offensive substances or deposit any offensive or deleterious matter in any place set apart as aforesaid for bathing or washing clothes; or

(*e*) cause or suffer to drain into or upon any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking, bathing or washing clothes, or cause or suffer anything to be brought thereinto or do anything, whereby the water may be fouled or corrupted.

Control over abandoned lands, untrimmed hedges, etc.

[231]

236. If any building or land, by reason of abandonment, disputed ownership or other cause remains untenanted, and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or in the opinion of the chairman becomes a nuisance, the chairman may after due inquiry by notice require the owner or person claiming to be the owner to secure, enclose, clear or cleanse the same; Untenanted buildings or lands.

[232]

237. The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land which appears to him to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, or overgrown with any thick or noxious vegetation, trees or undergrowth injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, to clear, cleanse or otherwise put the land in proper state or to clear away and remove such vegetation, trees or undergrowth within twenty-four hours or such longer period and in such manner as may be specified in the notice. Removal of filth or noxious vegetation.

[233]

238. The chairman may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land near a public street to— Fencing of buildings or lands and pruning of hedges and trees.

(*a*) fence the same to the satisfaction of the chairman; or

(*b*) trim or prune any hedges bordering on the said street so that they may

not exceed such height from the level of the adjoining roadway as the chairman may determine; or

(c) cut and trim any hedges or trees overhanging the said street and obstructing it or the view of traffic or causing it damage; or

(d) lower an enclosing wall or fence which by reason of its height and situation obstructs the view of traffic so as to cause danger.

Control over insanitary buildings.

Lime-washing and cleansing of buildings.

239. The chairman, if it appears to him necessary for sanitary purposes so to do, may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to lime-wash or otherwise cleanse the building inside and outside in the manner and within a period to be specified in the order. [234]

Further powers with reference to insanitary buildings.

240. (1) Whenever the chairman considers— [235]

(a) that any building or portion thereof is, by reason of its having no plinth or having a plinth of insufficient height, or by reason of the want of proper drainage or ventilation or by reason of the impracticability of cleansing, attended with danger of disease to the occupiers thereof or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or is, for any reason, likely to endanger the public health or safety, or

(b) that a block or group of buildings is, for any of the said reasons, or by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, attended with such risk as aforesaid,

he may by notice require the owners or occupiers of such buildings or portions of buildings or at his option, the owners of the land occupied by such buildings or portions of buildings, to execute such works or to take such measures as he may deem necessary for the prevention of such danger.

(2) No person shall be entitled to compensation for damages sustained by reason of any action taken under or in pursuance of this section save when a building is demolished in pursuance of an order made hereunder, or so far demolished as to require re-construction, in which cases the municipal council shall make compensation to the owner thereof.

(3) When any building is entirely demolished under this section and the demolition thereof adds to the value of other buildings in the immediate vicinity, the owners of such other buildings shall

be bound to contribute towards the compensation payable to the owner of the first-named building in proportion to the increased value acquired by their own property to the full amount of such increased value.

(4) When any building is so far demolished under this section as to require re-construction, allowance shall be made in determining the compensation for the benefit accruing to the premises from the improvement thereof.

[236]

Buildings unfit for human habitation.

241. (1) If any building or portion thereof intended for or used as a dwelling place appears to the chairman to be unfit for human habitation, he may apply to the council to prohibit the further use of such structure for such purpose; and the council may, after giving the owner and occupiers of the structure a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why such order should not be made, make a prohibitory order as aforesaid.

(2) When any such prohibitory order has been made, the chairman shall communicate the purport thereof to the owner and occupiers of the structure and on expiry of such period as is specified in the notice, not being less than thirty days after the service of the notice, no owner or occupier of such structure shall use or suffer it to be used for human habitation until the chairman certifies in writing that the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to his satisfaction, or the council withdraws the prohibition.

(3) When such prohibitory order has remained in operation for three months the chairman shall report the case to the council, which shall thereupon consider whether the structure should not be demolished. The council shall give the owner not less than thirty days' notice of the time and place at which the question will be considered and the owner shall be entitled to be heard when the question is taken into consideration.

(4) If upon such consideration the council is of opinion that the structure has not been rendered fit for human habitation and that steps are not being taken with due diligence to render it so fit and that the continuance of the structure is a nuisance or dangerous or injurious to the health of the public or to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, it shall record a decision to that effect, with the grounds of the decision, and the chairman shall

in pursuance of the said decision by notice require the owner to demolish the structure.

(5) If the owner undertakes to execute forthwith the works necessary to render the structure fit for human habitation and the chairman considers that it can be so made fit, the chairman may postpone the execution of the decision of the council for such time not exceeding six months as he thinks sufficient for the purpose of giving the owner an opportunity of executing the necessary works.

Abatement of over-crowding in dwelling-house or dwelling-place.

[237]

242. (1) If it appears to the chairman that any dwelling-house or other building which is used as a dwelling-place, or any room in such dwelling-house or building, is so over-crowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may apply to a magistrate to abate such over-crowding; and the magistrate, after such inquiry as he thinks fit to make, may, by written order, require the owner of the building, or room, within a reasonable time not exceeding four weeks to be specified in the said order, to abate such over-crowding by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the building or room, or may pass such other order as he may deem just and proper.

(2) The council may, by written order, declare what amount of superficial and cubic space shall be deemed for the purposes of sub-section (1) to be necessary for each occupant of a building or room.

(3) If any building or room referred to in sub-section (1) has been sublet, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants, or other actual inmates of the same, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the owner of the building or room.

(4) It shall be incumbent on every tenant, lodger or other inmate of a building or room to vacate on being required by the owner so to do, in pursuance of any requisition made under sub-section (1).

Control over certain animals.

Prohibition against feeding certain animals on filth.

[238]

243. No person shall feed or permit any animal, which is kept for dairy purpose or may be used for food, to be fed on filth.

Prohibition against keeping animal so as to be a nuisance or dangerous.

[239]

244. No person shall keep any animal on his premises so as to be a nuisance or so as to be dangerous.

Power to destroy straying pigs and dogs.

[240]

245. (1) The council may, and, if so directed by the district magistrate, shall, give public notice that unlicensed pigs or dogs straying within specified limits will be destroyed.

(2) When such notice has been given any person may destroy, in any manner not inconsistent with the terms of the notice, any unlicensed pig or dog (as the case may be) found straying within such limits.

General.

[241]

Power of chairman to use or sell materials of dangerous structure taken down, etc., and procedure when there is no owner or occupier

246. (1) When the chairman takes down any structure or part thereof or cuts down any tree or hedge or shrub or part thereof or removes any fruit in virtue of his powers under this chapter, the chairman may sell the materials or things taken down, cut down or removed, and apply the proceeds in or towards payment of the expenses incurred.

(2) If after reasonable inquiry it appears to the chairman that there is no owner or occupier to whom notice can be given under any section in this chapter he may himself take such order with the property mentioned in such section as may appear to him to be necessary and may recover the expense incurred by the sale of such property (not being land) or of any portion thereof.

[242]

Limitation of compensation.

247. No person shall be entitled save as provided in sections 228, 229 and 240 to compensation for any damages sustained by reason of any action taken by the municipal authorities in pursuance of their powers under this chapter.

CHAPTER XII.—LICENCES AND FEES.

General provision as to licences.

[243]

Exemption of Government from taking out licences.

248. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as requiring the Government of India or the local Government to take out a licence in respect of any place in the occupation or under the control of or any property belonging to such Government.

Keeping of animals.

[244

Licences for places in which animals are kept.

249. (1) The owner or occupier of any stable, veterinary infirmary, stand, shed, yard, or other place in which quadrupeds are kept or taken in for purposes of profit, shall, in the first month of every year, or in the case of a place to be newly opened, within one month before the opening of such place, apply to the chairman for a licence for the use of the same for any such purpose of profit.

(2) The chairman may, by an order and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant such licence:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any such place licensed as a place of public entertainment or resort under the Places of Public Resort Act, 1888.

(3) No person shall without or otherwise than in conformity with a licence use any place for such a purpose.

[245]

General powers of control over stables, cattle-sheds and cow-houses.

250. (1) All stables, cattle-sheds and cow-houses shall be under the survey and control of the chairman as regards their site, construction, materials, and dimensions.

(2) The chairman may by notice require that any stable, cattle-shed or cow-house be altered, paved, drained, repaired, disinfected or kept in such a state as to admit of its being sufficiently cleaned or be supplied with water, or be connected with a sewer, or be demolished.

(3) Every such notice shall be addressed to the owner of the building or land to which the stable, cattle-shed or cow-house belongs, or for the use of the occupants of which the same was constructed or is continued.

(4) The expense of executing any work in pursuance of any such notice shall be borne by the said owner.

[246]

Power to direct discontinuance of use of buildings as stable, cattle-shed or cow-house.

251. If any stable, cattle-shed or cow-house is not constructed or maintained in the manner required by or under this Act, the chairman may by notice direct that the same shall no longer be used as a stable, cattle shed or cow-house. Every such notice shall state the grounds on which it proceeds.

[247]

Provision of public cattle-stands and sheds.

252. (1) The council may construct or provide and maintain public landing-places, halting-places and cart-stands and may levy rents and fees for the use of the same.

(2) A statement in English and a vernacular language of the district of any fees prescribed by the council for the use of such place shall be put up in a conspicuous part of every such place where they are leviable.

(3) The council may farm out the collection of such rents and fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

Industries and factories.

[248]

Purposes for which places may not be used without licence.

253. (1) The council may publish a notification in the district gazette and by beat of drum that no place within municipal limits or at a distance within three miles of such limits shall be used for any one or more of the purposes specified in schedule V without the chairman's licence and except in accordance with the conditions specified therein;

Provided that no such notification shall take effect until 60 days from the date of publication.

(2) The owner or occupier of every such place shall within 30 days of the publication of such notification apply to the chairman for a licence for the use of such place for such purpose.

(3) The chairman may by an order and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant such licence

(4) Every such licence shall expire at the end of the year unless for special reasons the chairman considers it should expire at an earlier date; when it shall expire at such earlier date as may be specified therein.

(5) Applications for renewal of such licences shall be made not less than 30 days before the end of every year and applications for licences for places to be newly opened shall be made not less than 30 days before they are opened

[New]

254. (1) Every person intending

(a) to construct or establish any factory, work-shop or work-place in which it is proposed to employ steam power, water power or other mechanical power or electrical power, or

(b) to instal in any premises any machinery or manufacturing plant driven by steam, water or other power as aforesaid

shall, before beginning such construction, establishment or installation, make an application in writing to the municipal council for permission to undertake the intended work.

Application to be made for construction, establishment or installation of factory, work-shop or work-place in which steam or other power is to be employed.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by such particulars as to the power, machinery, plant or buildings as the municipal council may require under by-laws framed in this behalf.

(3) The municipal council shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the application,

(a) grant the permission applied for, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, or

(b) refuse permission, if it is of opinion that such construction, establishment or installation is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood or that it is likely to cause a nuisance.

(4) If, within three months of the receipt of the application, the municipal council has not passed orders thereon under sub-section (3), it shall be deemed to have granted absolutely the permission applied for.

(5) The grant of permission under this section shall not be deemed to dispense with the necessity for compliance with the provisions of section 203.

Council may issue directions for abatement of nuisance caused by steam or other power.

[New]

255. (1) If, in any factory, work-shop or work-place in which steam-power, water-power or other mechanical power or electrical power is used, nuisance is in the opinion of the municipal council caused by reason of the particular kind of fuel employed or by reason of the noise or vibration created, the municipal council may issue such directions as it thinks fit for the abatement of the nuisance within a reasonable time to be specified for the purpose.

(2) If there has been wilful default in carrying out such directions or if abatement is found impracticable, the municipal council may

(a) prohibit the use of the particular kind of fuel employed, or

(b) restrict the noise or vibration by prohibiting the working of the factory, work-shop or work-place between the hours of 8-30 p.m. and 5-30 a.m.

Power of the Governor in Council to pass orders or give directions to municipal councils.

[New]

256. The Governor in Council may, either generally or in any particular case, make such order or give such directions as he may deem fit in respect of any action taken by the municipal council under section 254 or section 255.

The chairman may enter any factory, work-shop or work-place.

[New]

257. (1) The chairmen or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter any factory, work shop or work-place—

(a) at any time between sunrise and sunset;

(b) at any time when any industry is being carried on; and

(c) at any time by day or by night, if he has reason to believe that any offence is being committed under section 254 or 255.

(2) No claim shall lie against any person for any damage or inconvenience necessarily caused by the exercise of powers under this section or by the use of any force necessary for the purpose of effecting an entrance under this section.

Slaughtering.

[252]

Provision of municipal slaughter-houses.

258. (1) The municipal council shall provide a sufficient number of places for use as municipal slaughter-houses and may charge rents and fees for their use.

(2) The council may farm out the collection of such rents and fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

(3) Municipal slaughter-houses may be situated within, or with the sanction of the Governor in Council, without the municipality.

[253]

Licence for slaughter-houses.

259. (1) The owner of any place in the municipality which is used as a slaughter house for the slaughtering of animals or for the skinning or cutting up of any carcasses, or of any place within three miles of the municipal limits which is used as a slaughter-house for the slaughtering of animals intended for food to be consumed within the municipality, shall in the first month of every year or, in the case of a place to be newly opened, one month before the opening of the same, apply to the chairman for a licence.

(2) The chairman may by an order and subject to such restrictions and regulations as to supervision and inspection as he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant such licence.

[254]

Slaughter of animals during festivals and ceremonies.

260. The chairman may allow any animal to be slaughtered in such places as he thinks fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

[255]

Slaughter of animals for sale as food.

261. No person shall slaughter within the municipality, except in a public or licensed slaughter-house, any cattle, horse, sheep, goat or pig for sale as food or skin or cut up any carcass without or otherwise than in conformity with a licence from the chairman, or dry or permit to be dried any skin in such a manner as to cause a nuisance:

Provided that the chairman may authorise any person to slaughter, without licence and without the payment of any fee, any animal for the purpose of a religious ceremony.

The Milk Trade.

Regulation of milk trade.

[256]

262. (1) No person shall without or otherwise than in conformity with a licence from the chairman—

(*a*) carry on within the municipality the trade or business of a dealer in or importer or seller or hawker of milk or dairy-produce;

(*b*) use any place in the municipality for the sale of milk or dairy-produce.

(2) Such licence may be refused or may be granted either unconditionally or upon conditions specified by the chairman which may extend to the construction, ventilation, conservancy, supervision and inspection of the premises, whether within or without municipal limits, where the animals from which the milk-supply is derived are kept.

Markets, Butchers, Fishmongers, Hawkers.

Public markets.

[257]

263. All markets which are constructed, repaired or maintained out of the municipal fund shall be deemed to be public markets.

Powers in respect of public markets.

[258]

264. (1) The council may provide places for use as public markets.

(2) The council may charge such rents and fees as it thinks fit for the use of public markets, or the right to expose goods for sale therein and for the use of any shop, stall, pen or stand therein, and may place the collection of such rents and fees under the management of such persons as may appear to it proper or may farm out such rents and fees on such terms and subject to such conditions as it may deem fit.

(3) The council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, close any public market or part thereof.

Chairman's control over public markets.

[259]

265. (1) No person shall without the permission of the chairman, or if the rents and fees have been farmed out, of the farmer, sell or expose for sale any animal or article within any public market.

(2) The chairman may expel from any public market any person who or whose servant has been convicted of disobeying any by-laws at the time in force in such market and may prevent such person from further carrying on by himself or his servants or agents, any trade or business in such market, or occupying any shop, stall or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may possess in any such shop, stall or place.

[260]

Licensing of private markets.

266. (1) Every person intending to open a new private market or to continue to use a private market shall obtain from the council a licence to do so.

(2) Applications for licences to open newly or to continue to use private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than six weeks before they open them or before the beginning of the year during which they intend to continue to use them, as the case may be.

(3) The council, as regards private markets lawfully established, shall, and as regards new private markets, may at its discretion, grant any licence applied for under this section either unconditionally or subject to such regulations as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as it thinks fit; or it may refuse to grant any such licence for any new private market. It may also at any time for breach of the conditions thereof suspend or cancel any licence which has been granted under this section. It may also modify the conditions of the licence, such modification to take effect from the beginning of the following year.

(4) When a licence to open a market is granted or when a licence is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the council shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification in English and a vernacular language of the district, to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the licence was sought.

(5) Every licence granted under this section shall expire at the end of the year.

[261]

Sale in unlicensed private markets.

267. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any unlicensed private market.

[262]

Powers of council in respect of private markets.

268. The council may by notice require the owner, occupier, or farmer of any private market to—

(a) construct approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits for such market and provide it with latrines of such description and in such position and number as the council may think fit;

(b) roof and pave the whole or any portion of it or pave any portion of the floor with such material as will in the opinion of the council secure imperviousness and ready cleansing;

(c) ventilate it properly and provide it with a supply of water;

(d) provide passages of sufficient width between the stalls and make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the market as the council may direct; and

(e) keep it in a cleanly and proper state and remove all filth and refuse therefrom.

Suspension or refusal of licence in default.

[263]

269. (1) If any person after notice given to him in that behalf by the council fails within the period and in the manner laid down in the said notice to carry out any of the works specified in section 268 the council may suspend the licence of the said person, or may refuse to grant him a licence, until such works have been completed.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to open or keep open any such market after such suspension or refusal.

Prohibition against nuisance in private markets.

[264]

270. No owner, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any private market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, shall keep the same so that it is a nuisance or fail to cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the council.

Power to close private markets.

[265]

271. The council or any officer duly authorized by it in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no licence has been applied for or any private market the licence for which has been refused, withheld, or suspended.

Duty of expelling lepers, etc., from markets and power to expel disturbers.

[266]

272. The person in charge of a market shall prevent the entry therein or expel therefrom any person suffering from leprosy in whom the process of ulceration has commenced or from any infectious or contagious disease who sells or exposes for sale therein any article or who, not having purchased the same, handles any articles exposed for sale therein, and he may expel therefrom any person who is creating a disturbance therein.

Butcher's, fishmonger's and poulterer's licences.

[267]

273. (1) No person shall, without or otherwise than in conformity with a licence from the chairman, carry on the trade of a butcher, fishmonger or poulterer, or use any place for the sale of flesh or fish intended for human food in any place within municipal limits or at a distance within three miles of such limits:

Provided that no licence shall be required for a place used for the selling or storing for sale of preserved flesh or fish contained in airtight and hermetically sealed receptacles.

(2) The chairman may by an order and subject to such restrictions as to supervision and inspection as he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant such licence.

(3) Every such licence shall expire at the end of the year in which it is granted unless for special reasons the chairman considers it should expire at an earlier date; when it shall expire at such earlier date as may be specified therein.

[268]

274. The chairman may, with the sanction of the council, prohibit by public notice or license or regulate the sale or exposure for sale, of any articles in or on any public street or part thereof. Power to prohibit or regulate sale of articles in public streets.

Inspection of places for sale, etc.

[269]

275. It shall be the duty of the chairman to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection of animals, carcasses, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, milk, ghi, butter, oil, and any other articles exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale. Duty of chairman to inspect.

[270]

276. (1) The chairman or any person authorized by him in writing for the purpose may without notice enter any slaughter-house or any place where animals, poultry or fish intended for food are exposed for sale or where articles of food are being manufactured or exposed for sale at any time by day or night, when the slaughter, exposure for sale or manufacture is being carried on and inspect the same and any utensil or vessel used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any such article. Powers of chairman for purposes of inspection.

(2) If the chairman or any person so authorized by him has reason to believe that in any place any animal intended for human food is being slaughtered or any carcass is being skinned or cut up or that any food is being manufactured, stored, prepared, packed, cleansed, kept or exposed for sale, or sold without, or otherwise than in conformity with a licence he may enter any such place without notice, at any time by day or night for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any provision of laws, by-laws or regulations or any condition of a licence is being contravened.

(3) No claim shall lie against a chairman or any person acting under his authority or the council for any damage or inconvenience necessarily

caused by the exercise of powers under this section or by the use of any force necessary for effecting an entry into any place under this section.

(4) In any legal proceedings in respect of powers exercised under this section in which it is alleged that any animals, poultry, fish or articles of food were not kept, exposed, hawked about, manufactured, prepared, stored, packed, or cleansed for sale, or were not intended for human food, the burden of proof shall lie on the party so alleging.

Preventing inspection by chairman.

[271]

277. No person shall in any manner whatsoever prevent the chairman or person duly authorized by him exercising his powers under the last preceding section.

Power of chairman to seize diseased animal, noxious food, etc.

[272]

278. If any animal, poultry or fish intended for food appears to the chairman or to a person duly authorized by him, to be diseased, or any food appears to him to be noxious, or if any vessel or utensil used in manufacturing, preparing or containing such article appears to be of such kind or in such state as to render the article noxious, he may seize or carry away or secure such animal, article, utensil, or vessel, in order that the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Explanation.—Meat subjected to the process of blowing shall be deemed to be noxious.

Removing or interfering with article seized.

[273]

279. No person shall remove or in any way interfere with an animal or article secured under the last preceding section.

Power to destroy article seized.

[274]

280. (1) When any animal or article of food is seized under section 278 it may, with the consent of the owner or person in whose possession it was found, be forthwith destroyed in such manner as to prevent its being used for human food or exposed for sale, and if the article is perishable, without such consent.

(2) Any expenses incurred in destroying any animal or article under sub-section (1), shall be paid by the owner or person in whose possession it was at the time of its seizure.

Production of articles, etc., seized before magistrate and powers of magistrate to deal with them.

[275]

281. (1) Articles of food, animals, poultry, fish, utensils, vessels, etc., seized under section 278, and not destroyed under section 280 shall as soon as possible be produced before a magistrate.

(2) Whether or not complaint is laid before a magistrate of any offence under the Indian Penal Code or under this Act, if it appears to the magistrate on taking such evidence as he thinks necessary that any such animal, poultry or fish is diseased,

or any such article is noxious or any such utensil or vessel is of such kind or in such state as is described in section 278 he may order the same,

(*a*) to be forfeited to the council;

(*b*) to be destroyed at the charge of the owner or person in whose possession it was at the time of seizure, in such manner as to prevent the same being again exposed or hawked about for sale, or used for human food or for the manufacture or preparation of, or for containing, any such article as aforesaid.

Disposal of the dead.

[276]

Registration or closing of ownerless places for disposal of dead.

282. (1) Every owner or person having the control of any place used at the date of the coming into operation of this Act, as a place for burying, burning, or otherwise disposing of the dead shall, if such place be not already registered, apply to the council to have such place registered.

(2) If it appears to the council that there is no owner or person having the control of such place it shall assume such control and register such place, or may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, close it.

[277]

Licensing of places for disposal of dead.

283. (1) No new place for the disposal of the dead, whether public or private, shall be opened, formed, constructed, or used unless a licence has been obtained from the council on application.

(2) Such application for a licence shall be accompanied by a plan of the place to be registered, showing the locality, boundary and extent thereof, the name of the owner or person or community interested therein, the system of management and such further particulars as the council may require.

(3) The council may—

(*a*) grant or refuse a licence or

(*b*) postpone the grant of a licence until objections to the site have been removed or any particulars called for by it have been furnished.

[278]

Provision of burial and burning grounds and crematoria within or without municipality.

284. (1) The council may, and shall if no sufficient provision exists, provide at the cost of the municipal fund places to be used as burial or burning grounds or crematoria, either within or without the limits of the municipality, and may charge rents and fees for the use thereof.

(2) The council may farm out the collection of such rents and fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time and on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

(3) If the council provides any such place without the limits of the municipality, all the provisions of this Act and all by-laws framed under this Act for the management of such places within the municipality shall apply to such place.

[279]

Register of registered, licensed and provided places and prohibition of use of other land.

285. (1) A book shall be kept at the municipal office in which the places registered, licensed, or provided under sections 282, 283 or 284 and all such places registered, licensed or provided before the commencement of this Act, shall be recorded, and the plans of such places shall be filed in such office.

(2) Notice that such place has been registered licensed or provided as aforesaid shall be affixed in english and in at least one vernacular language to some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the burial or burning ground or other place as aforesaid.

(3) No person shall bury, burn or otherwise dispose of any corpse except in a place which has been registered, licensed or provided, as aforesaid.

[280]

Report of burials and burnings.

286. The person having control of a place for disposing of the dead shall give information of every burial, burning or other disposal of a corpse at such place to any person appointed by the chairman in that behalf.

[281]

Prohibition against use of burial and burning grounds dangerous to health or overcrowded with graves.

287. (1) If the council is satisfied —

(a) that any registered or licensed place for the disposal of the dead is in such a state or situation as to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or

(b) that any burial ground is overcrowded with graves,

and if in the case of a public burial or burning ground or other place as aforesaid another convenient place duly authorized for the disposal of the dead exists or has been provided for the persons who would ordinarily make use of such place,

it may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, give notice that it shall not be lawful after a period to be named in such notice to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of any corpse at such place.

(2) Every notice given under subsection (1) shall be published in the district gazette and by beat of drum.

(3) After the expiry of the period named in such notice it shall not be lawful to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of a corpse at such place.

[282]

288. No person shall— Prohibitions in respect of corpses.

(*a*) bury or cause to be buried any corpse or part thereof in a grave whether dug or constructed of masonry or otherwise, in such manner that the surface of the coffin, or the surface of the body where no coffin is used, is at a less depth than five feet from the surface of the ground; or

(*b*) build or dig or cause to be built or dug any grave in any burial-ground at a less distance than two feet from the margin of any other existing grave; or

(*c*) without the sanction in writing of the chairman, or an order in writing of a magistrate, re-open a grave already occupied; or

(*d*) convey or cause to be conveyed a corpse or part thereof to any burial or burning ground, and not cause the burial or burning of the same to commence within six hours after its arrival at such place; or

(*e*) when burning or causing to be burnt a corpse or part thereof permit the same or any part thereof or its clothes to remain without being completely reduced to ashes; or

(*f*) carry through any street a corpse or part thereof not decently covered; or

(*g*) while carrying a corpse or part thereof within the municipality leave the same in or near any street for any purpose whatever; or

(*h*) remove, otherwise than in a closed receptacle, any corpse or part thereof kept or used for the purpose of dissection.

[283]

289. No person shall discharge the office of a grave-digger or other attendant at a public place for the disposal of the dead (other than a place provided by the Government) unless he has been licensed in that behalf by the chairman. Such licence may be withdrawn or cancelled at the discretion of the council. Grave-diggers' licences

Chapter XIII.

Vital statistics and the prevention of disease.

Vital statistics.

[284]

290. (1) The municipal council shall register all births and deaths occurring in the municipality. Compulsory registration of vital statistics.

(2) Such registration shall be made and enforced in the prescribed manner.

Dangerous diseases.

[285]

Definition of "dangerous disease."

291. "Dangerous disease" means a disease specified in schedule VI.

[286]

Obligation of medical practitioner or owner or occupier of house to report dangerous disease

292. (1) If any medical practitioner becomes cognisant of the existence of any dangerous disease in any private or public dwelling (not being a public hospital) in the municipality, he shall inform the chairman with the least practicable delay.

(2) The information shall be communicated in such form and with such details as the chairman may require. The chairman may pay a fee not exceeding eight annas for each intimation by a private medical practitioner of a case occurring in his practice.

(3) This section shall apply to a hakim or a vaidyan.

(4) With the previous approval in all cases of the Collector of the district the chairman may direct the compulsory notification by the owner or occupier of every house within the municipal limits during such period and to such officer as the chairman may prescribe of all deaths from or occurrence of dangerous diseases in his house.

[287]

Power of entry into suspected places.

293. The chairman may at any time by day or by night without notice, or after giving such notice as may appear to him reasonable, inspect any place in which any dangerous disease is reputed or suspected to exist, and take such measures as he may think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place.

[288]

Disinfection of buildings and articles.

294. (1) If the chairman is of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of any premises or part thereof, or of any article therein which is likely to retain infection, will tend to prevent or check the spread of any dangerous disease, he may by notice require the occupier to cleanse or disinfect the same, in the manner and within the time specified in such notice.

(2) If the chairman considers that immediate action is necessary, or that the occupier is, by reason of poverty or otherwise, unable effectually to comply with his requisition, the chairman may himself, without notice, cause such building or article to be cleansed or disinfected and for this purpose may cause such article to be removed from the premises; and the expenses incurred by the chairman shall be recoverable from the said occupier in cases in which he is, in the opinion of the chairman, not unable by reason of poverty effectually to comply with such requisition.

[289] 295. (1) The chairman shall from time to time notify places at which conveyances, clothing, bedding, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease shall be washed or disinfected. Provision of places for disinfection and power to destroy infected articles.

(2) The chairman may direct any clothing, bedding or other articles likely to retain such infection to be disinfected or destroyed and shall, on demand, give compensation for any article destroyed under this sub-section.

(3) No person shall wash such clothing or bedding or other articles in any places other than those set apart for such purposes under sub-section (1).

[290] 296. No person shall, without previously disinfecting it, give, lend, let, hire, sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of any article which he knows or has reason to know has been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease: Prohibition against transfer of infected articles.

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall apply to a person who transmits with proper precautions any article for the purpose of having it disinfected.

[291] 297. If the chief medical officer of the district certifies that the water in any well, tank or other place within the limits of the municipality is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, the council may, by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water for drinking and domestic purposes during a specified period. Power of council to prohibit use of water likely to spread infection.

[292] 298. When a hospital or other place for the reception of persons suffering from dangerous diseases is provided by the municipal council the chairman may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, arrange for, or direct the removal to such hospital or place of any person suffering from a dangerous disease who is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, without proper lodging or accommodation, or without medical supervision directed to prevent the spread of the disease, or who is in a room occupied by more than one family. Chairman may order removal of patients to hospital.

[293] 299. If any person knows he is suffering from a dangerous disease he shall not engage in any occupation, or carry on any trade or business unless he can do so without risk of spreading the disease. Prohibition against infected person carrying on occupation.

[294]

Prohibition against diseased person entering public conveyance.

300. (1) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall, without taking proper precautions against spreading such disease, cause or suffer himself to be conveyed in a public conveyance.

(2) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall enter a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver or person in charge of such conveyance that he is so suffering.

(3) No owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried in such conveyance any person suffering as aforesaid in contravention of sub-section (1)

(4) No owner or driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to convey any person suffering as aforesaid, unless and until the said person pays or tenders a sum sufficient to cover any loss and costs that may be incurred in disinfecting such conveyance, anything in any Act relating to public conveyances for the time being in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

(5) A court convicting any person of contravening sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may levy, in addition to the penalty for the offence provided in this Act, an additional fine of such amount as the court deems sufficient to cover the loss and costs which the owner or driver must incur for the purpose of disinfecting the conveyance. The amount of any additional fine so imposed shall be awarded by the court to the owner or driver of the conveyance:

Provided that if such additional fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal the amount shall not be paid to the owner or driver before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed; or, if an appeal is presented, before the decision of the appeal.

(6) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter the court shall take into account any sum which the plaintiff shall have received under this section.

[295]

Letting of infected buildings.

301. (1) No person shall let or sublet or for that purpose allow any person to enter a building or any part of a building in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from any dangerous disease without having the same and all articles therein liable to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of the chairman.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the keeper of a hotel or lodging-house shall be deemed to let the same or part of the same to any person accommodated therein.

[New]

Power to order closure of places of public entertainment.

302. In the event of the prevalence of any dangerous disease within the municipality, the council may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building, booth or tent used for purposes of public entertainment to close the same for such period as it may fix.

[New]

Minor suffering from dangerous disease not to attend school.

303. No person being the parent or having the care or charge of a minor who is or has been suffering from a dangerous disease or has been exposed to infection therefrom shall, after a notice from the health officer that the minor is not to be sent to school or college, permit such minor to attend school or college without having procured from the health officer a certificate (which shall be granted free of charge on application) that in his opinion such minor may attend without undue risk of communicating such disease to others.

Smallpox.

[296]

Compulsory vaccination.

304. (1) Vaccination shall be compulsory in every municipality to the extent prescribed by rules made by the Governor in Council.

(2) The procedure prescribed in such rules for enforcing vaccination shall be observed.

[297]

Obligation to give information of smallpox.

305. Where an inmate of any dwelling place is suffering from smallpox the head of the family to which the inmate belongs and in his default, the occupier or person in charge of such place, shall inform the chairman with the least practicable delay.

[298]

Prohibition of inoculation for smallpox.

306. (1) Inoculation for smallpox is hereby prohibited.

(2) No person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter any municipality before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the council may authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce smallpox by contact or near approach.

PART V. SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION AND PENALTIES.

CHAPTER XIV.

RULES, BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Rules and schedules.

Power of local Government to make rules.

307. (1) The Governor in Council may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act not inconsistent therewith.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power he may make rules—

(a) with respect to the election of councillors as to the following matters:—

(i) the provision, if any, to be made for the special representation of any classes of the community;

(ii) the registration of voters and, when a municipality has been divided into wards under section 44, the prevention or restriction of the registration of any person as a voter for more than one ward;

(iii) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes;

(iv) the conduct of inquiries relating to elections; the persons by whom such inquiries should be held; appeals against and revision of the orders of such persons or the finality of such orders; the procedure to be observed in regard to applications, appeals and petition for revision, the levy of court fees, the payment and forfeiture of deposits, the award of costs and the like; and

(v) any other matters regarding the system of representation and election for which it may seem expedient to provide;

(b) with respect to the election of chairmen and vice-chairmen;

(c) as to the conditions on which property may be acquired by the municipal council or on which property vested in or belonging to the municipal council may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(d) as to the establishment and maintenance of provident funds,

(e) as to the matters mentioned in rule 37 of the Taxation and Finance Rules in schedule IV; as to the conditions on which grants-in-aid shall be paid from

the municipal fund for purposes of education and medical relief and as to the conditions on which grants and loans may be made to co-operative building societies;

(f) as to the intermediate offices, if any, through which correspondence between the municipal authorities and the Governor in Council or officers of the Government shall pass;

(g) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of the municipal council and the power of the municipal authorities or Government officers or the Sanitary Board to accord professional or administrative sanction to estimates;

(h) as to the accounts to be kept by the municipal council, the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published;

(i) as to the estimates of receipts and expenditure, returns, statements and reports to be submitted by municipal councils;

(j) as to the mode in which the officers of Government shall advise and assist municipal councils in carrying out the purposes of this Act;

(k) as to the interpellation of the chairman by the members of the council;

(l) as to the moving of resolutions at the meetings of the council;

(m) for the distribution between local authorities of the Presidency of Madras of the proceeds of a surcharge on income-tax levied by such authorities under sections 80 and 116 of this Act or under any other Act;

(n) regulating the collection of the tax payable under sections 80 and 117 of the Act by persons entering municipalities by railway;

(o) as to the form of registers and returns of births and deaths and the manner in which the registers shall be maintained, the dates on which returns shall be made and the officer to whom returns shall be sent;

(p) as to the enforcement of vaccination under section 304; and

(q) generally for the guidance of municipal authorities and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

(3) In making any rule the Governor in Council may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Power of Governor in Council to amend and cancel schedules.

[300] 308. (1) The Governor in Council may make rules altering, adding to, or cancelling Schedule II, Schedule V, Schedule VI or Part II of Schedule IV.

(2) All references made in this Act to any of the aforesaid schedules shall be construed as referring to such schedules as for the time being amended in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1).

Making of rules after previous publication.

[301] 309. The power to make rules under sections 307 and 308 is subject to the following conditions :—

(a) A draft of the rules shall be published in the "Fort St. George Gazette."

(b) Such draft shall not be further proceeded with until six weeks after such publication or until such later date as the Governor in Council may appoint.

(c) All rules made under sections 307 and 308 shall be published in the "Fort St. George Gazette" and upon such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

By-laws.

Power of council to make by-laws.

[302] 310. The council may make by-laws, not inconsistent with this Act or with any other law to provide—

(1) for the due performance by all municipal officers and servants of the duties assigned to them ;

(2) for the regulation of the time and mode of collecting the taxes, duties and tolls under this Act ;

(3) (*a*) for the use of public tanks, wells, conduits and other places or works for water-supply ;

(*b*) for the regulation of public bathing, washing and the like ;

(*c*) for the maintenance and protection of the water-supply system, and the protection of the water-supply from contamination ;

(*d*) for the conditions on which house-connexions with the council's water-supply mains may be made ; for their alteration and repair and for their being kept in proper order ;

(*e*) for supply of water for domestic consumption and use ;

(*f*) for the prevention of waste of water ;

(*g*) for the measurement of water ;

(*h*) for the compulsory provision of cisterns and meters ;

(*i*) for the supply of water in case of fire ;

(4) for the maintenance and protection of the lighting system;

(5) (*a*) for the maintenance and protection of the drainage system;

(*b*) for the construction of house drains, and for regulating their situation, mode of construction and materials;

(*c*) for the alteration and repair of house drains;

(*d*) for the cleansing of house drains;

(*e*) for the construction of cess-pools, septic tanks, filters and drains;

(*f*) for the payment or apportionment of money payable on account of pipes or drains common to more premises than one;

(6) for the cleansing of latrines, earth-closets, ash-pits and cess-pools, and the keeping of latrines supplied with sufficient water for flushing;

(7) (*a*) for the testing of water pipes and drains in private premises, the recovery or the apportionment of the cost of such testing, and the breaking up of ground or of buildings for the purpose of such testing;

(*b*) for the licensing of plumbers, and fitters, and for the compulsory employment of licensed plumbers and fitters;

(8) (*a*) for the laying out of streets, and for determining the information and plans to be submitted with applications for permission to lay out streets; and for regulating the level and width of public streets and the height of buildings abutting thereon;

(*b*) for the regulation of the use of public streets, and the closing thereof or parts thereof;

(*c*) for the regulation of traffic in public streets, or their reservation for particular kinds of traffic;

(*d*) for the protection of avenues, trees, grass and other appurtenances of public streets and other places;

(9) for the regulation of the use of parks, gardens and other public or municipal places;

(10) (*a*) for the regulation of building;

(*b*) for determining the information and plans to be submitted with applications to build;

(*c*) for the licensing of builders and surveyors and for the compulsory employment of licensed builders and surveyors;

(11) for the regulation of hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, choultries, rest-houses, emigration depots,

restaurants, eating houses, cafes, refreshment rooms, coffee-houses, and any premises to which the public are admitted for repose or for the consumption of any food or drink;

(12) for regulating the mode of constructing stables, cattle-sheds and cow-houses and connecting them with municipal drains;

(13) for the sanitary control and supervision of places used for any of the purposes specified in schedule V and of any trade or manufacture carried on therein;

(14) (*a*) for the control and supervision of slaughter-houses and of places used for skinning and cutting up carcasses;

(*b*) for the control and supervision of the methods of slaughtering;

(*c*) for the control and supervision of butchers carrying on business in the municipality or at any slaughter-house without the municipality provided or licensed by the municipal council;

(15) for the inspection of milch-cattle, and the regulation of the ventilation, lighting, cleaning, drainage and water-supply of dairies and cattle sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of dairy man or milk-seller;

(16) for enforcing the cleanliness of milk-stores and milk shops and vessels and utensils used by the keepers thereof or by hawkers for containing or measuring milk or preparing any milk product;

(17) for requiring notice to be given whenever any milch animal is affected with any contagious disease and prescribing the precautions to be taken in order to protect milch cattle and milk against infection and contamination;

(18) (*a*) for the inspection of public and private markets and shops and other places therein;

(*b*) for the regulation of their use and the control of their sanitary condition;

(19) for prescribing the method of sale of articles whether by measure, weight, tale or piece;

(20) for prescribing and providing standard weights, scales and measures and preventing the use of any others;

(21) for the prevention of the sale or exposure for sale of unwholesome meat, fish or provisions and securing the efficient inspection and sanitary regulation of shops in which articles intended for human food are kept or sold;

(22) (*a*) for the regulation of burial and burning grounds and other places for the disposal of corpses ;

(*b*) for the levy of fees for the use of such burial and burning grounds, and crematoria as are maintained by the council ;

(*c*) for the verification of deaths and the causes of death ;

(*d*) for the period for which corpses must be kept for inspection ;

(*e*) for the period within which corpses must be conveyed to a burial or burning ground, and the mode of conveyance of corpses through public places.

(23) for the registration of births, deaths and marriages ;

(24) for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the city ;

(25) for the prevention of dangerous diseases of men or animals ;

(26) for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination ;

(27) for the prevention of outbreaks of fire ;

(28) for the prohibition and regulation of advertisements in public streets or parks ;

(29) in general for securing cleanliness, safety and order and the good government and well-being of the municipality and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act.

[803]

Power to give retrospective effect to certain by-laws.

311. By-laws with regard to the drainage of, and supply of water to, buildings and water closets, earth-closets, privies, ash-pits and cess-pools in connexion with buildings and the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing may be made so as to affect buildings erected before the passing of the by-laws or this Act.

[805]

Penalty for breaches of by-laws.

312. In making a by-law, the municipal council may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable

(*a*) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or

(*b*) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the chairman to discontinue such breach.

[306]

Confirmation of by-laws by local Government.

313. (1) No by-law or cancellation or alteration of a by-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Governor in Council.

(2) All by-laws, when they shall have been duly confirmed, shall have the force of law.

[307]

Conditions precedent to making of by-laws.

314. (1) The municipal council shall before making or altering by-laws publish a draft of the proposed by-laws and alterations together with a notice specifying a date at or after which such draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making the by-laws or alterations, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of such draft by any person interested therein before the date so specified.

(2) Such by-laws and alterations thereof shall be published in the District Gazette in English and a vernacular language of the district and shall not come into operation (unless the Governor in Council shall for some special reason otherwise direct) until three months after they have been so published.

Publication of rules, by-laws and regulations.

[308]

Copies of Act, rules and by-laws to be sold at municipal office.

315. Complete copies in English and in a vernacular language of the district—

(*a*) of this Act,

(*b*) of all rules framed by the Governor in Council under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 307 and

(*c*) of all by-laws in force for the time being,

shall be kept at the municipal office and shall be sold to the public at cost price.

[309]

Publication of regulations.

316. Regulations made by the municipal authorities under this Act shall be published in such manner as the council may determine.

Chapter XV.—Penalties.

[310]

General provisions regarding penalties specified in the schedule.

317. (1) Whoever—

(a) contravenes any provision of any of the sections or rules specified in the first column of schedule VII, or

(*b*) contravenes any rule or order made under any of the specified sections or rules, or

(*c*) fails to comply with any direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under or in pursuance of the provisions of any of the said sections or rules;

shall on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule.

(2) Whoever after having been convicted of—

(*a*) contravening any provision of the sections or rules specified in the first column of schedule VIII, or .

(*b*) contravening any rule or order made under any of the specified sections or rules, or

(*c*) failing to comply with any direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under or in pursuance of any of the said sections or rules,

continues to contravene the said provision or in neglect to comply with the said direction or requisition, as the case may be, shall on conviction be punished, for each day after the previous date of conviction during which he continues so to offend, with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule.

Explanation.—The entries in the third columns of schedules VII and VIII headed "subject" are not intended as definitions of the offences described in the sections, sub-sections, or clauses mentioned in the first and second columns or even as abstracts of those sections, sub-sections or clauses, but are inserted merely as references to the subject of the sections, sub-sections, or clauses as the case may be.

[811]

Penalty for acting as councillor when disqualified.

318. If a member of the council acts as such when disqualified under section 51, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

[812]

Penalty for acquisition by municipal officer of interest in contract or work.

319. If any municipal officer or servant knowingly acquires, directly or indirectly, by himself or by a partner or employer or servant, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the district collector, any personal share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the municipal council, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code:

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the council, unless he is a director of such company.

Penalty for omission to take out licence for vehicle or animal.

[313]

320. (1) Every owner or person in charge of any vehicle or animal liable to tax under section 99 who omits to obtain a licence shall on conviction be punished with fine not exceeding fifty rupees and shall also pay the amount of the tax payable by him in respect of such vehicle or animal.

(2) On payment of such fine and tax and of such costs as may be awarded, such owner or person shall receive a licence for the vehicle or animal in respect of which he has been fined and for the period during which he has been found to be in default.

(3) The provisions of this section shall apply to any person who, having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under section 102 fails to pay such sum, and the amount due for a licence shall in such case be taken as the amount so compounded for.

Penalty for unlawful building.

[314]

321. If the construction or re-construction of any building or well—

(a) is commenced without the permission of the chairman, or

(b) is carried on or completed otherwise than in accordance with the particulars on which such permission was based, or

(c) is carried on or completed in contravention of any lawful order or in breach of any provision contained in this Act or in any rule or by-law made hereunder or of any direction or requisition lawfully given or made, or

if any alterations or additions required by any notice issued under section 209 or section 213 are not duly made, or

if any person to whom a direction is given by the chairman to alter or demolish a building or well under section 220 fails to obey such direction,

the owner of the building or well or the said person, as the case may be, shall be liable on conviction to a fine which may extend in the case of a building to five hundred rupees and in the case of a well or hut to fifty rupees, and to a further fine which may extend in the case of a building to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a well or hut to ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is proved to have continued after the first day.

Notice to scavengers before discharge.

[315]

322. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every scavenger employed by the municipal council shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages

in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

Penalty for withdrawal of scavengers without notice.

(2) Should any scavenger employed by the council, in the absence of a written contract authorizing him so to do, and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or absent himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the council, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties, or any of them, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees or to imprisonment of either description which may extend to two months.

Application of sub-sections (1) and (2) to other municipal servants.

(3) The Governor in Council may, by notification, direct that on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) with respect to scavengers shall apply also to any specified class of municipal servants whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

[316]

Wrongful restraint of chairman and his delegates.

323. Every person who prevents the chairman or any person to whom the chairman has lawfully delegated his powers of entering into or on any land or building, from exercising his lawful power of entering thereinto or thereon shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 341 of the Indian Penal Code.

[317]

Penalty for not giving or giving false information.

324. If any person who is required by the provisions of this Act or by any notice or other proceedings issued under this Act to furnish any information—

(a) omits to furnish it, or

(b) knowingly or negligently furnishes false information

such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

PART VI.

CHAPTER XVI.—PROCEDURE AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Licences and Permissions.

General provisions regarding licences, and permissions.

325 (1) Every licence and permission granted under this Act or any rule or by-law made under this Act, shall specify the period, if any, for which, and the restrictions, limitations, and conditions subject to which the same is granted, and shall be signed by the chairman.

(2) For every such licence or permission fees may be charged at such rates as may be fixed by the council.

(3) The council may farm out the collection of such fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time on such conditions as it thinks fit.

(4) Every order of a municipal authority refusing, suspending, cancelling or modifying a licence or permission shall be in writing and shall state the grounds on which it proceeds.

(5) Subject to the special provisions in chapters X and XII regarding buildings and private markets, and subject to such sanction as may be required for the refusal of a licence or permission, and to such appeal as may be provided in case of refusal, any licence or permission granted under this Act or any rule or by-law made under it may at any time be suspended or revoked by the chairman if any of its restrictions, limitations or conditions is evaded or infringed by the grantee, or if the grantee is convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rule, by-law or regulation made under it in any matter to which such licence or permission relates, or if the grantee has obtained the same by misrepresentation or fraud.

(6) It shall be the duty of the chairman to inspect places in respect of which a licence or permission is required by or under this Act, and he may enter any such place between sunrise and sunset and also between sunset and sunrise if it is open to the public or any industry is being carried on in it at the time; and if he has reason to believe that anything is being done in any place without a licence or permission where the same is required by or under this Act, or otherwise than in conformity with the same, he may at any time by day or night without notice

enter such place for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any provision of law, rules, by-laws or regulations, any condition of a licence or permission or any lawful direction or prohibition is being contravened and no claim shall lie against any person for any damage or inconvenience necessarily caused by the exercise of powers under this sub-section by the chairman or any person to whom he has lawfully delegated his powers, or by any force necessary for effecting an entrance under this sub-section.

(7) When any licence or permission is suspended or revoked, or when the period for which it was granted, or within which application for renewal should be made has expired, whichever expires later, the grantee shall for all purposes of this Act or any rule or by-law made under this Act, be deemed to be without a licence or permission until the order suspending or revoking the licence or permission is cancelled or, subject to sub-section (11), until the licence or permission is renewed, as the case may be.

(8) Every grantee of any licence or permission shall at all reasonable times, while such licence or permission remains in force, produce the same at the request of the chairmen.

(9) Whenever any person is convicted of an offence in respect of the failure to obtain a licence or permission or to make a registration required by the provisions of this Act or any rule or by-law made under this Act, the magistrate shall in addition to any fine which may be imposed, recover summarily and pay over to the municipal council the amount of the fee chargeable for the licence or permission or for registration.

(10) Such recovery of the fee under sub-section (9) shall not entitle the person convicted to a licence or permission or to registration as aforesaid.

(11) The acceptance by the municipal council of the pre-payment of the fee for a licence or permission or for registration shall not entitle the person making such pre-payment to the licence or permission or to registration as the case may be, but only to refund of the fee in case of refusal of the licence or permission or of registration; but an applicant for the renewal of a licence or permission or registration shall until communication of orders on his application be entitled to act as if the licence or permission or registration had been renewed; and save as

otherwise specially provided in this Act, if orders on an application for licence or permission or for registration are not communicated to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application by the chairman, the application shall be deemed to have been allowed for the year or for such less period as is mentioned in the application, and subject to the law, rules, by-laws, regulations and all conditions ordinarily imposed.

Appeals.

[319]

Appeals from chairman to council.

326. (1) An appeal shall lie to the council from—

(*a*) any notice issued or other action taken or proposed to be taken by the chairman;

(i) under sections 133, 141, 148, 149, 150, 152, 209 sub-section (1) and sub-section (3), 220 sub-section (3), 222 sub-section (1), 223 sub-section (1), 228 sub-section (1), 230, 240, 250, 251;

(ii) under any by-law concerning house drainage and the connexion of house drains with municipal drains or house connexions with municipal water-supply or lighting mains; or

(*b*) any refusal by the chairman to grant a permission under section 227; or

(*c*) any refusal by the chairman to approve a building site under section 203 to grant permission to construct or re-construct a building under section 204 or to grant permission to construct or re-construct a hut under section 214; or

(*d*) any refusal by the chairman to grant a licence under sections 249, 259, 262, 273, or

(*e*) any order of the chairman granting or refusing a licence under section 253; or

(*f*) any order of the chairman made under section 325 sub-section (2) suspending or revoking a licence; or

(*g*) any other order of the chairman that may be made appealable by rules under section 307

(2) The decision of the council on any such appeal shall be final.

[320]

Limitation of time for appeal.

327. In any case in which no time is prescribed by the foregoing provisions of this Act for the presentation of an appeal allowed thereunder, such appeal subject to the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, must be presented within thirty days after the date of the order or proceeding against which the appeal is made.

Power to Summon.

Power of persons conducting election and other enquiries.

328. All persons authorized by rule to conduct enquiries relating to elections and all inspecting or superintending officers holding any enquiries into matters falling within the scope of their duties shall have for the purposes of such enquiries the same powers in regard to the issue of summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as are conferred upon revenue officers by the Madras Revenue Summonses Act, 1869, and the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of that Act shall apply to summonses issued and to persons summoned by virtue of the powers conferred by this section; and all persons to whom summonses are issued by virtue of the said powers shall be bound to obey such summonses.

[321]

Summons to attend and give evidence or produce documents.

329. The chairman may summon any person to attend before him and to give evidence or produce documents, as the case may be, in respect of any question relating to taxation, or inspection, or registration, or to the grant of any licence or permission under the provisions of this Act.

Notices, etc.

[322]

Form of notices and permissions.

330. All notices and permissions given, issued, or granted, as the case may be, under the provisions of this Act must be in writing.

[323]

Signature on documents.

331. (1) Every licence, permission, notice, bill, schedule, summons, or other document which is required by this Act or by any rule, by-law or regulation made under it to bear the signature of the chairman or of any municipal officer shall be deemed to be properly signed if it bears a facsimile of the signature of the chairman or of such municipal officer, as the case may be, stamped thereon.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to apply to a cheque drawn upon the municipal fund or to any deed of contract entered into by the municipal council.

[324]

Publication of notifications.

332. Every notification under this Act shall be published in the official gazette of the district in which the municipality is situated both in English and in a vernacular language of the district.

[325]

Publication of by-laws, notices, orders, etc.

333. Every by-law, order, notice or other document directed to be published under this Act shall, unless a different method be prescribed by this Act, or by the council, be written in, or translated

into, the vernacular of the district and deposited at the municipal office, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office and such other places as the council may direct. And a public proclamation shall be made throughout the municipality by beat of drum that such copy has been so posted up and that the original is open to inspection at the municipal office.

[326]

Notice of prohibitions or setting apart of places.

334. Whenever the municipal council shall have set apart any place for any purpose authorized by this Act or shall have prohibited the doing of anything in any place, the chairman shall forthwith cause to be put up a notice in English and in a vernacular language of the district at or near such place. Such notice shall specify the purpose for which such place has been set apart or the act prohibited in such place.

[327]

Method of serving documents.

335. (1) When any notice or other document is required by this Act, or by any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, to be served on, or sent to any person the service or sending thereof may be effected—

(a) by giving or tendering the said document to such person; or

(b) if such person is not found, by leaving such document at his last known place of abode or business or by giving or tendering the same to some adult member or servant of his family; or

(c) if such person does not reside in the municipality and his address elsewhere is known to the chairman by sending the same to him by post registered; or

(d) if none of the means aforesaid be available, by fixing the same in some conspicuous part of such place of abode or business.

(2) When the person is an owner or occupier of any building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier in the document, and in the case of joint owners and occupiers it shall be sufficient to serve it on, or send it to, one of such owners or occupiers.

(3) Whenever in any bill, notice or form served or sent under this Act a period is fixed within which any tax or other sum is to be paid or any work executed, or anything provided, such period shall, in the absence from this Act of any distinct provision to the contrary, be calculated from the date of such service or sending.

Relation of occupier to owner.

[328]

Recovery by occupier of sum leviable from owner.

336. If the occupier of any building or land makes on behalf of the owner thereof any payment for which under this Act, the owner, but not the occupier, is liable, such occupier shall be entitled to recover the same from the owner and may deduct the same from the rent then or thereafter due by him to the owner.

[329]

Obstruction of owner by occupier.

337. (1) If the occupier of any building or land prevents the owner from carrying into effect in respect thereof any of the provisions of this Act, the Chairman may by an order require the said occupier to permit the owner, within eight days from the date of service of such order, to execute all such works as may be necessary.

(2) Such owner shall, for the period during which he is prevented as aforesaid, be exempt from any fine or penalty to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

[330]

Execution of work by occupier in default of owner.

338. If the owner of any building or land fails to execute any work which he is required to execute under the provisions of this Act or of any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, the occupier of such building or land may, with the approval of the chairman, execute the said work, and shall be entitled to recover from the owner the reasonable expenses incurred in the execution thereof, and may deduct the amount thereof from the rent then or thereafter due by him to the owner.

Chairman's powers of entry and inspection.

[331]

Power of entry to inspect, survey or execute the work

339. The chairman or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into or on any building or land with or without assistants or workmen, in order to make any inquiry, inspection, test, examination, survey, measurement or valuation or for the purpose of lawfully placing or removing pipes or meters, or to execute any other work which is authorized by the provisions of this Act or of any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, or which it is necessary for any of the purposes of this Act or in pursuance of any of the said provisions, to make or execute:

Provided that—

(*a*) except when it is in this Act otherwise expressly provided, no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise;

(*b*) except when it is in this Act otherwise expressly provided, no dwelling house, and no part of a public building used as a dwelling place, shall be so entered without the consent of the occupier thereof, unless the said occupier has received at least six hours' previous notice of the intention to make such entry;

(*c*) sufficient notice shall be given in every case even when any premises may otherwise be entered without notice, to enable the inmates of any apartment appropriated to women to remove to some part of the premises where their privacy may be preserved;

(*d*) due regard shall be paid, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose of the entry, to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises.

Power of entry on lands adjacent to works.

[332]

340. (1) The chairman or any person authorized by him in this behalf may with or without assistants or workmen enter on any land adjoining or within fifty yards of any work authorized by this Act or by any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, for the purpose of depositing on such land any soil, gravel, stone, or other materials, or of obtaining access to such work, or for any other purpose connected with the carrying on thereof.

(2) The chairman or person authorized by him as aforesaid, shall, before entering on any land under sub section (1), give the owner or occupier three days' previous notice of the intention to make such entry, and state the purpose thereof, and shall, if so required by the owner or occupier, fence off so much of the land as may be required for such purpose.

(3) The chairman shall not be bound to make any payment, tender or deposit before entering on any land under subsection (1), but as little damage as may be shall be done and the chairman shall pay compensation to the owner or occupier of the land for such entry and for any temporary or permanent damage that may result therefrom.

(4) If such owner or occupier is dissatisfied with the amount of compensation paid to him by the chairman he may appeal to the council.

Inspection and stamping of weights and measures.

[333]

341. The chairman or any person authorized by him in this behalf may examine and test the weights and measures used in markets and shops in the

municipality with a view to the prevention and punishment of offences relating to such weights and measures under chapter XIII of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to enforce licensing provisions, orders, etc.

[334]

Consequences of failure to obtain licence, etc., or of breach of the same.

342. If, under this Act, or any rule, by-law or regulation made under it, the licence or permission of the council or chairman or registration in the municipal office is necessary for the doing of any act, and if such act is done without such licence or permission or registration, or in a manner inconsistent with the terms of any such licence or permission, then—

(a) the chairman may by notice require the person so doing such act to alter, remove, or as far as practicable, restore to its original state the whole, or any part of any property, movable or immovable, public or private, affected thereby, within a time to be specified in the notice; and further,

(b) if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for so doing such act, the person so doing it shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

[335]

Time for complying with order and power to enforce in default.

343. (1) Whenever by any notice, requisition, or order under this Act, or under any rule, by-law or regulation made under it, any person is required to execute any work or to take any measures or do anything a reasonable time shall be named in such notice, requisition or order within which the work shall be executed, the measures taken, or the thing done.

(2) If such notice, requisition, or order is not complied with within the time so named the chairman may cause such work to be executed or may take any measures or do anything, which may, in his opinion, be necessary for giving due effect to the notice, requisition or order as aforesaid; and further,

(3) if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for failure to comply with such notice, the said person shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

[336]

Recovery of expenses from persons liable and limitation of liability of occupier.

344. (1) The chairman may, subject to the provisions of sections 141 and 158, recover any reasonable expenses incurred under section 343 from the person or any one of the persons to whom the notice, requisition or order was addressed, and

may, in executing work or taking measures under section 343, utilize any materials found on the property concerned or may sell them and apply the sale-proceeds in or towards the payment of the expenses incurred.

(2) If the person to whom notice is given is the owner of the property in respect of which it is given, the chairman may (whether any action or other proceeding has been brought or taken against such owner or not) require the person, if any, who occupies such property, or any part thereof, under the owner, to pay to the municipal council, instead of to the owner, the rent payable by him in respect of such property, as it falls due, up to the amount recoverable from the owner under sub-section (1) or to such smaller amount as the chairman may think proper; and any amount so paid shall be deducted from the amount payable by the owner.

(3) For the purpose of deciding whether action should be taken under sub-section (2), the chairman may require any occupier of property to furnish information as to the sum paid by him as rent on account of such property and as to the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; and such occupier shall be bound to furnish such information.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not affect any contract made between any owner and occupier respecting the payment of any such expenses.

[837]

Relief to agent and trustee

345 (1) When any person by reason of his receiving the rent of immovable property as agent, trustee, guardian, manager or receiver, or of his being agent, trustee, guardian, manager or receiver for the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would, under this Act, be bound to discharge any obligation imposed by this Act, or any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it on the proprietor of the property and for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, or, but for his own improper act or default, might have had, in his hands funds belonging to the proprietor sufficient for the purpose.

(2) The burden of proving the facts entitling a person to relief under this section shall be on him.

(3) When any person has claimed and established his right to relief under

this section, the chairman may give him notice to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid the first moneys which shall come to his hands on behalf or for the use of the proprietor; and should he fail to comply with such notice he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge such obligation.

[New]

Power of Chairman to agree to receive payment of expenses in instalments

346. Instead of recovering any such expenses as aforesaid in the manner provided under section 348, the chairman may, if he thinks fit, take an agreement from the person liable for the payment thereof, to pay the same in instalments of such amounts and at such intervals as will secure the payment of the whole amount due, with interest thereon at the rate of nine per centum per annum, within a period of not more than five years.

Payment of compensation, etc., by and to the municipality.

[338]

Power of municipality to pay compensation.

347. In any case not otherwise expressly provided for in this Act, the chairman may, with the approval of the council, pay compensation to any person who sustains damage by reason of the exercise by any municipal authority, officer or servant, of any of the powers vested in them by this Act or any other law, or by any rule, by-law, or regulation made under it.

[339]

Recovery of sums due to municipality.

348. All costs, damages, compensation, charges, fees (other than school fees), expenses, rents (not being rents for lands and buildings demised by the municipal council), contributions and other sums which under this Act or any other law or rules or by-laws made thereunder, or under any contract in respect of water-supply, drainage or scavenging made in accordance with this Act, the rules or by-laws are due by any person to the council, may, if there is no special provision for their recovery contained in this Act, be demanded by bill as provided in the rules in schedule IV and recovered in the manner provided in those rules.

[340]

Limitation for recovery of dues.

349. No distraint shall be made, no suit shall be instituted and no prosecution shall be commenced in respect of any sum due to the municipal council under this Act after the expiration of a period of three years from the date on which distraint might first have been made, a suit might first have been instituted, or prosecution might first have been commenced, as the case may be, in respect of such sum.

Procedure in dealing with surplus sale-proceeds.

[341]

350. If any property, movable or immovable, is sold under the provisions of this Act, and if there is a surplus after the sum due to the municipal council and the costs have been deducted from the sale-proceeds, such surplus shall, if the owner of the property sold claims it within six months from the date of the sale, be paid to him by the chairman, but if no such claim is preferred within such time, the said surplus shall be credited to the municipal fund, and no suit shall lie for the recovery of any sum so credited.

Persons empowered to prosecute.

[342]

351. Save as provided in section 60 no person shall be tried for any offence against the provisions of this Act, or of any rule, or by-law made under it unless complaint is made by the police, or the chairman or by a person expressly authorized in this behalf by the council or the chairman within three months of the commission of the offence. But nothing herein shall affect the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to the power of certain magistrates to take cognizance of offences upon information received or upon their own knowledge or suspicion.

Provided that failure to take out a licence, obtain permission or secure registration under this Act shall for the purposes of this section be deemed a continuing offence until the expiration of the period, if any, for which the licence, permission or registration is required and if no period is specified, complaint may be made at any time within twelve months from the commencement of the offence.

Imprisonment in default of payment and application of fines.

[343]

352. (1) In case any fine, or costs imposed or assessed by a magistrate under this Act or under any rule or by-law made under it, shall not be paid, the magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment subject to all the restrictions, limitations and conditions imposed in sections 64 to 70 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) Any fine or costs imposed or assessed by a magistrate by virtue of this Act shall on recovery be paid to the municipal council to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

Payment of compensation for damage to municipal property.

344]

353. If, on account of any act or omission, any person has been convicted of an offence against the provisions of this Act or against any rule or by-law made under it and by reason of such act or omission damage has been caused to any

property owned by or vesting in the municipal council, the said person shall pay compensation for such damage, notwithstanding any punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the said offence. In the event of dispute the amount of compensation payable by the said person shall be determined by the court before whom he was convicted of the said offence on application made to him for the purpose by the Chairman not later than three months from the date of conviction; and in default of payment of the amount of compensation so determined, it shall be recovered under a warrant from the said court as if it were a fine inflicted by him on the person liable therefor.

Legal Proceedings.

[345]

Institution of suits against municipal authorities, officers and servants.

351. (1) No suit for damages or compensation shall be instituted against the municipal council, any municipal authority, officer or servant, or any person acting under the direction of the same, in respect of any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act or any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act, or any rule, by-law, regulation, or order made under it until the expiration of one month after a notice has been delivered or left at the municipal office or at the place of abode of such officer, servant or person, stating the cause of action, the relief sought, and the name and the place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

(2) Every such suit shall be commenced within six months after the date on which the cause of action arose or in case of a continuing injury or damage during such continuance or within six months after the ceasing thereof.

(3) If any person to whom any notice is given under sub-section (1) tenders amends to the plaintiff before the suit is instituted, and if the plaintiff does not recover in any such action more than the amount so tendered he shall not recover any costs incurred after such tender by the person to whom such notice has been given, and the defendant shall be entitled to costs as from the date of tender.

(4) Where the defendant in any such suit is the chairman, a municipal officer or servant, payment of the sum, or any part of any sum, payable by him in, or in

consequence of, the suit whether in respect of costs, charges, expenses, compensation for damages or otherwise may be made, with the sanction of the council, from the municipal fund.

[346]

Provisions regarding institution, etc., of civil and criminal actions and obtaining of legal advice.

355. The chairman may—

(a) take, or withdraw from, proceedings against any person who commits—

(i) any offence against this Act, the rules, by-laws or regulations;

(ii) any offence which affects or is likely to affect any property or interest of the municipal council or the due administration of this Act;

(iii) any nuisance whatsoever;

(b) compound any offence against this Act, the rules, by-laws or regulations which may by rules made by the Governor in Council be declared compoundable;

(c) defend himself if sued or joined as a party in any proceeding in respect of the conduct of elections or in respect of the electoral roll;

(d) with the approval of the council take, withdraw from or compromise proceedings for the recovery of expenses or compensation claimed to be due to the municipal council;

(e) with the approval of the council withdraw or compromise any claim against any person in respect of a penalty payable under a contract entered into with such person by the Chairman;

(f) with the approval of the council, defend any suit or other legal proceeding brought against the municipal council or against any municipal authority, officer or servant, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done in its or his official capacity,

(g) with the approval of the council compromise any claim, suit or legal proceeding brought against the council or against any municipal authority, officer or servant, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done as aforesaid;

(h) with the approval of the council, institute and prosecute any suit or withdraw from or compromise any suit or claim, which has been instituted or made in the name of the municipal council or of the chairman;

(i) obtain such legal advice and assistance as he may from time to time think it necessary or expedient to obtain, or as he may be desired by the council to obtain, for any of the purposes mentioned

in the foregoing clauses of this section or for securing the lawful exercise or discharge of any power or duty vesting in or imposed upon any municipal authority or municipal officer or servant.

[347]

Indemnity to municipal authorities, officers and agents.

356. No suit shall be maintainable against any municipal authority, officer or servant or any person acting under the direction of any municipal authority, officer or servant, or of a magistrate, in respect of anything lawfully and in good faith done under this Act or any other law or any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it.

[348]

Liability of chairman and members for loss, waste or misapplication.

357. (1) The chairman and every councillor shall be liable for the loss, waste, or misapplication of any money or other property owned by or vested in the municipal council, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the council with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council or by the Secretary of State for India.

(2) Every such suit shall be commenced within three years after the date on which the cause of action arose.

[349]

Assessments, etc. not to be impeached.

358. (1) No assessment or demand made, and no charge imposed, under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any clerical error or by reason of any mistake (*a*) in respect of the name, residence, place of business or occupation of any person, or (*b*) in the description of any property or thing, or (*c*) in respect of the amount assessed, demanded or charged: provided that the provisions of this Act have been, in substance and effect, complied with. And no proceedings under this Act shall, for defect in form, be quashed or set aside by any Court of Justice.

(2) No suit shall be brought in any court to recover any sum of money collected under the authority of this Act or to recover damages on account of any assessment, or collection of money made under the said authority: provided that the provisions of this Act have been, in substance and effect, complied with.

(3) No distraint or sale under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any error, defect or want of form in the bill, notice, schedule, form, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distraint, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto if the

provisions of this Act, the rules and by-laws have in substance and effect been complied with.

Provided that every person aggrieved by any irregularity may recover satisfaction for any special damage sustained by him.

Police.

Duties of police officers. [359]

359. (1) It shall be the duty of every police officer—

(*a*) to communicate without delay to the proper municipal officer any information which he receives of the design to commit or of the commission of any offence under this Act or any rule, by-law or regulation made under it;

(*b*) to assist the chairman or any municipal officer or servant reasonably demanding his aid for the lawful exercise of any power vesting in the chairman or in such municipal officer or servant under this Act or any such rule, by-law or regulation; and

(*c*) to assist any person employed in the collection of tolls in case of resistance to the lawful authority of such person;

and for all such purposes he shall have the same power which he has in the exercise of his ordinary police duties.

(2) Any police officer who omits or refuses to perform any duty imposed on him by this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 10 or under section 44 of the Madras District Police Act, 1859.

Power of police officers to arrest persons. [360]

360. (1) If any police officer sees any person committing an offence against any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or by-law made under it, he shall, if the name and address of such person are unknown to him and if the said person on demand declines to give his name and address or gives a name and address which such officer has reason to believe to be false, arrest such person.

(2) No person arrested under sub-section (1) shall be detained in custody—

(*a*) after his true name and address are ascertained, or

(*b*) without the order of a magistrate for any longer time, not exceeding twenty-four hours from the hour of arrest, than is necessary for bringing him before a magistrate.

Exercise of powers of police officer by municipal servants. [361]

361. The Governor in Council may empower any municipal servant or any class of municipal servants to exercise the powers of a police officer for the purposes of this Act and of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889.

Miscellaneous.

[353]

362. Every municipal officer or servant, every contractor or agent for the collection of any municipal tax, toll, fee, or other sum due to the municipal council and every person employed by any such contractor or agent for the collection of such tax, toll, fee or sum shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. Application of term "public servant" to municipal officers, agents and sub-agents.

[354]

363. No person shall obstruct or molest the council, the chairman, any councillor, or any person employed by the municipal council or any person with whom the chairman has entered into a contract on behalf of the council, in the performance of their duty or of anything which they are empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act or of any by-law, rule, regulation or order made under it. Prohibition against obstruction of municipal authorities, servants and contractors.

[355]

364. No person shall remove any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction incidental to the execution of any work authorised by this Act or by any by-law, rule or order made under it. Prohibition against removal of marks.

[356]

365 No person shall without authority in that behalf, remove, destroy, deface, or otherwise obliterate any notice exhibited by, or under the orders of the council or the chairman. Prohibition against removal or obliteration of notice.

[357]

366. No person shall, without authority in that behalf, remove earth, sand or other material or deposit any matter or make any encroachment, from, in or on any land vested in the municipal council, or river, estuary, canal, backwater or water-course (not being private property) or in any way obstruct the same. Prohibition against unauthorised dealings with public land or materials.

Local Government's power of delegation.

[358]

367. The Governor in Council may by notification authorize any person to exercise any one or more of the powers vested in him by this Act, except those mentioned in Chapters II and III and may in like manner withdraw such authority. Delegation of powers by the local Government.

Transitional and transitory provisions.

[359]

368. All property, all rights of whatever kinds used, enjoyed, or possessed by, and all interests of whatever kind owned by, or vested in or held in trust by, or for, a municipal council as constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, as well as all liabilities legally subsisting against the said council shall pass to the council as constituted under this Act Passing of property and rights to municipality as re-constituted.

[360]

Commencement of Act.

369. This Act shall come into force on such date as the Governor in Council may by notification direct:

Provided that the power to make or approve rules, by-laws and regulations may be exercised at any time after the publication of the assent of the Governor-General under section 81 of the Government of India Act, 1915, and that any election or appointment of chairman, or councillors under this Act or under the rules made under this Act may be held or made at any time after such publication, but no such election or appointment shall take effect until the commencement of the Act.

[361]

Continuance in office of present chairmen and councillors.

370. In their application to the term of office and the election and appointment of councillors and the chairmen elected or appointed for the first time after the commencement of this Act, the provisions of this Act shall be read subject to the following modifications:—

(a) The term of office of the chairmen and of the councillors holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on such date or dates after the commencement of this Act as the Governor in Council shall determine and the Governor in Council shall make appointments and cause arrangements for election to be made under this Act so that the newly elected and appointed councillors may come into office on the date fixed for the retirement of the former councillors and the chairmen elected or appointed under this Act on the date fixed for the retirement of the chairmen elected or appointed or ex officio under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and until they so come into office the chairmen and the councillors appointed or elected or ex officio under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties respectively of the chairman and councillors under this Act; and

(b) On or as soon as may be after the constitution of the council under this Act a meeting shall be held on a day and at a time fixed by the chairman, and if, not held on that day, shall be held on some subsequent day fixed by the chairman—

(i) for ascertainment by lot (or if the Governor in Council so directs otherwise than by lot) of one third the number of elective seats to be vacated at noon on the first day of November 1921 and of one-third more such seats to be vacated at noon on the first day of November 1922 and

the councillors elected for the total number of seats so ascertained or the councillors elected in their places on casual vacancies shall hold office until the first day of November 1921 or the first day of November 1922 as the case may be and the remaining elected councillors shall continue in office until the first day of November 1923; and

(ii) for the election of a chairman by those councils on whom this privilege has been conferred by the Governor in Council.

[382]

Procedure for recovery of arrears of taxes, etc.

371. All arrears of taxes or other payments by way of composition for a tax or due for expenses or compensation or otherwise due to a municipal council at the time this Act comes into force may be recovered as though they had accrued under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See Section 2.)

Year. (1)	Number. (2)	Short title. (3)	Extent of repeal. (4)
1884	IV	The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884	The whole.
1897	III	The Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1897.	Do.
1899	I	The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1899	Do.
1907	II	The Madras Hill Municipalities Act, 1907	Do.
1909	V	The Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1909.	Do.
1913	III	The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1913.	Sections 3, 3 and 4.
1916	VIII	The Madras Decentralisation Act, 1916	So much of the schedule as relates to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.
1916	IV	The Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1916.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

LIST OF HILL STATIONS.

[*See Section* 3 (10).]

Ootacamund, the Nilgiri district.
Coonoor, the Nilgiri district.
Kodaikánal, Madura district.

SCHEDULE III.

RULES REGARDING PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

(See Section 26.)

MODE OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS.

1. The municipal council shall provide an office and the council shall meet therein for the transaction of business at least once in every month, upon such days and at such times as it may arrange and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the chairman.

2. The chairman shall, on the requisition in writing of not less than one-fourth of the members then on the council, convene a meeting of the council, provided that the requisition specifies the day when and the purpose for which the meeting is to be held, and is made at least six days previous to the day of such meeting.

3. Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting.

4. All meetings of the council shall be open to the public; provided that the presiding member may and at the request of the council shall in any particular case, for reasons to be recorded in the minute book kept under rule 9, direct that the public generally, or any particular person, shall withdraw.

5. All questions which may come before the council at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting at the meeting and, in every case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

6. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there be present at least six members or, if the number of members then on the council exceeds sixteen, at least one-third of that number.

7. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned, unless all the members present agree to wait longer.

8. No resolution of the council shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the council supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned number of members.

9. Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of the council shall be drawn up and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose; and shall be signed by the chairman or the member who presided at such meeting, or in his absence by some one of the members present thereat; and the said minutes shall at all reasonable times and without charge, be open at the municipal office to the inspection of any person who pays any tax under this Act in the municipality.

10. Within three days of the date of the meeting, a copy of the minutes of the proceedings at such meeting shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Collector of the district wherein the municipality is situated, for publication at the cost of the municipal fund, in the district gazette, in English and in a vernacular language of the district; provided that the chairman shall immediately submit to the said Collector any minute of dissent that may be forwarded to him within forty-eight hours of the meeting by any councillor.

11. The chairman shall have the custody of the proceedings and records of the council and may grant copies of any such proceedings and records on payment of such fees as the council may, by general or special order, determine. Copies shall be certified by the chairman as provided in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and copies so certified may be used to prove the records of the council in the same manner as they may, under subsection (5) of section 78 of the said Act, be used to prove the proceedings of that body.

12. The proceedings of every committee appointed by the council shall be recorded in writing and submitted to the council.

13 The council may, by general or special resolution, depute any councillor or committee of councillors to make any inquiry in connexion with any matter reserved by this Act for its decision, to inspect any municipal institution, work or property, to check measure works or to muster workmen, or to bring to its notice and to that of the chairman any neglect in the execution of municipal work, or any waste of municipal property.

SCHEDULE IV.—TAXATION AND FINANCE RULES.

PART I.—TAXATION RULES.

(See Section 126.)

Definition of tax.

In these rules "tax" includes payment due by way of composition for a tax.

Accounts and assessment in general.

2. Every municipal council which levies such taxes shall keep separate accounts of all moneys received and expended for any purpose connected with—

(*a*) the water and drainage tax,
(*b*) the lighting tax,
(*c*) the railway tax.

3. (1) The chairman shall prepare and keep separate assessment books showing the persons and property liable to taxation under this Act.

(2) The assessment books shall be open at all reasonable times and without charge to inspection by any tax-payer or his authorized agent.

(3) The account books of the council shall be open without charge to inspection by any tax-payer on a day or days in each month to be fixed by the council.

(4) If at any time it appears to the council that any person or property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment books, it may direct the chairman to amend the said books in such manner as it deems just; provided that no such direction shall be given unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the council why the assessment books should not be amended as proposed.

(5) The council may, at any time for the purpose of deciding whether action should be taken under sub-rule (4), appoint a committee consisting of the chairman and not more than two other members of the council to scrutinize the assessment books.

4. In the case of taxes payable by the chairman the original assessment shall be made by the revenue divisional officer and appeals shall lie to the council. If the revenue divisional officer is also

chairman, the assessment shall be made by the council, and there shall be no appeal.

5. (1) The chairman shall give to every person making payment of a tax a receipt therefor signed by him, or by some person duly authorized by him in that behalf.

(2) Such receipt shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof,

(*b*) the name of the person to whom it is granted,

(*c*) the tax in respect of which the payment has been made,

(*d*) the period for which payment has been made, and

(*e*) the amount paid.

Assessment of the property tax.

6. The value of any land or building for purposes of the property tax and the amount of the tax shall be determined, save as provided in rule 4, by the chairman.

7. The chairman shall enter the annual value of all lands and buildings determined by him and the tax payable thereon in assessment books to be kept for the purpose at the municipal office. Such books shall record the following particulars, in so far as they can be ascertained, with regard to each assessable item:—

(*a*) the name of the owner;

(*b*) the name of the occupier;

(*c*) the designation if any of the item;

(*d*) the name of the ward and street, if any, in which it is situated, and any survey or other number which it bears;

(*e*) the annual value or the area or the area and description, as the case may be; and

(*f*) the amount of the tax payable.

8. The assessment books shall be completely revised by the chairman once in every five years and the chairman may amend them at any time by inserting therein, or removing therefrom, any property or by altering the amount of tax.

9. When assessment books have been for the first time prepared, and whenever they have undergone a general revision, the chairman shall before the close of the year in which the said books have been prepared or revised, notify by beat of drum and by a notice published in the district gazette, that on a specified date, not being less than thirty days from the date of the later of such notifications he

will be prepared to consider revision petitions presented to him within the said period of thirty days.

10. In every case not covered by rule 9 in which property is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation is increased otherwise than under rule 3 or in consequence of a general enhancement in the rate at which the tax is leviable, the chairman shall intimate by special notice to the owner or occupier of such property that he will be prepared to consider any revision petition which may be presented to him in respect of such assessment or increase within thirty days after the date of service of the said notice; and when the valuation is increased such notice shall state the grounds of the increase.

11. Any person may, at any time, not being less than thirty days before the end of a year, move the chairman by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming year on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment books.

12. When a revision petition is presented the chairman shall, unless the date upon which his petition will be considered has already been notified, intimate to the petitioner the date upon which his petition will be considered, and no petition shall be disposed of unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorized agent and to represent his case.

13. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition the chairman shall inform the petitioner or his authorized agent either orally or in writing of the orders passed thereon, shall direct him to pay the amount fixed on revision within fifteen days, or, if the amount is not yet due, within fifteen days from the date on which it becomes due, and shall, if necessary, cause the assessment books to be corrected.

14. On the establishment of a municipality assessments shall have effect from the date on which they are entered in the assessment books.

15 When the chairman has amended the assessment books of his own motion, otherwise than in the course of a general revision, either under rule 8 or rule 13,

or by direction of the council under rule 5 or rule 27, the amendment shall be deemed to have effect from the earliest date in which the circumstances justifying the amendment existed in the year to which the orders have reference; a general revision shall have effect from the first day of the year following that in which it, or any portion thereof, is made; and the first instalment of tax shall, save as provided in rule 13, be payable within thirty days from the said date or day; provided that when a building is first constructed or is reconstructed and the date of completion or occupation thereof, whichever happens first, falls within the last two months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax, as the case may be, shall be levied for that half-year.

Explanation.—A general enhancement in the rate at which the tax is leviable is no amendment or revision within the meaning of this rule, and shall have effect from the date fixed for the enhancement.

Assessment of companies.

16. Companies shall be assessed by the chairman on the following scale:—

Paid up capital	Half-yearly tax.
	Rs.
A. More than ten lakhs of rupees	250
B. More than five, but less than ten lakhs of rupees	125
C. More than three, but less than five lakhs of rupees	75
D. More than two, but less than three lakhs of rupees	50
E. More than one, but less than two lakhs of rupees	25
F. Less than one lakh of rupees	15

Provided that any company, the head office or a branch or principal office of which is not in the municipality and which shows that its gross income received in or from the municipality has not in the year immediately preceding the year of taxation exceeded—

	Rs.
(a) Twenty-five thousand rupees, shall pay only	125
(b) Fifteen thousand rupees, shall pay only	75
(c) Five thousand rupees, shall pay only	25

Assessment for profession tax.

17. Persons shall be classified by the chairman to the profession tax on a scale proceeding proportionately to the following maximum scale, or on the

maximum scale, as the case may be, and the chairman may from time to time revise such classification:—

Tax on persons exercising professions, arts, trades and callings, holding appointments or in receipt of pensions or income from investments or money-lending.	Half-yearly maximum. Rs.	A.
Class I.		
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending, of two thousand rupees or more a month	110	0
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	110	0
Class II.		
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending, of fifteen hundred rupees or more but less than two thousand rupees a month	80	0
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	80	0
Class III.		
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending, of one thousand rupees or more but less than fifteen hundred rupees a month	50	0
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	50	0
Class IV.		
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary or in receipt of a pension or income from investments or money-lending, of seven hundred and fifty rupees or more but less than one thousand rupees a month	30	0
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	30	0
Class V.		
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending, of five hundred rupees or more but less than seven hundred and fifty rupees a month	17	8
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	17	8
Class VI.		
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending, of three hundred rupees or more but less than five hundred rupees a month	9	0
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	9	0
Class VII.		
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending, of two hundred rupees or more but less than three hundred rupees a month	5	0
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	5	0

Tax on persons exercising professions, arts, trades and callings, holding appointments or in receipt of pensions or income from investments or money-lending.	Half-yearly assessment.
	Rs. A.
Class VIII.	
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of pension, or income from investments or money-lending, of one hundred rupees or more but less than two hundred rupees a month	2 0
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	2 0
Class IX.	
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending, of fifty rupees or more but less than one hundred rupees a month	1 0
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	1 0
Class X.	
(1) All persons holding any appointment on a salary, or in receipt of a pension, or income from investments or money-lending, of thirty rupees or more but less than fifty rupees a month	0 8
(2) All other persons earning an equivalent income from the exercise of any profession, art, trade or calling or their agents or servants in their absence	0 8
(3) All hotel-keepers, lodging, boarding or eating or refreshment house-keepers and shop-keepers not assessed under any of the previous classes	0 8

18. A person shall be deemed to have exercised a profession, art, trade or calling or held an appointment for the period specified in section 98 if his principal office or place of employment is within the municipality and his connexion therewith has lasted for the specified number of days. In case of dispute the Governor in Council may decide in which of two or more municipalities the principal office or place of employment of any person lies, or may apportion the tax among such municipalities.

19. The chairman may classify all persons liable under rule 17, but not in receipt of a fixed salary or remuneration, on general considerations with reference to the nature and reputed value of their business, the size and rental of residential and business premises, the quantity of articles dealt with, the number of persons employed and the income-tax paid to Government. The chairman shall not call for the accounts of any assessee, but any person may produce his accounts to show that the income derived by him from the exercise of his profession, art, trade or calling within the municipality falls below the lowest limit of salary entered at the head of the class in which the chairman has placed him and the

chairman shall revise the assessment if satisfied that the person should be placed in a different class.

Maximum rates of tax on carriages and animals.

(See section 99.)

20. (1) The tax on carriages and animals shall be levied at rates not exceeding the following:—

Tax on carriages and animals.	Half-yearly instalment.
	£s. s.
For every motor or steam vehicle with metal tyres constructed to carry 2 tons or more	100 0
Additional charge for each trailer	50 0
For every motor or steam vehicle with rubber tyres constructed to carry 2 tons or more	75 0
Additional charge for each trailer	50 0
For every motor or steam vehicle constructed to carry one ton or less than two tons	50 0
For every tramcar, motor bus or charabanc constructed to carry 10 or more persons	
For every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry less than 10 persons and more than 3 persons	25 0
For every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry 3 or less persons	20 0
For every four-wheeled vehicle constructed to be drawn by one or more animals	10 0
For every two-wheeled vehicle constructed to be drawn by one or more animals	5 0
For every motor tricycle and every motor bicycle with side-car	15 0
For every motor bicycle without side-car	10 0
For every other bicycle or tricycle	2 0
For every other carriage not being a child's perambulator or go-cart	3 0
For every elephant	12 0
For every camel	8 0
For every horse or mule not under twelve hands	6 0
For every horse or mule under twelve hands	2 0
For every bullock or bull	1 0
For every male buffalo	1 0
For every ass	0 8
For every dog	0 8
For every pig	0 8

(2) If, within the half-year, a person replaces any carriage or animal by another carriage or animal falling under the same class in the table given in sub-rule (1), he shall not be liable to more than one payment of tax in the same municipality and the amount of such payment shall be regulated by the aggregate number of days for which he has kept such carriages and animals during the half-year.

(3) The printed table referred to in section 103 may be in the following form:—

To the Chairman of the municipality of

I hereby certify that I have in my possession the carriages and animals set forth in the list given hereunder and no others liable to tax under schedule IV of

the Madras District Municipalities Act, , for the half-year ending the day of 19 .

Description of carriages and animals.	Half-yearly instalment.
	Rs. A.
For every motor or steam vehicle with metal tyres constructed to carry 2 tons or more	100 0
Additional charge for each trailer	50 0
For every motor or steam vehicle with rubber tyres constructed to carry 2 tons or more	75 0
Additional charge for each trailer	50 0
For every motor or steam vehicle constructed to carry one ton or less than two tons	50 0
For every tramcar, motor bus or nharabane constructed to carry 10 or more persons	
For every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry less than 10 persons and more than 3 persons.	25 0
For every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry 3 or less persons	20 0
For every four-wheeled vehicle constructed to be drawn by one or more animals	10 0
For every two-wheeled vehicle constructed to be drawn by one or more animals	5 0
For every motor tricycle and every motor bicycle with side-car ..	15 0
For every motor bicycle without side-car	10 0
For every other bicycle or tricycle	2 0
For every other carriage not being a child's perambulator or go-cart	3 0
For every elephant	12 0
For every camel	6 0
For every horse or mule not under twelve hands	6 0
For every horse or mule under twelve hands	2 0
For every bullock or bull	1 0
For every male buffalo	1 0
For every ass	0 8
For every dog	0 8
For every pig	0 8

Signature

Date Residence

Rates of tolls.

(See section 111.)

[Schedule D.]

21. (1) Tolls shall be levied at rates not exceeding the following :—

Tolls.	Rs. a.
On every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry less than 10 persons	1 0
On every other steam or motor four-wheeled vehicle	2 0
On every motor tricycle or motor bicycle with side-car ..	0 8
On every motor bicycle without side-car	0 4
On every other bicycle or tricycle	0 3
On every other carriage	0 4
On every cart	0 3
On every horse, mule, ass, buffalo, bull or bullock	0 2
On every elephant	1 0
On every camel	0 4

(2) The payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

(3) Tolls are leviable upon vehicles irrespective of the means of traction employed.

(4) Not more than a single payment of toll may be demanded in respect

of any vehicle or animal during any one period of twenty-four hours counted from mid-night to mid-night; and on such payment being made a receipt in such form, as the council may prescribe, shall be granted by the toll-keeper.

Railway tax on pilgrims.

(See section 117.)

[New]

22. The tax on railway passengers under section 117 shall be levied on their tickets at rates not exceeding those shown in the following table:—

	Single.	Return.	Season per mensem.
	As.	As.	Rs. As.
For first-class tickets	4	4	1 8
For second "	2	2	0 12
For third "	1	1	0 6

Appeals.

[22]

23. No appeal shall lie to the council in respect of the assessment and imposition of taxes except against—

(*a*) assessments made by the revenue divisional officer under rule 4;

(*b*) the chairman's proceedings under rule 17; .. ..

(*c*) the chairman's order under rule 18 upon a revision petition; and

(*d*) the imposition by the chairman of any tax on any carriage, animal, or cart, or of the tax on servants.

[23]

24. The council may, of its own motion, or otherwise, cancel, or modify any order passed by the chairman reducing or remitting a tax.

[24]

25. An appeal shall be made in writing and shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads the grounds of objection to the decision or other proceedings appealed against.

[25]

26. No appeal to the council shall be heard—

(*a*) unless it be presented at the municipal office—

(i) within fifteen days from the service or sending of the notice or table referred to in sections 96 and 103; or

(ii) within fifteen days from the date upon which the tax becomes payable under sections 87 or 106 or under rule 15; or

(iii) within three days from the service of the notice referred to in section 109;

Provided that the council may admit an appeal within fifteen days after the time prescribed in this rule, if cause be shown to its satisfaction for not preferring it within the prescribed time; and

(b) unless (except when the chairman otherwise directs on the ground of poverty) the tax in respect of which the appeal is presented has been deposited at the municipal office on or before the day upon which the appeal is presented.

[26] 27. The assessment books maintained under rule 3 shall be corrected in accordance with any orders passed by the council on appeal; in the event of the amount of any tax being decreased or remitted by the council, the chairman shall grant a refund accordingly.

[27] 28. The assessment or demand of any tax, when no appeal is made, as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of an appeal by the council, shall be final.

Collection of taxes.

(See section 126.)

[28] 29. (1) When any tax in respect of which no notice or table has been served or sent or direction given, as provided in sections 96, 103 and 109 and in rule 15, is due from any person, the chairman shall serve upon such person a bill for the sum due before he proceeds to enforce the provisions of the next rule.

(2) Such bill shall be signed by the chairman and shall contain—

(a) a statement of the period and a description of the occupation, property or thing for which the tax is charged; and

(b) a notice of the liability incurred in default of payment.

[29] 30. (1) If the amount due on account of any tax is not paid within fifteen days from the service or sending of the notice, table or bill or the giving of the direction referred to in sections 96 and 103 and rules 13 and 29 or within three days from the service of the notice referred to in section 109, and if the person from whom the tax is due has not shown cause to the satisfaction of the chairman why it should not be paid, the chairman may recover by distraint under his warrant and sale of the movable property of the defaulter, the amount due on account of the tax together with the warrant fee and the distraint fee, and with such further sum as will satisfy the probable charges that will be incurred in connexion with the detention and sale of the property so distrained:

Provided always that movable property described in the proviso to section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall not be liable to distraint.

(2) If for any reason the distraint, or a sufficient distraint, of the defaulter's property is impracticable, the chairman may prosecute the defaulter before a magistrate.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the council from suing in a civil court for any amount due to it under this Act.

(4) The warrant under sub-rule (1) shall be in the form contained in appendix A to these rules or in some similar form; and for each such warrant a fee of two annas shall be leviable.

(5) Under a special order in writing of the chairman any officer charged with execution of a warrant of distress may, between sunrise and sunset, break open any outer or inner door or window of building in order to make the distress, if he has reasonable ground for believing that such building contains property which is liable to seizure, and if, after notifying his authority and purpose and duly demanding admittance, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Provided that such officer shall not enter or break open the door of any apartment appropriated to women, until he has given three hours' notice of his intention and has given such women an opportunity to withdraw.

[30] 31. (1) The officer charged with the execution of a warrant shall, before making the distraint, demand payment of the tax due and the warrant fee. If the tax and fee are paid no distraint shall be made, but if not, the officer shall—

(*a*) seize such movable property of the defaulter as he may think necessary;

(*b*) make an inventory of the property seized; and

(*c*) give to the person in possession of the property seized at the time of seizure a copy of the inventory and the notice of sale in the form in appendix B to these rules or in some similar form.

(2) The distress shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible proportionate in value to the sum due by the defaulter, together with all expenses incidental to the warrant, distraint, detention and sale.

[31] 32. (1) If the amount due by the defaulter on account of the tax, the warrant fee and distraint fee and the expenses incidental to the detention of

the property are not paid within the period of seven days mentioned in the notice given under rule 31 and if the distraint warrant is not suspended by the chairman, the property seized or a sufficient portion thereof shall be sold by public auction under the orders of the chairman, who shall apply the proceeds of the sale to the payment of the amount due on account of the tax, the warrant fee and the distraint fee and the expenses incidental to the detention and sale of the property, and shall return to the person in whose possession the property was at the time of seizure any property or sum which may remain after the sale and the application of the proceeds thereof as aforesaid. If the proceeds of the sale are insufficient for the payment of the amount due on account of the tax, the warrant fee and distraint fee and the expenses incidental to the detention and sale of the property, the chairman may again proceed under rule 30 in respect of the sum remaining unpaid.

(2) When the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, the chairman may sell it at any time before the expiry of the said period of seven days, unless the amount due is sooner paid.

(3) The chairman shall consider any objections to the distraint of any property which are made within the said period of seven days and may postpone the sale pending investigation thereof. If the chairman decides that the property attached was not liable to distraint, he shall return it, or, if it has already been sold, the proceeds of the sale to the person appearing to be entitled thereto and may again proceed under rule 30; and all fees and expenses connected with the first distraint and sale shall be recoverable from the defaulter if it shall appear to the chairman that he wilfully permitted the distraint of the property which to his knowledge was not liable to distraint.

[32] **33.** (1) Distraint fees shall be payable at such rates not exceeding those mentioned in appendix C to these rules as may be, from time to time, determined by the council.

(2) Such fees shall not be held to include the expenses incidental to the detention of any property distrained under this Act.

[33]

34. The property of a person in default under rule 30 may be distrained wherever it may be found within the municipality.

[34]

35. If the tax due on account of any building or land remains unpaid at the end of the period mentioned in rule 30, the chairman may, if the said tax has not remained unpaid for more than twelve months, require the occupier for the time being of such building or land to pay the amount within a specified period; and if the occupier fails to comply with this requisition, the chairman may distrain and sell any movable property found on the premises, and the provisions of the foregoing rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all distraints and sales effected under this rule; provided that no occupier shall be liable to prosecution or to a civil suit in respect of any sum recoverable from him under this rule, unless he has wilfully prevented distraint or a sufficient distraint.

[35]

36. Every person who is prosecuted under rule 30 shall be liable, on proof to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he wilfully omitted to pay the amount due by him or that he wilfully prevented distraint or a sufficient distraint, to pay a fine not exceeding twice the amount which may be due by him on account of—

(*a*) the tax and the warrant fee, if any, and

(*b*) if distraint has taken place, the distraint fee and the expenses incidental to the detention and sale, if any, of the property distrained; and he shall also pay the said amount and the costs of the prosecution.

(c) Neither the chairman nor any municipal officer or servant shall directly or indirectly purchase any property at any such sale.

Part II.—Finance Rules.

Authorized objects of expenditure.

(See section 126.)

[36]

37. The purposes to which the municipal fund may be applied include all objects expressly declared obligatory or discretionary by laws or rules, and in general everything necessary for, or conducive to the safety, health, convenience or education of the inhabitants or to the amenities of the municipality and everything incidental to the administration; and the fund shall be applicable thereto within the municipality subject to these rules and such further rules or special

orders as the Governor in Council may prescribe or issue; and shall be applicable thereto without the municipality if the expenditure is authorized by this Act, or specially sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

[37] 38. The objects of expenditure connected with the public safety include the following:—

(*a*) the lighting of public streets and the provision, purchase, exploitation and maintenance of electric, gas or other undertakings for lighting public and private streets, places and buildings;

(*b*) extinction of fires;

(*c*) control, supervision or removal of dangerous places, buildings, trades and practices;

(*d*) regulation of traffic;

(*e*) prevention and removal of obstructions in public streets or places;

(*f*) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in time of famine or scarcity.

[38] 39. The objects of expenditure connected with the public health include the following:—

(*a*) the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and temporary places of reception within the municipality or without the municipality for the treatment of infectious diseases occurring in the municipality; building hospitals and dispensaries and places of reception for the sick in general; contributing towards hospitals, dispensaries or places of reception provided by the Governor in Council; contracting for the use of a hospital or part of a hospital, dispensary or place of reception; combining with any other local authority or with the Governor in Council to provide a common hospital, dispensary or place of reception; sending indigent inhabitants of the municipality to institutions outside the municipality for treatment; the training of medical practitioners, medical subordinates, midwives, nurses, health officers, sanitary inspectors and analysts, the provision of nurses for attendance on patients suffering from infectious diseases at the houses of such persons; vaccination and the training and supervision of vaccinators and the provision of lymph; the registration of births, deaths and marriages; the enumeration of the inhabitants of the municipality and other measures of a like nature;

(*b*) the construction and maintenance of lunatic asylums;

(*c*) the construction, establishment and maintenance, supervision and control of public markets and slaughter-houses; of latrines; of sewage farms and all works for the removal or disposal of sewage; of water-works, drinking fountains, tanks and wells; of wash-houses and dhoby-khanas; of parks, squares and gardens; the reclamation of unhealthy localities; and other sanitary measures of a like nature;

(*d*) the cleansing and watering of streets and drains; scavenging; the removal of excessive or noxious vegetation; the abatement of all nuisances;

(*e*) the regulation and control of offensive or dangerous trades, of unhealthy buildings or localities, and of burial and burning grounds and crematoria; the provision of sites for and the closing of burial and burning grounds; the provision of new sites for offensive and dangerous trades and of special locations for factories; the acquisition of congested areas and the provision of new sites, whether within or without municipal limits, to relieve congestion or to provide for the growth of population; improvement and reclamation of land, planning, surveying and control of town-extensions, whether within or without municipal limits, redistribution of sites in such extensions and all measures of a like nature.

40.—The objects of expenditure connected with the public convenience, education and amenities include— [39]

(*a*) the construction, maintenance, diversion and improvement of streets, bridges, causeways, culverts and the like and the acquisition of the land necessary for the buildings to form or improve streets; the regulation of building; the construction of model dwellings and the encouragement of co-operative building societies by loans, grants of land, or prizes; the removal of projections and encroachments; the naming of streets; the numbering of houses; the planting and preservation of trees in public streets and places; the maintenance of public monuments;

(*b*) subject to rules 47 to 52, the establishment and maintenance of schools, the construction and maintenance of school-houses, public libraries and reading-rooms, museums, art-galleries, gymnasia or any other institutions connected with the diffusion of mental or physical culture or technical instruction or the training of teachers;

(*c*) the holding of industrial exhibitions or fairs;

(*d*) the construction, maintenance and adornment of public halls and theatres; the acquisition and maintenance of recreation grounds, playing-fields and promenades;

(*e*) subject to all provisions of law, the construction, maintenance and purchase or exploitation of tramways and other transport services (railways not included), of telephone systems, grass farms, dairies, public bakeries and other industrial concerns of public utility either within or without the municipal limits and whether or not in combination with other authorities or persons, and subscription to debenture loans of any such concerns;

(*f*) the employment of veterinary officers, the prevention of diseases of animals, the provision of places for the treatment of sick animals, and the prevention of cruelty to animals;

(*g*) the construction and maintenance of rest-houses, chaultries, poor-houses, pounds and other works of public utility;

(*h*) the provision and maintenance or holding of zoological and horticultural gardens and exhibitions;

(*i*) the provision of standard weights, scales and measures and public weighing places;

(*j*) the provision and maintenance of public baths and bathing-places;

(*k*) the provision of music for the people;

(*l*) the provision and maintenance of public clocks and clock-towers or a time gun.

(*m*) the organization and maintenance of health associations;

(*n*) the organization and maintenance of associations for the prevention of juvenile smoking and cruelty to children.

[40] 41. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the council may—

(*a*) upon any of the public streets in the town or upon any land in or without the town which is vested in the council, construct or maintain any railway which may appear to the council to be useful or necessary for the removal of rubbish and offensive matter or for any of the other purposes of this Act;

(*b*) use and employ upon any such railway locomotive engines or other motive power and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

(*c*) carry and convey passengers and goods upon any such railway,

(*d*) make such reasonable charges in respect of such passengers or goods as the council may from time to time determine,

(*e*) from time to time enter into any contract with any person for the construction, maintenance and working of any such railway in or without the town,

(*f*) from time to time enter into any contract with any person for the passage over any such railway of locomotive engines or other motive power, carriages and wagons belonging to or controlled by such person upon the payment of such tolls or rent, and under such conditions and restrictions, as may be mutually agreed upon, and

(*g*) lease any such railway to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Note.—The term 'railways' in this rule does not include 'tramways'

[41] 42. The objects of expenditure incidental to the administration include:—

(*a*) the provision and maintenance of a principal municipal office and record room and of other offices with the cost of appurtenances and fittings and insurance;

(*b*) salaries, allowances, liveries, pensionary contributions and provident fund contributions, gratuities, and pensions of, and the cost or hire of vehicles for, the municipal officers and servants; study leave allowances of professional officers and subordinates; sending municipal servants to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for treatment;

(*c*) stationery, printing and all office and advertising expenses;

(*d*) legal expenses;

(*e*) the expenses of holding elections;

(*f*) the provision and maintenance of municipal workshops;

(*g*) municipal surveys, the preparation of maps of the municipality and the preparation and maintenance of a record of rights in immovable property.

Obligatory expenditure.

[42] 43. Expenditure on the following objects is obligatory subject to special directions that the Governor in Council may issue in respect of any municipality by notification:—

(*a*) the principal municipal office and record-room;

(*b*) maintenance of public property and monuments vested in the municipality;

(*c*) maintenance of property owned by the municipality;

(*d*) salaries and pensionary and provident fund contributions, gratuities, and pensions of the municipal officers and servants according to the conditions on which such persons entered the municipal service;

(*e*) scavenging;

(*f*) lighting the public streets;

(*g*) burial and burning-grounds where no sufficient number is provided by other agency;

(*h*) medical relief to the extent laid down in rules 44, 45, and 46;

(*i*) diffusion of education to the extent laid down in rules 47 to 51;

(*j*) registration of births and deaths;

(*k*) vaccination;

(*l*) provision of slaughter-houses;

(*m*) payment of interest on and amortisation of debt (if any);

(*n*) all other objects declared obligatory by law or rule.

Obligatory medical expenditure.

[43] 44. (1) The council shall provide and maintain either from endowments or from the municipal fund or by grants-in-aid therefrom, in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, a hospital or dispensary where the sick poor of the municipality shall be entitled to receive medical and surgical advice and treatment free of charge; and the council shall provide and maintain more than one such hospital or dispensary if the Governor in Council directs it to do so:

Provided that the Governor in Council shall not so direct until the council shall have had an opportunity of submitting its views on the subject to the Governor in Council:

Provided further that the council shall not be bound to provide or maintain any such hospital or dispensary when, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, sufficient provision has otherwise been made for the treatment, free of charge, of the sick poor of the municipality.

(2) Any inhabitant of the municipality, who is not a fit object of public charity, may, subject to such regulations as the council, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may from time to time frame, obtain medical or surgical advice and treatment from any hospital or dispensary maintained by the council from endowments or from the municipal

fund; provided that any charges incurred by the council in the medical or surgical relief of persons other than the sick poor of the municipality or those unable to pay a medical attendant shall be reimbursed by such persons.

(3) The council may also permit the treatment in the hospitals or dispensaries maintained by it from endowments or from the municipal fund of any person not resident in the municipality.

[44] 45. The council shall provide every hospital or dispensary provided or maintained by it with all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances on a scale approved by the Governor in Council, and when, in the opinion of the council, provision for in-patients may be necessary, it shall also provide a sufficient number of cots, bedding, clothing, furniture and diet for such in-patients.

[45] 46. The council shall employ a medical officer for any hospital or dispensary maintained by it from endowments or from the municipal fund.

Obligatory educational expenditure.

[46] 47. The council shall, so far as the funds at its disposal may admit, make provision for the instruction in schools of all children of school-going age resident within the limits of the municipality, for whose instruction provision shall not otherwise have been made.

[47] 48. The council may provide instruction—

(i) either by schools maintained wholly from the municipal fund or

(ii) by means of grants-in-aid to private schools from the said fund in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, or

(iii) by contributing towards the cost of Government schools, or

(iv) by more than one of such means.

[48] 49. The council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, maintain either wholly from the municipal fund, or by grants-in-aid therefrom, elementary schools to which admission may be wholly or partly free for any class of the inhabitants which, in the opinion of the council, is by reason of poverty unable to pay the fees leviable in schools maintained by the council whether wholly from the municipal fund or by grants-in-aid therefrom.

[49]

50. (1) If at any time it seems advisable to the Governor in Council that a grant-in-aid should be made to any school maintained solely for the instruction of the children of any particular class of the inhabitants of any municipality he may direct the municipal council to make such grant to such school; and the council shall make it accordingly, provided that the Governor in Council shall not so direct until the council shall have had an opportunity of submitting its views on the subject to the Governor in Council.

(2) The instruction to be provided by the council shall be of such standards as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council.

[50]

51 (1) The council shall levy in every school maintained by it wholly from the municipal fund fees in accordance with such rates as may from time to time be determined by the Governor in Council; provided that if the council is satisfied that the parent or guardian of any child, resident in the municipality, is by reason of poverty unable to pay for the elementary education of such child it may remit the whole or part of the fees, but it shall not compel the parent or guardian of such child to send such child, in consideration of the said relief, to any particular municipal school.

(2) The proceeds of all fees levied by the council as aforesaid shall be expended by the council for the provision of instruction by means of schools.

Discretionary educational expenditure

[51]

52. The council may also provide wholly from the municipal fund, or by means of grants-in-aid therefrom,

(i) for the inspection of schools maintained by it, whether wholly from the municipal fund or by grants-in-aid therefrom,

(ii) for the training of teachers for schools aided or maintained from the municipal fund;

(iii) for the instruction and training of persons for the practice of medicine, or of vaccination, or of any technical or industrial calling; and

(iv) for the maintenance of public libraries, reading-rooms, gymnasia or any other institutions connected with the diffusion of education, which may be approved by the Governor in Council.

Extraordinary expenditure.

[52]. 53. A municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council,

(1) contribute towards the expenses of any public exhibition, ceremony or entertainment in the municipality;

(2) defray the cost of the preparation and presentation of addresses to persons of distinction visiting the municipality;

(3) contribute to any charitable fund or to a fund for the defence of the municipality, India or the Empire or to the funds of any institution for the relief of the poor or the treatment of disease or infirmity or the reception of diseased or infirm persons or the investigation of the causes of disease;

(4) pay a conveyance allowance to the chairman or vice-chairman;

(5) pay the expenses of the chairman, members of the council and municipal officers and servants travelling on municipal business

and (6) any other extraordinary charges.

Receipts and payments.

[53]. 54. All moneys received by the council shall be lodged in the nearest Government treasury or, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in a bank:

Provided that the municipal council may, with the sanction of the Governor in Council invest any sums not required for immediate use either in a Government savings bank or in Government securities, or in any other security which may be approved by the Governor in Council.

[54]. 55. (1) All orders or cheques against the municipal fund shall be signed by the chairman, or the vice-chairman or in the absence of both the chairman and the vice-chairman, by any two members of the council, duly authorised in this behalf by the chairman. The council may also empower any of its officers to sign orders or cheques for the payment of salary, travelling or other allowances becoming due to them for service under the council. The treasury or bank in which the fund is lodged shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the council admit, pay all orders or cheques against the fund which are so signed.

(2) If the council shall have given previous authority in writing such treasury or bank may at once pay out of the municipal fund without such order or cheque any expense which the Governor in Council has incurred on behalf of the council.

Audit, surcharge and disallowance.

[56] 56. The chairman shall submit all accounts to auditors as required by them.

[56] 57. The auditors may—

(*a*) by summons in writing require the production of any document, the perusal or examination of which they believe necessary for the elucidation of the accounts;

(*b*) by summons in writing require any person having the custody or control of any such document or accountable for it to appear in person before them;

(*c*) require any person so appearing to make and sign a declaration with respect to such document or to answer any question or to prepare and furnish any statement relating thereto.

[57] 58. The auditors shall—

(*a*) report to the council any material impropriety or irregularity which they may observe in the expenditure, or in the recovery of moneys due to the council or in the municipal accounts;

(*b*) furnish to the council such information as it may require concerning the progress of their audit;

(*c*) report to the council any loss or waste of money or other property owned by or vested in the council caused by neglect or misconduct, with the names of persons, directly or indirectly responsible for such loss or waste; and

(*d*) submit to the council a final statement of the audit and a duplicate copy thereof to the Governor in Council within a period of three months from the end of the financial year, or within such other period as the Governor in Council may notify.

[58] 59. The chairman shall forthwith remedy any defects or irregularities that may be pointed out by the auditors and report the same to the council.

[59] 60. (1) The auditors shall disallow every item contrary to law and surcharge the same on the person making, or authorising the making of, the illegal payment; and shall charge against any person responsible therefor, the amount of any deficiency or loss incurred by the negligence or misconduct of that person or of any sum which ought to have been but is not brought into account by that person and shall, in every such case, certify the amount due from such person.

(2) The auditors shall state in writing the reasons for their decision in respect of every disallowance, surcharge or allowance and furnish a copy thereof to the person against whom it is made.

[60]

61. Any person aggrieved by disallowance, surcharge or charge made may, within fourteen days after he has received or been served with the decision of the auditor, apply to the principal civil court of original jurisdiction to set aside such disallowance, surcharge or charge and the court, after taking such evidence as is necessary, may confirm, modify or remit such disallowance, surcharge or charge with such orders as to costs as it may think proper in the circumstances; or in lieu of such application any person so aggrieved may appeal to the Governor in Council who shall pass such orders as he thinks fit.

[61]

62. Every sum certified to be due from any person by auditors under this Act shall be paid by such person to the chairman within 14 days after the intimation to him of the decision of the auditors unless within that time such person has appealed to the court or to the Governor in Council against the decision; and such sum if not so paid, or such sum as the court or the Governor in Council shall declare to be due shall be recoverable on an application made by the chairman to the court in the same way as an amount decreed by the court.

APPENDIX A.

Distraint Warrant.

Warrant No. Tax

To

(Name of officer charged with execution of warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rs. due for the tax or taxes noted above for the ending 19 , although the said sum has been duly demanded from the said and fifteen * days have elapsed since such demand was made: This is to command you to demand the said sum of Rs. together with annas two for warrant fee, failing payment of which you are to distrain the goods and chattels of the said (or as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to), to the amount of the said sum of Rs. together with Rs for warrant fee and distraint fee making together a sum of Rs. A. P. and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping and selling such distraint; and if within seven days next after such distraint, the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distraint, to sell the said goods and chattels under orders to be hereafter issued by me, and to remit to the municipal office the sale-proceeds of the distraint property, out of which the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees (viz.), Rs. A. P. and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distraint, will be deducted and credited to the municipal fund, and the surplus, if any, returned to the owner of the articles distrained. If sufficient distraint cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said , you are to certify the same to me together with this warrant.

(*Three days in case of tax on servants.)

Station
Date 19 .

Signature of the Chairman

APPENDIX B.

Form of Inventory and Notice.

(State particulars of goods seized.)

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above inventory for the sum of rupees due for the taxes mentioned in the margin for the 19 ; and that unless you pay into the office of the municipality of the amount due together with the warrant-fee, the distraint fee and the cost of taking and keeping the goods and chattels, within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold on the day of 19 , at the municipal office or at such other place as the Chairman may direct; and that the goods and chattels may be sold at any previous date, if they are liable to speedy and natural decay.

(Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress)

Date 19 .

APPENDIX C.

Table of fees payable on distraints.

Sum distrained for.				Fees.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Under 1 rupee				0	4	0
1 and under 5	rupees			0	8	0
5	10	rupees		1	0	0
10	15	"		1	8	0
15	20	"		2	0	0
20	25	"		2	8	0
25	30	"		3	0	0
30	35	"		3	8	0
35	40	"		4	0	0
40	45	"		4	8	0
45	50	"		5	0	0
50	60	"		6	0	0
60	80	"		7	8	0
80	100	"		9	0	0
100 and above	100	"		10	0	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

SCHEDULE V.

Purposes for which premises may not be used without a licence under section 253.

(See section 253.)

(a) Washing soiled clothes and keeping soiled clothes for the purpose of washing them, and washed clothes;

(b) boiling paddy, or camphor;

(c) melting tallow or sulphur;

(d) storing or otherwise dealing with manure, offal, blood, bones, rags, hides, fish, horns or skins;

(e) washing or drying wool or hair;

(f) making fish-oil;

(g) making soap, dyeing, boiling or pressing oil, making bricks, tiles, pottery or lime;

(h) manufacturing or distilling sago; manufacturing artificial manure;

(i) manufacturing gunpowder or fireworks;

(j) keeping a public halting-place, choultry or other rest-house for travellers (other than a choultry or rest-house maintained by the Government or a local authority), a hotel, restaurant, eating-house, coffee house, boarding house or lodging-house (other than a students' hostel under public or recognized control);

(k) keeping together twenty or more sheep or goats or ten or more pigs or head of cattle;

(l) preparing flour or articles made of flour for human consumption or sweetmeats;

(m) manufacturing ice or aerated waters;

(n) selling or storing timber, firewood, thatching materials, hay, grass, straw, fibre, coal or charcoal;

(o) selling grain or jaggery wholesale or storing grain or jaggery for the wholesale trade;

(p) in general storing any explosive or combustible material, manufacturing anything from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, using for any industrial purpose any fuel or machinery or doing in the course of any industrial process anything which is likely to be dangerous to human life or health or property:

Provided that no licence shall be required for the storage of timber, firewood, thatching materials, hay, grass, straw, fibre, or coal or for boiling paddy for private use;

(q) manufacturing jaggery or sugar-candy.

SCHEDULE VI.

List of dangerous diseases.

(See section 291.)

Cholera.
Diphtheria.
Enteric fever.
Influenza.
Leprosy.
Measles.
Plague.
Smallpox.
Tuberculosis.
Typhoid fever.

SCHEDULE VII.

Ordinary Penalties.

(See section 317.)

Section or rule. (1)	Sub-section or clause. (2)	Subject. (3)	Fine which may be imposed (4)
89	..	Failure to give notice of transfer of title or to produce documents	Fifty rupees.
89	..	Failure to send notice to chairman after completion of construction or re-construction of building	Do.
92	(1)	Failure of owner or occupier to furnish return of rent, etc ..	One hundred rupees.
94	..	Failure of owner or occupier to obey requisition to furnish list of persons carrying on profession, art, etc	Do.
98	..	Failure of employer or head of an office, firm or company to obey requisition to furnish list of persons in his employ	Do.
103	..	Failure of occupier to obey requisition to furnish statement of vehicles and animals liable to taxation or furnishing incorrect statement.	Ten rupees.
105	..	Failure to obey order to affix and register number of carriage ..	Do.
110	(2)	Failure of owner to register cart or other vehicle ..	Do
113	(3)	Failure to have or keep registration number affixed to cart ..	Do.
116	..	Attempt to evade payment of toll	Fifty rupees.
119	..	Trespassing on premises connected with the water-supply ..	Do.
122	..	Failure to maintain house-connexion in conformity with by-laws and regulations.	Do.
127	(2)	Failure to obey requisition to make house-connexion	Do.
140	..	Failure to maintain house-drains, etc., in conformity with by-laws and regulations.	Do.
141	(2) & (3)	Failure to obey requisition as to house-drainage	Do.
142	1 (2)	Failure to obey direction as to limited use of drain or notice requiring construction of distinct drain.	Do.
144	..	Unlawful construction of building over public drain ..	One hundred rupees.
145	(3)	Failure to obey requisition regarding cesspits, etc., or to keep them free from obstruction	Fifty rupees.
146	..	Failure to obey requisition to maintain troughs and pipes for catching, etc., water from roof or other part of building	Do.
148	..	Failure to obey requisition to provide latrine or to remove latrine to another site and failure to keep latrines clean and in proper order.	Do.
149	..	Failure to provide latrines for premises used by large numbers of people or to keep them clean and in proper order.	One hundred rupees.
150	..	Failure to obey requisition to provide latrines for market, cattle-stand or mat-stand, or to keep them clean and in proper order	Do
151	..	Failure to construct latrines so as to screen persons using them from view.	Twenty rupees.
153	..	Making connexion with mains without permission	Two hundred rupees.
160	..	Improper disposal of carcasses, rubbish and filth	Ten rupees.
161	(1)	Failure to deposit filth in receptacle, etc.	Do.
161	(2)	Allowing rubbish or filth to accumulate on premises for more than twenty-four hours, etc.	Twenty rupees.
162	..	Allowing filth to flow in streets	Ten rupees.
163	..	Using cart without cover in removal of filth, etc.	Twenty rupees.
164	..	Throwing rubbish or filth into drains	Do.
165	..	Building within regular lines of street	One thousand rupees
176		Unlawful displacement, etc., of pavement or fixtures, posts and other contents of public street	Fifty rupees.
179	(5)	Unlawful making or laying of new private street	Five hundred rupees.
181	..	Failure to obey requisition as to metal, etc., private street	One hundred rupees.
182	..	Building wall or erecting fence, etc., in a public street ..	Do.
184	..	Allowing doors, ground-floor windows, etc., to open outwards without license or ordinary to notice	Twenty rupees.
185	..	Failure to remove permanent encroachment	Two hundred rupees
186	..	Failure to remove temporary encroachment	Fifty rupees.
189	..	Unlawful removal of bar, or abating timber, etc., or removal or extinction of light	Twenty rupees.
190	..	Unlawful making of hole or placing of obstruction in street ..	Fifty rupees.
190	..	Construction, etc., of building without license where street or footway is likely to be obstructed.	Do.
		Failure to fence, etc., such building while under repair or failure to remove obstruction	Do.
191	(2)	Unlawful destruction, etc., of name of street	Twenty rupees.
193	(2)	Unlawful destruction, etc., of number of building	Five rupees
193	(3)	Failure to replace number when required to do so	Twenty rupees.
198	..	Construction of external roofs, etc., with inflammable materials	Fifty rupees.
199	..	Construction of door or window, etc., to open outwards on public street	Twenty rupees.
218	..	Failure to keep external walls of premises in proper repair ..	Do.

Ordinary penalties—*contd.*

Section or rule. (1)	Sub-section or clause. (2)	Subject. (3)	Fine which may be imposed. (4)
222	(1)	Failure to obey requisition to take down, repair or secure dangerous structure	Five hundred rupees.
223	(1)	Failure to obey requisition to secure, lop, or cut down dangerous trees	Fifty rupees
224	..	Failure to obey requisition to repair, etc., tank or other place dangerous to passers-by or persons living in neighbourhood.	Do.
225	..	**Failure to obey requisition to stop dangerous quarrying**	**One hundred rupees**
226	.	Failure to obey notice regarding precautions against fire	Do.
227	(1)	Constructing well, etc., without permission	Fifty rupees
	(2)	Failure to obey notice to fill up or demolish well, etc.	Do.
228	..	Failure to obey requisition to **fill up**, etc., tank or well, or drain off water, etc.	Do.
229	..	Cultivating contrary to prohibition or regulations	Five hundred rupees.
230	..	Failure to obey requisition to alienate or close, etc., tank, well or other source of water used for drinking	Fifty rupees
232	.	Unlawful washing and fishing in river, etc., after prohibition or contrary to regulations.	Twenty rupees.
234	..	**Washing of clothes by washermen at unauthorised places.**	**Do.**
235	..	Dishing water of tanks, etc.	Do.
236	..	Failure to obey requisition to enclose, clear or cleanse untenanted premises.	Fifty rupees.
237	..	Failure to obey requisition to clear or cleanse, etc., building or land in filthy state or overgrown with noxious vegetation.	Do.
238	..	Failure to obey requisition to fence building or land, or trim, prune or cut hedges and trees **or lower an enclosing wall.**	Do
239	..	Failure to obey requisition to lime-wash or otherwise cleanse building.	Do.
240	..	Failure to obey requisition to execute work or take other action with respect to insanitary buildings.	One hundred rupees in the case of building and fifty rupees in the case of hut.
241	(2)	Using or allowing the use of buildings unfit for human habitation after prohibition.	Twenty rupees for each day.
	(4)	Failure to obey requisition to demolish the same	Do.
242	(1)	Allowing overcrowding in building after order to abate the same..	Ten rupees for each day.
	(4)	Failure to obey requisition to vacate overcrowded building or room.	Do
243	..	Feeding animals on filth	Fifty rupees.
244	..	Unlawful keeping of animal so as to be a nuisance or dangerous ..	Ten rupees
247	..	Use of place as stable, cattle-stand, etc., without license or contrary to license.	Fifty rupees
250	..	Construction or maintenance of stable, cattle-shed, etc., contrary to any subsidiary legislation;	Do.
251	..	Use of place as stable, cattle-shed, etc., contrary to notice issued by the town.	Two hundred rupees.
254	..	**Unlawful erection of factory, workshop, etc.**	One thousand rupees.
255	..	Disobedience of order regarding **abatement of nuisance** .	One hundred rupees.
259	..	Use of place as slaughter-house without license or contrary to license.	Two hundred rupees.
261	..	Slaughter of animals for sale or food or skinning or cutting up carcasses or drying skin **so as to cause a nuisance**	Twenty rupees for every animal, carcase or skin.
264	..	Carrying on milk trade without license or contrary to license ..	Fifty rupees.
265	..	Sale or exposure for sale in public market of animal or article of food without license **or contrary to licence.**	Twenty rupees,
266	..	Opening or keeping open private market without license or contrary to license	Five hundred rupees.
267	..	Sale or exposure for sale of animal or article in unlicensed private market.	Twenty rupees.
268	..	Failure to obey direction to construct approaches, drains, etc., to private markets or to pave them, **etc.**	Fifty rupees.
269	(2)	Opening or keeping open of private market after suspension or forfeit of license for default to carry out works.	Twenty rupees for each day.
270	..	Nuisances in private markets	Twenty rupees.
273	..	Carrying on butcher's, fishmonger's or poulterer's trade without license, etc.	One hundred rupees.
274	..	Sale of article to public streets after prohibition or contrary to regulations.	Ten rupees
277	..	Preventing Chairman or any person authorised by him from exercising his powers of entry, etc., under this section.	Fifty rupees.
279	..	Removing or in any way interfering with an animal or article secured under section 278.	Five hundred rupees.
286	(3)	Use or allowance of use of burial or burning ground which has not been registered, licensed or provided.	One hundred rupees.
284	..	Failure to give information of burials or burnings in burial or burning ground.	Twenty rupees
287	(3)	Burial or burning in a place after prohibition	One hundred rupees
288	..	Offences in respect of corpses	Fifty rupees
289	..	Discharge of duties of grave digger or attendant at place for disposal of dead without license.	Five rupees.

Ordinary penalties—*cont.*

Section or rule. (1)	Sub-section or clause. (2)	Subject. (3)	Fine which may be imposed. (4)
292	..	**Failure** of medical practitioner or owner to give information of existence of dangerous disease in private or public dwelling.	Fifty rupees.
294	..	Failure to obey requisition to cleanse or disinfect buildings or articles.	Do.
295	(1)	Washing of infected articles at unauthorised places	Do.
296	..	Giving, lending, etc., of infected articles	Do.
297	..	Using water after prohibition	Do
299	..	Infected person carrying on occupation	Do.
300	(1)	Traveling of infected person in public conveyance without taking proper precautions against spread of disease.	Do
	(2)	Entry of infected person into public conveyance without notifying fact of infection.	Do.
	(3)	Carrying infected person in public conveyance	Do.
301	..	Letting or subletting of infected building without previous disinfection, etc	Two hundred rupees.
302		**Failure to close place of public entertainment** ..	**Do.**
303	..	**Sending infected child to school**	**Fifty rupees.**
304	..	Failure to give information of smallpox	Do.
305	..	Person entering municipality within forty days of vaccination **for smallpox** without certificate.	One hundred rupees.
325	(8)	Failure to produce licence on request	Five rupees.
357	(1)	Failure of occupier to obey requisition to permit owner to comply with provision of Act.	Fifty rupees for each day.
363	..	Obstructing or molesting municipal council, etc.	Fifty rupees.
364	..	Removing mark set up for indicating level, etc.	Do.
366	..	Removal, etc., of notice exhibited by or under orders of the **council**.	Do.
389	..	Unlawful removal of earth and or other material from land vested in the **council** or deposit of matter in excavation in or on river, stream, etc.	Twenty rupees.
Rule 37 of Schedule 17	..	Failure to obey requisition by auditors to attend, give evidence or produce document.	Fifty rupees.

SCHEDULE VIII.

Penalties for continuing breaches.

(See section 317.)

Section or rule. (1)	Sub-section or clause. (2)	Subject. (3)	Daily fine which may be imposed. (4)
132	..	Failure to maintain house-connexions in conformity with by-laws and regulations.	Five rupees.
138	(2)	Failure to obey requisition to make house-connexion ..	Do
140	..	Failure to maintain house-drains, etc., in conformity with by-laws and regulations.	Ten rupees.
141	(2) & (3)	Failure to obey requisition as to house-drainage	Do.
142	..	Failure to obey requisition to maintain troughs and pipes for catching, etc., water from roof or other part of building	Do
145	..	Failure to obey requisition to provide latrine or to remove latrine to another site and failure to keep latrines clean and in proper order	Do.
149	..	Failure to provide latrines for premises used by large numbers of people or to keep them clean and in proper order ..	Twenty rupees.
150	..	Failure to obey requisition to provide latrines for market, cattle-stand or cart-stand or to keep them clean and in proper order.	Do.
171	..	Building within regular lines of street	One hundred rupees.
185	..	Failure to remove permanent encroachment	Ten rupees.
186	..	Failure to remove temporary encroachment	Five rupees
189	..	Unlawful making of pits or placing of obstruction in street ..	Ten rupees
190	..	Construction, etc., of building without license where street or foot-way is likely to be obstructed.	Do.
196	..	Construction of external roofs, etc., with inflammable materials ..	Do
218	..	Failure to keep external walls of premises in proper repair ..	Do.
224	..	Failure to obey requisition to repair, etc., tank or other place dangerous to passers-by or persons living in neighbourhood.	Do.
225	..	Failure to obey requisition to stop dangerous quarrying.	Do.
226	..	Failure to obey notice regarding precautions against fire	Do.
228	..	Failure to obey requisition to fill up, etc., tank or well or drain off water, etc.	Do.
240	..	Failure to obey requisition to cleanse or close, etc., tank, well, etc., or other source of water used for drinking	Do.
246	..	Failure to obey requisition to enclose, clear or cleanse untenanted premises	Do.
257	..	Failure to obey requisition to clear or cleanse, etc., building or land in filthy state or overgrown with noxious vegetation.	Do.
258	..	Failure to obey requisition to fence building or land, or trim, prune or cut hedges and trees or lower an enclosing wall.	Do
286	..	Failure to obey requisition to lime-wash or otherwise cleanse building.	Do.
240	..	Failure to obey requisition to execute work or take other action with respect to insanitary buildings	Ten rupees in the case of building and five rupees in the case of land.
347	..	Unlawful keeping of animal so as to be a nuisance or dangerous ..	Five rupees.
349	..	Use of place, as stable, cattle-stand, etc., without license or contrary to license.	Ten rupees.
350	..	Construction or maintenance of stable, cattle-shed, etc., contrary to Act or re'evant bye-laws	Do.
351	..	Use of place as stable, cattle-shed, etc., contrary to notice issued by chairman.	Fifty rupees.
254	..	Unlawful erection of factory, workshop, etc.	One hundred rupees.
255	..	Disobedience of order regarding abatement of nuisance ..	One hundred rupees
356	..	Use of place as slaughter-house without license or contrary to license.	Fifty rupees.
359	..	Carrying on milk trade without license or contrary to license ..	Five rupees
366	..	Opening or keeping open private market without license or contrary to license	One hundred rupees.
367	..	Sale or exposure for sale of animal or article in unlicensed private market.	Twenty rupees.
373	..	Carrying on butcher's, fishmonger's or poulterer's trade without license, etc.	Ten rupees.
394	..	Failure to obey requisition to cleanse or disinfect buildings or articles	Do.
Rule 37 of Schedule IV.	..	Failure to obey requisition by auditors to attend, give evidence or produce document.	Twenty-five rupees.

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